

Supplement

ENTERPRISE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1896.

WHY BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

A Bit of History Which Will Interest Every Workingman.

Workingmen who are wondering why the factories of the country are furnishing so little employment and paying such low wages will, perhaps, be interested in the following table which shows the value of certain lines of manufactured goods imported into the United States during the first year of the Wilson law, compared with the quotations in the last year of the McKinley law. It will be seen that in every case the importations increased enormously, and when it is remembered that all of these goods are of a class that can be manufactured freely in the United States, it will not be surprising that the factories of this country have been compelled to close down or reduce the wages paid to their employes.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Value, and Percentage Change. Rows include Cotton, Earthen and china, Glass and glassware, Iron and steel, etc.

It will be seen that the total importation of these ten classes of articles alone in the first calendar year under the Wilson law, were nearly one hundred million dollars more than in the last fiscal year under the McKinley law. This means nearly one hundred million dollars sent out of the United States to pay foreign workmen, while American workmen are thus left without employment and without earnings.

THE FREE RIOT PLANK.

The attempt which is made in some quarters to make it appear that what we call the "anarchist plank" of the Chicago platform is but a fresh expression of the traditional Democratic view of "states rights" will not work. That plank had its origin solely in the brain of Governor Algeed—a brain fired with resentment at the suppression of the anarchist rising in Chicago at the time of the great railroad strike.

But in stopping the passage of the United States mails and in interfering with interstate commerce, the anarchists quickly found that they had gone too far—farther even than Algeed could sustain them. The supreme power of the nation was invoked. The injunctions of the courts against the rioters were enforced, at the President's order, by lines of gleaming bayonets, and the "boys in blue," regardless of Algeed's remonstrances, quickly set the trains in motion again, backed the frightened but now reassured municipalities in the restoration of law and order, and sent the anarchists, with their red flag, covering to their dens before the triumphant unfolding of the stars and stripes.

Governor Algeed has never repented of his cowardice and disloyalty on that occasion, but he has nevertheless felt the sting of popular condemnation and rebuke; and has longed for a "vindication." In the Chicago Popocratic convention, controlled by a multitude of crazy demagogues and visionaries over whom he had a strange hypnotic influence, he found his opportunity; and the "anarchist plank" was adopted as an endorsement of his course at the time of the Chicago riots and as a condemnation of President Cleveland's course in suppressing these anarchistic orgies.

Thus, out of the blighted, rotten log of Algeedism communism—not out of any historic Democratic tree—was a plank which a contemporary has well denominated the "free riot plank" of the Popocratic platform carved. Its adoption was hailed by all the unscrupulous elements of society with delight. All those who fancy they see a prospective gain in the breaking up of the established order of things, who want to reap where they have not sown, and fatten on what others have earned; all those who want to substitute the louse dicit of the mob for the processes of the courts; all elements of unrest everywhere, and their chief incentive to working for the Chicago nominees in that plank. For Bryan declares he endorses "every word of it." The triumph of a candidate standing on that platform would embolden every anarchist to crawl out of his lair; and on the first occasion we might behold the scenes of the Chicago riot re-enacted all over the land, with no President in power daring to withhold the anarchy of the law.

LIARS MAY FIGURE, BUT FIGURES WON'T LIE.



Bryan tells the farmers that the price of wheat keeps pace with the price of silver; that the gold standard forced down the price of wheat, and that wheat could not rise till silver rose; but the cold facts are that silver has been sinking and wheat rising.

McKinley to the Wool Growers.

Major McKinley made a telling speech yesterday to the wool growers of Ohio. It elicited enthusiastic applause, and the sturdy wool growers went home with unbounded confidence in William McKinley as the great champion of the people's cause, and with an increased determination to place him in the executive chair, where he can do the most good for the people and the nation.

William McKinley has established a permanent reputation for effective campaign oratory. His set speeches have always ranked high for excellence in both matter and manner, but he has shown himself in this campaign capable of a versatility and facility of popular eloquence rarely equaled and never surpassed. While covering a wide field of discussion, taking up in turn every phase of the difficult and complicated issues now before the country, he has employed a style of utterance and argument of such transparent simplicity as to engage the attention and enlist the sympathies and convictions of his hearers. His opponents have not been able to find a single flaw in his armor. He is clad in the impenetrable steel of an honest cause and a noble purpose.

This was especially exemplified in his eloquent and effective speech of yesterday. The assembled farmers will not soon forget these ringing words:

"It was said that if we opened up this country to the free use of the wool of the world the farmers would be benefited. It was done, and with what benefit you know better than I can tell you. Now they tell you that more free silver is the panacea for all your ills. And you have the same money in circulation now that you had four years ago; but your wool-growers have not got as much of it as you had then. As free wool degraded your industry, so free silver will degrade your money. You have already been fleeced by loss on your flocks, and you don't propose to be fleeced further by loss on your money."

There is a volume of meaning in these few plain but pointed references to the relation of free trade and free silver to the welfare of the farmer. The wool growers of the country cannot forget that they have lost about \$45,000,000 since the repeal of the McKinley tariff.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

ONE DAY AT CANTON

Continued from First Page.

others from Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Ia. Maj. McKinley said: "You come from three states of the mightiest government of earth. You come representing diverse occupations and varied employments, but you come with a single mission: you come with a common purpose, and that purpose is to manifest your devotion to the great principles of the Republican party and your determination to see that those principles shall triumph on the 3d day of November."

"You come because, as your spokesmen have so well said, you are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the country you love, which you believe will be best subserved by a Republican victory at the ensuing election, now only a little more than three weeks away. You have come because you believe in a protective tariff. You believe in that great American policy established at the beginning of the government of the United States, which led the approval of nearly all the early statesmen of the country and of the first President of the United States, George Washington; a policy that has been pursued for more than half the lifetime of the republic, and during all the years that it prevailed we enjoyed the highest prosperity in every enterprise and undertaking of American people. You have come here because you are in favor of the supremacy of the law and because you mean to maintain a government by law and under the law. You are here because you believe in public and private honesty, and because you do not propose that any part of the public debt of this country shall be repudiated in whole or in part."

"You are here to declare that every obligation of this government is as sacred as its flag, and that obligation shall be kept and performed. You are here because you want no depreciating or fluctuating currency with which to do your business. You are here because you believe in an honest dollar for an honest government and for an honest man. You do not want a dollar that is worth less than fifty cents, for you were taught in your childhood in these great states that an honest dollar had 100 cents in it."

"My fellow citizens, the Republican party is an inspiration and an education. I wish every man in this country might read the first platform that the Republican party ever made at a national party in 1856 in the city of Philadelphia. I wish that every young man might read it, and I wish that every old Republican might look up the old record and recall it. It reads today more like an inspired prophecy than the declaration of a political organization. It declared for the unity of the states and the indivisibility of the American Union. It declared for free homes, for free lands, for free speech, and it declared for a protective tariff. It declared that the two oceans should be united by rail, the Atlantic and the Pacific, and every promise that this great platform made has been kept. How glorious is Republican triumph. There is not a page of Republican history that has been written in the last thirty-three years that any lover of humanity, any lover of liberty, any patriot would strike from the pages of American history today; not one. You can trust the Republican party, for behind it is the great conservative force of the country; behind it this year, as in the days of the war, is the great patriotic heart of the country."

"Democrats and Republicans alike, I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. This is not a party campaign; it is a patriotic campaign. It is not a campaign for me; it is a campaign for our country. I thank you a thousand times for the long journey you have made that you might testify your devotion to Republican principles. I bid you go back home and say to all the people that Ohio, this splendid old state of my birth, will give to these great doctrines of the Republican party an unprecedented majority this year."

CLEVELAND AND ST. LOUIS.

Flag to the Nautic and a Floral Tribute to Mrs. McKinley. The next crowd occupied all the available space around the little reviewing stand. It was composed of commercial traveling men from Cleveland and St. Louis. They presented Gov. McKinley

with a handsome banner and a beautiful floral emblem for Mrs. McKinley. The flag was presented by a 12-year-old lad in behalf of the children of St. Louis, while the traveling men were introduced as an organization largely composed of Democrats but determined to vote for McKinley and sound money. Mr. McKinley's response was as follows:

"I can turn either way this year and find Republicans. (Great laughter and applause.) It is appropriate and in no sense embarrassing to me to speak jointly to the people of Missouri and Ohio. (Applause.) There is one thing glorious about our campaign this year—it is national in character and represents the best hopes and aspirations of the American people everywhere. You are all commercial travelers, and whether from Missouri or from Ohio, you have had similar experiences. You leave your simple cases at home now. If I should talk a little longer and more directly, my fellow citizens of Ohio, to my friends from Missouri, it is because I more frequently have an opportunity to talk to you than I have to them. (Great cheering on part of the Ohioans.) I love my old state here three cheers for Ohio given at the suggestion of one of the Missourians, the state of my birth. I love the public spirit and splendid energy of the people of our city on the lake; and I have always liked Missouri and nothing has occurred this summer in St. Louis to make me change my mind. (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats.)"

"I welcome you all here to my home and city. I welcome the commercial travelers of St. Louis, the citizens of Missouri, and I welcome the sound money club of St. Louis, which is composed of men of all political parties, who stand this year for the honor of the government and the integrity of our financial system. We are all citizens of a common country. This year, as in all the years of the future, I trust we have no North, no South, no East, no West, but union and union forever. (Great cheering.)"

"We have but one flag, too, like the one brought to me by my young friend from Missouri. (Maj. McKinley here exhibited a small flag, which was followed by tremendous cheering.) It is the flag we all love, and which we mean to transmit to future generations, unsoiled and stainless."

Touchstone of Confidence Needed.

"Missouri, like Ohio, needs protection, sound money and public confidence. You have a hundred and fifteen counties in your state, and I understand that there is not a single county that does not produce zinc, iron, coal or lead beneath its soil. (Cries of "That's right.") What you want is the touchstone of confidence, which will bring business activity and send every miner with his pick to dig out from the bowels of the earth these treasures of wealth. (Applause.)"

"We want in this country a tariff policy which will supply the government with sufficient revenue and protect every workingman. Why, Missouri, away back in the days of Thomas Benton, was called the bullion state. Has she deteriorated since then? (Cries of "No, no.") Will the great commercial city of St. Louis, with its intricate and delicate threads of trade and commerce, vote for a policy or for a party that will destroy confidence, unsettle values, impair the city's welfare, and produce panics of unprecedented severity? (Loud cries of "Never.") I do not believe it will. (A voice: "We will give you 30,000 majority in St. Louis," followed by great applause.) A friend from Missouri says that Missouri will give our ticket 30,000 majority. (Cries of "No! St. Louis will give you 30,000 majority.") What answer will Ohio make to that? (Cries of "50,000.") Ohio answers 150,000. Tremendous cheering.) Thirty thousand in Missouri is a greater majority than 150,000 in Ohio. (Cheers.)"

RISES WHILE WHEAT WHY SILVER FALLS

Great Natural Demand for the Cereal, but the White Metal Is a Drug on the Market.

While silver for weeks has been dropping practically without interruption from about 70 cents an ounce to less than 65 cents, wheat has been shooting up as if it had wings.

It is peculiarly interesting at this time, when Mr. Bryan and the other soon-to-be-snuffed-out lights of the free-silver heresy have been cramming a variety of pleasing fictions down the throats of farmers, to call attention to the practically simultaneous rise in wheat and drop in silver.

Probably the free-silver folk will say in regard to the remarkable rise in wheat—about 11 cents a bushel in a month: "What did we tell you? It's as clear as daylight; everybody knows that free silver will succeed, hence they are buying wheat now, as it will go to a dollar at least after Mr. Bryan's election. That's why Europe is buying such quantities of wheat."

Won't Work Both Ways. If this is the free-silver argument for the advance in wheat, why is it that Europe is not buying silver at 64 1/2 cents an ounce if Mr. Bryan's election will raise its price to \$1.20?

Mr. Bryan's contention has been that it was impossible for wheat to rise as long as the gold standard prevailed. Mr. Bryan knew as well as any of us that he was lying when he said that. What does he say about it now. His silence on the subject is most expressive. Possibly he is kicking his brains to account for it, and it is probable he may get off something equally illuminating as his explanation of the gold import movement.

The fact is, this advance in wheat, wholly due as it is to natural causes, is a stunning blow to the free silver fallacy. It is useless to tell the farmer that he cannot get more for his wheat while we remain on a gold standard, when he is receiving 10 cents a bushel more for it than he was a month ago. Considering that this has been one of the chief arguments of the free silverites, it is well to point out again and again just why wheat has advanced.

It is all summed up in this: The crops here and abroad have been short, the total decrease for the world, according to

foreign trade estimates, from last year's crop being more than 100,000,000 bushels. Last year the total crop was more than 535,000,000. This year Thomson estimates it at 435,000,000. The main loss has been outside this country, so that the demand for our wheat abroad has been exceptionally heavy. Bradstreet's reports total exports of wheat and flour for last week at 4,215,794 bushels (the largest since September, 1893), against 3,930,460 the week before and 2,613,896 in the corresponding week last year. Here is an increase over last year of 1,601,928 bushels. In the month of September we exported 1,511,727 bushels; in September, 1895, 10,115,807, an increase of 8,604,080 bushels. This will explain to everyone except chuckle-headed idiots why wheat has risen.

No Manipulation.

There has been no manipulation about it. In fact, the speculators have been positively dazed at the advance. Another thing which has indirectly made wheat rise is the fact that the export demand has been so heavy that it has been found impossible to send all that was required. All the freight room on European steamers has been engaged up to January.

The explanation of the decline in silver is as easily accounted for as the rise in wheat. Soon after Bryan's nomination the free-silver shouters kicked up such a rumpus that speculators began to get rid of their silver, and silver advanced on speculative buying to about 70 cents an ounce. It was not long, however, before the holders became convinced that Bryan's chances of success were hopeless, and they at once began to get rid of their loads. Consequently, as more and more holders of silver saw that they had paid a good price for a white elephant, and sickened of their bargain, the price of silver gradually sank until today it is quoted at 64 1/2 cents. This is considerably lower than it was early last summer, when it was thought improbable that the Democratic party would come out flat-footed for the free-coinage of silver.

The day will come when Mr. Bryan and his ilk will learn that natural causes alone govern the prices of all products.—New York Press.

ALADDIN'S LAMP OUTDONE.

Increase in Value of Wheat, Corn and Oats Alone Estimated at \$175,000,000.

Table with 3 columns: Oct. 13, Sept. 12, and a third column. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Beans, Potatoes, etc.

Appreciation on Other Products.

To these must be added an aggregated appreciation of many millions on other commodities. Pork, for instance, has advanced from its low point by \$1.85 a barrel, and ribs have advanced nearly a cent a pound. Lard has gone up more than \$4 a tierce. Rye has been advanced nearly 10 cents a bushel, flaxseed 15 cents and barley 8 cents. Cloverseed has scored an increase of \$3.25 per hundred weight.

The yearly sales of butter and eggs exceed in cash value all the other products of the farm. Butter has advanced 20 per cent, and eggs 45 per cent. The price of cheese has risen 25 to 30 per cent. White beans are 45 to 50 per cent higher. Most of these products are in active demand in Europe. They are pouring across the sea in such streams that there is not shipping enough to move them promptly. Even Australia and India are sending for the good things of the American farm. The seas are covered with regular liners, and a large steamers flocking to American shores for the rich freightage.

Orchards Fall in Line.

But this list does not exhaust the names of the staples that have scored sensational gains. The American orchard is coming in for a share of the good times. To the list may be added California dried fruits, such as raisins, prunes, apricots and peaches, which have gained from 15 to 50 per cent, and are still going up. Canned goods, such as tomatoes, corn and peas, now an important part of the world's food supply, have shown material improvement in price. The average man may be blind to the import of higher prices, because of limited information. A slight advance in the value of one or two articles in which he may have a personal interest may have little significance, and when there is such a general rise as is now going on, it is profitable to grasp the vastness of the addition to the value of the products of the farmer.—Chicago Times-Herald.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN—POTPOURI 1896.

(Chorus—Here's to Good Old Wines, Drink Her Down.)

We want an honest dollar, so we do, We want an honest dollar, so we do, We want an honest dollar and for it we will suffer.

Free silver! never do, don't you see, Free silver! never do, don't you see, Free silver! never do, only for a shabby A repudiating crew—

Protection is our cry, so it is, Protection is our cry, so it is, Protection is our cry, and we'll shout it loud and high.

We're after Bryan's scalp, so we be, We're after Bryan's scalp, so we be, We're after Bryan's scalp, and we'll make him wince and yelp.

Now, Sewall he is sad, down in Maine, Now, Sewall he is sad, down in Maine, Now, Sewall he is sad, and Watson he is mad.

We'll vote for honest money, so we will, We'll vote for honest money, so we will, We'll vote for honest money—not for Nebraska's sonney.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis. BRYAN'S GREAT SILVER TRUST. Conspiracy of Multi-Millionaire Mineworkers to Rob the American People.

ounce. As this silver is worth in the market 60 to 67 cents an ounce the margin of profit is easily seen to be a very heavy one—10 to 20 per cent.

Moreover, some of the mines represent no actual investment whatever. Counting "waste" and all, the Elkhorn mine has a nominal capital of only \$1,000,000. It has paid dividends amounting to \$2,212,000. The Granite Mountain is nominally capitalized at \$10,000,000. It has already returned in dividends to its stockholders \$12,120,000. Other mines show enormous profits on investments that are largely fictitious.

Yet the multi-millionaires who own these properties coolly ask the people of the country to pay them incalculable millions of additional profit by coining each 66 cents' worth of their product into \$1.20 worth of legal tender money. They ask the country thus almost exactly to double to them the market price of a product already so profitable that it pays them millions every year to produce it.

So far as they are concerned free coinage would do precisely this. It would enable them to pay a dollar of wages or debt with 51 cents' worth of silver. How far the process would enhance the general value of the silver dollar no man can know. But this much is clear: every penny of the advance, be it much or little, must be paid out of the people's earnings, while every penny of the difference between the new price of silver and its mint price will represent so much of robbery from creditors and toil.

In brief, this great silver trust is a conspiracy among a hundred or so multi-millionaire mine-owners to rob the public and to levy a tribute upon the wages of everyone who works.

Is there any conceivable reason why any workingman, any savings bank depositor, any holder of a life insurance policy, or any other honest man should vote for this ring's programme? EIGHT.