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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1900.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

William J. Bryan.
OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Adlai E. Stevenson.
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

W. M. FERRIS, of Utah.
DELL STUART, of Montana.
W. H. WATKINS, of Oregon.
E. KRONER, of Minnesota.

A VOICE FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Judge Jackson, in the district court in Wheeling, West Virginia, a few days ago, delivered a charge on the subject of money in politics, by which he has attracted the attention of the whole country to the essential provisions of the civil service act.

This act renders it illegal for any person in the executive or civil service to use his official position in an election. One section declares that no person shall, in any room or building owned or occupied by the United States government, receive money to be used for a political purpose.

Another provision prohibits senators, representatives, officers, clerks or any other persons connected with the government from making contributions for political purposes. There are, of course, many violations of these provisions and there is little effort made by the federal officials to enforce the law.

Knowledge of this fact prompted the national civil service commission to address letters recently to both Jones and Hanna, asking them to use their influence toward the prevention of similar violations in the present campaign. The federal law should be observed in letter and spirit, and the courts cannot be too strict and vigilant in enforcing it.

Judge Jackson used the right language in his charge, as follows:

"You see daily in the papers, it is borne to you on almost every breeze, that it is necessary for millions of dollars to be raised in order to elect this man or that man. It is time to call a halt and put a stop to it. The crusade must be commenced sooner or later, and it may as well be commenced in this little mountain state as anywhere else. * * * You must reflect that all powers in this country emanate from the free and untrammelled will of the people. Whenever the people of this country become corrupt, when the vote of this country can be determined one way or the other by the use of money, we take one step toward decay and the finale commences.

In the present campaign Chairman Hanna is making extraordinary exertions to raise a stupendous campaign fund, which he depends upon to carry the election for McKinley, and a large part of it is to be used in West Virginia, the knowledge of which, probably, is the cause of Judge Jackson's sounding a warning from that state just at this time.

WAR COST \$10 PER FAMILY.

The census of 1900 is expected to show a population for the United States of from 75,000,000 to 80,000,000. The yearly current cost of holding the Philippines therefore amounts to nearly or quite \$2 per individual. It accordingly amounts to \$10 per year for each average family. To the large majority of families in the United States this sum is nearly or quite equal to what the heads thereof are able to earn in a week.

The taxes which go to meet this most costly enterprise are collected from the people in indirect and unobscurable ways. But they are taken, nevertheless, from the pockets of the people, and not according to ability to pay, but according to the consumption mainly of the necessities of life. They are paid none the less certainly, even though indirectly, and they reduce by so much the earnings of the laborer which go to his support and enjoyment.

Suppose this system of taxation were changed to a direct system, and once a year the federal tax gatherers were to pass up and down the country, knocking at the door of every family and demanding \$10—for what? For the holding of a distant and unwilling people in subjection for the mere glory of it and their exploitation by the syndicates and trusts. How long would such a policy be supported? It would be

voted down with greater unanimity than any other proposition ever which came before the American people and barring an opportunity to vote it down, it would cause domestic revolution.

HE PREFERS BAYONETS AND BULLETS.

Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania had no trouble in finding authority to send armed troops into the anthracite region at the first call of the agents of the trust. Even before the strike against trust oppression was begun the governor had practically ordered the mobilization of the militia and now Gen. Gobin marches his men through peaceful towns and forbids the miners to meet except upon his terms.

But Gov. Stone can find no warrant in the constitution for using his good offices in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the quarrel between the coal trust and its outraged workmen. Appeals from the churches all over the country have failed to move him.

And the reason is plain. Gov. Stone is himself a monopolist and the creature of monopoly. He is owned by the big corporate interests of Pennsylvania and was chosen by Matthew Stanley Quay because he was known to be a faithful ally of the predatory class. He has been the paid attorney of corrupt monopolies for years and in congress he was one of their chief advocates and defenders.

The governor, even if the constitution empowered him to arbitrate, would avoid arbitration if he could. He prefers bayonets and bullets above all other methods in settling labor disputes.

THE NEW BRYAN.

The New York World contains the following interesting article on "The New Bryan":

The democratic candidate of 1900 is not the candidate of 1896. Within the past four years Mr. Bryan has grown and improved. Mr. Hanna and republican contemporaries like the New York Tribune are now denouncing Mr. Bryan and the democratic platform just as if they were both unchanged in any vital particular since 1896. They represent them as making the same old attack on financial and business security, the same old crusade against wealth and property, the same old assault upon the supreme court, the same old demand for an income tax. But that is not true.

It is not necessary to agree with Mr. Bryan—and we certainly do not agree with him on his financial theories—in order to do him the simple justice of admitting that he is a far different man from what he was four years ago, more dignified, more temperate, more respectful in every way of the conservative opinion of the country. And it ought to be possible for men who dissent from Mr. Bryan's views on the currency, practically irrelevant and impossible as they now are, to be just and fair to the man, and admit that he is not the same Bryan as in 1896.

Take as an example of the new Bryan's temperate attitude toward business interests, which were naturally made uneasy by remembrance of the campaign alarms of 1896, his remarkably sober and guarded declaration in his letter of acceptance:

"The democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business. But it does protest against corporations entering politics and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations engaged in an honest business will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undesired odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

What could be more clear, more sensible, more really intelligent, more carefully guarded against the confusion of good with bad, right with wrong corporation? Where is the honest, intelligent business man, republican or democrat, who will object to a word of this? And is it not entirely different from some of the hasty and sweeping generalities against all corporations in which Mr. Bryan indulged four years ago?

Again, take the income tax question. Four years ago every man who had property was told by the republican organs that Mr. Bryan was an anarchist and socialist, and that his election would mean confiscation and robbery. This outcry was campaign clap-trap, for we firmly believe that the principle of an income tax is sound and just. But four years ago more to Mr. Bryan's 1900 letter of acceptance, and mark the quiet and restrained tone of his remarks on this subject, as compared with his vehement utterances four years ago. For more than two months of the current campaign he ignored it altogether, and now he says only this:

"I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principles which underlie the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the federal constitution specifically conferring such authority

ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unnecessary at this time."

Could anything be less alarming than this? Will any candid republican pretend that this is an inflammatory utterance, breathing socialism or revolution?

Again, take the matter of the alleged attack made by the platform of 1896 on the supreme court. The republican organs magnified it and of course the country became generally alarmed about it. Undoubtedly it was a stupid platform blunder. To many people it seemed a more serious menace than the free silver plank. But in the platform of 1900 there is no reference whatever to the supreme court, not a word has been uttered by Mr. Bryan on the subject, and the republican organs are deprived of this campaign cry. Even republicans, in fact all fair-minded Americans, should recognize with gratification that this man, who, whether elected or not, is certain to receive about half the vote of the entire nation for its highest office, is not only a man of rare ability, high talents, extraordinary energy and courage, but also has in the past four years undergone a great modification and growth in character—in moderation, in dignity, in self-restraint and in conservatism.

Nor is this all. The platform upon which Mr. Bryan stands is undoubtedly much more moderate and conservative than that of 1896. There is absolutely nothing in it that can be objected to except the financial and pension planks. And of these two the latter is perhaps practically the worse. The load silver plank is a sentimental expression only, a mere epithet on the gravestone of a lost cause. The pension plank points to something really costly and lasting in the future.

That fair men, including those with great and keen intellects, do recognize the wide difference between the new Bryan and the old is clearly proved by the large number of distinguished independents who opposed the Bryan of 1896 but are supporting the Bryan of 1900.

Would men like Carl Schurz, Richard Olney, William L. Wilson, Edward M. Shepard, Everett P. Wheeler, George S. Boutwell, Edward Atkinson, John B. Henderson, Bonrke Cockran and many others who supported McKinley and opposed Bryan four years ago have changed their position if they did not conscientiously believe that Bryan and McKinley are really not the same candidates, representing the same principles, as in 1896?

Venerable and lifelong republican statesmen like George S. Boutwell, over eighty years old, and Carl Schurz, seventy-two, have nothing in the world to gain by coming out for Mr. Bryan now, if they saw in him the same representative of dangerous political experiments as four years ago. Such men cannot be suspected of personal ambitions or unworthy motives. They unquestionably have the good of the whole country at heart. It is the highest tribute to Mr. Bryan's development and improvement since his first candidacy that these men, formerly so strenuously opposed to him, have now come to his support, in spite of the fact that they all radically disagree with his financial theories.

They perceive, as candid and intelligent men who retain their intellectual integrity and independence generally perceive, that imperialism is the one vital, practical, pressing issue of this campaign, and therefore its paramount issue. And they perceive that on that

A Cross Clerk

is a rarity. For the most part the young woman behind the counter is smiling and obliging, though her back hurts, her side pains, or her head throbs distressingly. The wonder is, not that a clerk is sometimes irritable, but that she so rarely shows it.

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new issue the relative position of the two candidates, as they stood on the old issues of 1896, is exactly reversed. Mr. Bryan now stands for the right, the just and the conservative policy, and Mr. McKinley for the policy that is wrong, unjust, unconstitutional, revolutionary and dangerous.

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