

Supplement

CORVALLIS GAZETTE.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1900.

FAVOR MCKINLEY AND CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

Peculiar Position of the Southern Business Men.

Emphatic in Favor of Sound Money and Protection, and Are Satisfied to Let Well Enough Alone.

The South is becoming thoroughly awakened to the fact that the policies of the Republican party—protection, expansion and sound money—are those that will best promote the industries of that section of the country. The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore has collected another broadside of Southern opinion on the issues of the day, this time from bankers. The Southern bankers as a rule coincide with the opinions of the manufacturers, and here is what some of them say:

E. L. Foster, vice-president of the Bank of Anderson County, Coal Creek, Tenn.: "While I was a Democrat and voted three times for Cleveland, I do not see what could be done—from a mere human standpoint—that would be more disastrous to the business interests of the country, and therefore to every interest, than the election of Bryan. The gold standard of money must be maintained, imperialism or no imperialism."

A. S. Reed, cashier, Bertram, Texas: "While a very large majority of people in this section will vote for Bryan for President, because he is their party nominee, still the honest conviction of the best business men is that they would really prefer to see Mr. McKinley re-elected, believing that such re-election would be the better, tend to insure a continuance of the present prosperity."

H. F. Schweer, cashier First National Bank, Denton, Texas: "I firmly believe that Bryan's election would bring financial disaster over our beloved country, degradation to our flag wherever it floats; McKinley's election, continued prosperity and all nations honor our flag wherever it is thrown to the breeze."

H. W. Showalter, assistant cashier, Ritchie County Bank, Harrisville, W. Va.: "Democrats and Republicans may say that times are better now than ever before in the country's history. McKinley, protection and sound money is the cry from all lips."

Joseph S. Davis, cashier First National Bank, Albany, Ga.: "The conservative business men of the South, almost without exception, regard the doctrine of free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver as a menace to the country's prosperity. But what the result would be should Mr. Bryan be elected would require a prescience beyond human to declare with certainty."

W. E. Statterfield, cashier People's National Bank, New Iberia, La.: "The country has never been so prosperous as since the election of Mr. McKinley. We want to see his good work continued. No Bryan."

G. W. Saxon, president Capital City Bank, Tallahassee, Fla.: "The political party that maintains an honest, stable currency, with open doors for foreign trade, will, in my opinion, best subserve the business interests of the country."

J. K. Ragsdale, Blair, S. C.: "The average business man believes that the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency of the United States would cause a money panic."

F. A. Piper & Co., bankers, Uvalde, Texas: "We are doing well; be satisfied and let it alone."

W. S. Wilson, cashier Deposit Bank, Eminence, Ky.: "It is my opinion that the election of Mr. McKinley will be for the business interests of the country. Imperialism is only a scare, that we care nothing for. I am a Democrat, but I am convinced it is to our interest to make no change in the President."

P. A. Ball, cashier American National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.: "This section of country never before enjoyed so great a degree of prosperity as at the present time. We are well satisfied with McKinley's administration, and for my part apprehend that a change would prove most disastrous to every business enterprise."

A. E. Watson, president First National Bank, Marlin, Texas: "The business outlook is good. In our opinion the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency would be very disastrous to every business interest in the country."

William Powell, cashier Bank of Culloden, Culloden, Ga.: "I am a Northerner. While he (Mr. Bryan) might not be able to foist his free silver issue upon the country, it would be dangerous to give him the chance to do so, and only for the race question, I believe that this would be the verdict at the polls of many thousands of the voters of Georgia."

O. F. Luttrell, cashier Bank of Brewton, Brewton, Ala.: "It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the leading business men that the business and commercial interests of the country will be best served by the election of Mr. McKinley. No one denies that the election of Bryan would be adverse to all business."

J. B. Carter, president Gribble-Carter Wholesale Grain Co., Sherman, Texas: "As for presidential candidates I do not think it advisable to make a change at this particular time."

C. W. Arnett, Fairmont, W. Va.: "Bryan's election would mean disaster to business, destruction of public confidence, the return of panics, the reduction of work and wages, and the repetition of the scenes of hardship which filled the land during the last Democratic administration."

O. G. Bourman, Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Texas: "I believe that the business interests of the country would be injured less by the election of President McKinley than Mr. Bryan."

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS—NO. 8

My Dear Boy:

So old man Skinner says that there will be war in the Philippines for twenty years yet; that we will soon see the time when men will be conscripted in every township for service in China, and that we are bound to have a financial crash next spring, and then the poor people will see the hardest times they ever saw.

Well, I guess the old man is a typical Democrat. He certainly has all the symptoms. Perhaps I had better tell you what the symptoms are.

There are certain constitutional characteristics which distinguish the Democratic party and opposite characteristics which distinguish the Republican party. When I tell you what they are, you will see why I want you to be a Republican.

1. The Democrats are pessimistic. They always look on the dark side. They perpetually expect evil ahead and see nothing but the evil in the things that are now. You pick up an average Democratic platform and you find it full of phrases like the following: "We protest," "we denounce," "we disapprove," "we view with alarm." One of the strongest reasons against the party is that they are always striving to make the people discontented with their lot and to fill them with anxious forebodings for the future. Right in the middle of abundance and cheer and victory, they insist that we are all going "to the how-wows."

Now it is the nature of Republicans to be optimistic. The Republican party sees the bright side. Thankful for the blessings of the past, they look forward with confidence to the future. They expect good things and the expectation helps bring good things to pass. They rejoice in the greatness and prosperity of our highly favored land. They look upon our schools and churches, our farms and factories, our army and navy, and their platforms contain phrases like these: "Thankful for the past," "we rejoice," "we congratulate," "we point with pride." They bring to the people a song of hope and cheer and content. Be a Republican, my boy, and "keep sweet." Don't let yourself get soured and pessimistic.

2. The Democratic party seems unable to learn from experience. One reason why I fit in easily into the Republican party is because I can learn from experience. Eight years ago I was a free trader. I read about free trade in a book and was convinced. It was a very nice book and the free trade theory was presented in a very nice way. I still insist that free trade is a nice thing in a book so long as you keep it in the book; but when you take it out of the book and apply it to wool and eggs and pig iron and things, it doesn't work worth a cent. The experience of this country from 1893 to 1897 made me a protectionist. But our Democratic friends have failed to learn the lesson. In their platform this year they still denounce our protective tariff law.

If there is anything positively settled by the experience of nations, it is that the best standard for a nation's currency and for the world's currency is gold. For centuries the nations bungled along, endeavoring to keep up two standards, silver and gold, with the result that the comparative values of the two metals were constantly changing and the cheaper one driving the other out of circulation, making currency scarce, values uncertain, exchange troublesome and commerce difficult. Through experience, the nations, one after another, learned that the honest way and the best way is to have one standard and that standard the best money—gold—with a hundred cents' worth of gold in the dollar. We have learned that, since a standard dollar is a measure of value, it should contain the value that it represents.

All civilized people in the world have learned this except the Populist-Democratic party. They come out this year of our Lord 1900 and propose to roll back the wheels of progress and return to the financial ways of barbarism.

Now the Republican party does learn by experience. It keeps up with the procession. When a thing has been tried and found wanting, the Republican party drops it. When a thing has been proved to be good by experience, the Republican party sticks to it. My boy, the Republican party is not perfect by a long way. It has some men in it who are not good. Any great party must have some such in a world like this. It may sometimes make mistakes. But the broad political principles of the party are true and right and it is the party that learns from experience. You be a Republican and you will not be sorry.

YOUR FATHER.

Who Fills the Dinner Pail?

Every full dinner pail contains these articles:

- 2 ham sandwiches..... 5 cents
- 2 eggs..... 2 cents
- Bread and butter..... 2 cents
- Tomato..... 2 cents
- Pie or pudding..... 3 cents
- Fruit..... 1 cent
- Sugar and salt and pepper..... 2 cents
- Drink..... 2 cents

Total..... 20 cents

The farmer produces all of these except the coffee or tea, and perhaps not all of the sugar.

It is to the interest of the farmer to see that the wage earner has a chance to live such as he has enjoyed during the Republican administration.

Too Much Prosperity for Wicks.
Jack Wicks, the sawmill proprietor of Quicksilver Mountain, Mont., has joined the Missouri railroad flagmen in declaring against too much prosperity. Jack Wicks is going to vote for Bryan. He says so himself, and is entirely frank about the reason.

"Why," he is reported to have said, "three and four years ago I could get it all the help I wanted at almost any price I offered, and could put pay days off two or three months if I chose, and the men would stay with me. Now I am paying men \$50 a month and their keep and have hard work to get them and harder work to keep them. If I even look crosswise at one of them, he calls for his time and his money. I don't dare to let a pay day go by or my camp would soon be deserted. Vote for McKinley and keep up this condition of affairs? Well, I guess not."

Money in Circulation.

The money in circulation in 1870 was \$675,212,794; in 1900 it was \$2,006,683,042, or three times as great. And this under a gold standard where all dollars are of equal value.

NEARLY ALL TIN PLATE

PRODUCED AT HOME.

Striking Instance of the Value of Protective Tariff.

The Democrats have a fashion of claiming that the tin plate duty is an imposition on American consumers. Without the McKinley law of 1890, tin plate manufacture would never have been begun in the United States.

To-day nearly all the tin plate used in the country is of domestic manufacture. The factories give employment directly to thousands of men and indirectly to other thousands who produce the iron which goes into the plate.

The United States imports and production from 1892 to 1898, inclusive, have been as follows, in long tons:

| | Production. | Imports. | Total. |
|-----------|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1892..... | 18,803 | 208,472 | 227,275 |
| 1893..... | 55,182 | 253,155 | 308,337 |
| 1894..... | 74,200 | 215,068 | 289,268 |
| 1895..... | 113,666 | 219,545 | 333,211 |
| 1896..... | 100,362 | 119,171 | 219,533 |
| 1897..... | 256,598 | 83,851 | 340,449 |
| 1898..... | 326,915 | 67,222 | 394,137 |

Total.....1,605,780 1,226,454 2,232,270
Prices have gone down as the result of home manufacture.

| | Domestic. | Imported. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1892..... | \$5.34 | \$5.34 |
| 1893..... | 5.15 | 5.15 |
| 1894..... | 4.57 | 4.57 |
| 1895..... | 3.93 | 3.93 |
| 1896..... | 3.40 | 3.63 |
| 1897..... | 3.05 | 3.90 |
| 1898..... | 2.85 | 4.00 |

The creation of the tin plate industry stands as one of the most marked instances of success in the history of the country. The Republican principle of protection is directly responsible for the establishment of this new industry on American soil.

SHALL THIS RETURN?

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 13, 1893.)

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—A circular was issued to-day to landlords by the associations for the unemployed, asserting that 80,000 workmen having as many persons dependent upon them, are unable to find employment and asking that no rent be required of such until they are employed. Another appeal, addressed to the citizens of Boston, asks them to see that the city provides work. A movement is on foot for a procession of the unemployed on the common, and a meeting in Faneuil Hall next Tuesday.

Factories Are All Busy.

J. W. Knaub, the chief inspector of the Ohio department of workshops and factories, has just made his annual report for the year ending Nov. 15, 1899. The year's work ended on that day, the date being fixed by statute. He says regarding the general conditions:

"Everywhere the inspector found the factories crowded to their fullest capacity and straining every point to fill their orders. The hum-of-the machinery was as music to the ear of the mechanic, and seemed to serve the purpose of lightening the burden of his labors and leave impressed on his countenance the smile of contentedness."

This is why Ohio will go Republican this year.

B. H. Roberts Doubtful About Utah.

Brigham H. Roberts of Utah will be well remembered by the American people on account of the struggle over his seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat. Here are his ideas on Utah:

"Candor compels me to admit that Utah is a doubtful State. Four years ago Mr. Bryan carried it by 51,000, but there has been a marked change in sentiment since that time, and it is a serious question whether the Republicans will not win this fall. Most of those who had left the party on the silver issue have returned to the fold, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of expansion."

ISSUE BOILED DOWN.

"Shall we run our mills full time, our mines and our factories full time and find a market for our surplus abroad, or shall we shut down one third of our producing capacity in order to oblige Mr. Bryan? There is the labor question boiled down, and that is the main issue or a part of it. I intend that the main issue of this campaign is free silver, and every collateral issue that has been injected in this campaign has been for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of our working people."—Chairman M. A. Hanna.



FARMERS NOT DECEIVED BY BRYAN'S ARGUMENTS.

The total increase of the value of farm animals between 1896 and 1899 was \$501,444,474. This and the increase in crop values represents an enormous gain to the farmers. The total gain is as follows:

| TOTAL INCREASE IN VALUE—1899. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Farm animals..... | \$501,444,474 |
| Corn..... | 238,203,143 |
| Cotton..... | 71,221,163 |
| Oats..... | 65,682,942 |
| Hay..... | 23,780,573 |
| Potatoes..... | 17,146,482 |
| Wheat..... | 8,942,730 |
| Barley..... | 7,103,015 |
| Rye..... | 2,253,349 |
| Buckwheat..... | 881,338 |

Total.....\$836,640,209
*The figures on farm animals include the value of horses, mules, cows, other cattle and sheep, but not swine.

The farmers are not to be fooled by Mr. Bryan's statement made in accepting the Populist and Free Silverite nominations. Mr. Bryan then said:

"The prosperity argument which the Republicans bring forward will not deceive the farmer."
Neither will the possession of the man-made dollar in the farmer's pocket deceive him.
He knows enough to continue prosperity.

Only a D—n Fool.

An Ohio liberator was taking a crazy man to the Columbus asylum the other day on the train. At the next station another sheriff with another lunatic got on. The sheriffs knew each other and got talking, placing the two crazy men in the seat before them. They also, of course, got into conversation, one asking his neighbor where he was going.

"I am going to the asylum at Columbus," said Crazy No. 1.

"What is your trouble?" asked Crazy No. 2.

"Business reverses and heavy financial losses several years ago upset my mind and I have been gradually growing worse. Now let me ask where you are going."

"Why, I am going to Columbus to enter an asylum, too."

"Indeed, what is the matter with you?"

"Imperialism sent me crazy."

"Imperialism, thunder; you are not crazy at all, you are only a d—n fool."

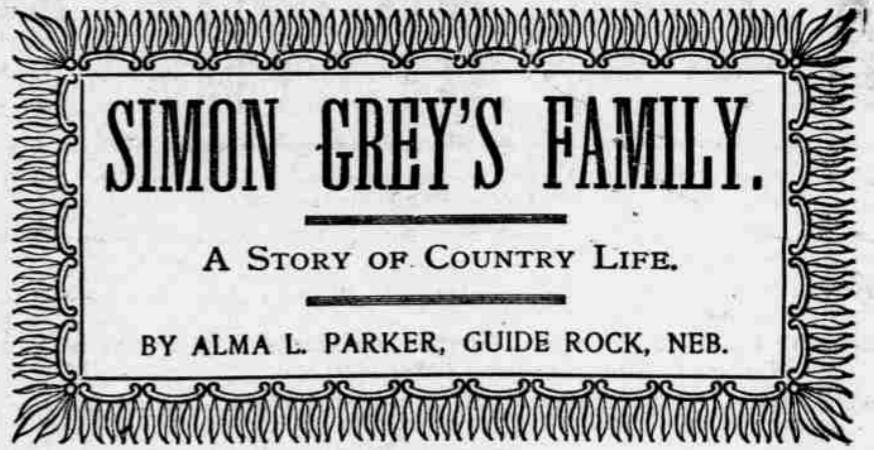
More Freight Carried.

According to "Poor's Manual of Railroads," which is about to be issued, the quantity of freight carried by all the railroads of the United States in 1899 was 126,991,000,000 tons-miles; that is, the equivalent of carrying one hundred and twenty-six billion five hundred and ninety-one million tons of freight the distance of one mile. This is the largest record in the history of the country, and is only another proof of the prosperity of the nation.

Like Joseph's Coat.

My platform is like Joseph's coat. A crazy quilt to get a vote. The wildest hobby I will mount, if I can call it paramount.

Come ye to me who nurse a sore, And I will cure you evermore. On one thing only I'm intent—I want to be your President.



CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

"Well, don't worry, father. Do the best you can, and if you can't pay the mortgage I'll pay it for you."

"You are a good girl, Vinnie. My! but we'd be proud of you if you'd only let Glen Harrington alone."

Vinnie smiled, but she did not answer him. They had argued that subject so many times that she tried to avoid it.

"Well, Vinnie," he said finally. "I must bid you good-by, and hurry back to Boonsville to buy those calves 'fore Harrington gets them." So saying, he was gone.

The next day Vinnie received a postal card, stating that he had got his revenge on "old man Harrington," so she presumed he had made his purchase.

The spring rains came. The sun shone and nourished the growing corn. The wheat crop had ripened, and harvest time arrived. The price of wheat was getting higher every day. When Simon's wheat was threshed he ordered it put in a bin, to wait there for the highest market price. He now spent his time watching the markets.

"Cynthia," he said one day, "it looks as though we may get \$1 per bushel."

"I don't see how it could be, Simon, when McKinley is President."

"Well, you needn't think that McKinley has anything to do with it. It's because of the scarcity in foreign lands."

"Oh," said Cynthia, and she wondered if Simon had suddenly turned into a "supply and demand" theorist.

"There is one reason," he continued, "why I hate to see wheat go up, and that is because it gives the Republicans a chance to crow. They never stop to reason about the scarcity of an article."

"I heard the other day that silver was going down. Why is that, Simon?"

"Oh, that's the Government's fault. I dare say that those silver miners hate McKinley."

"I don't believe it is right, Simon, to blame the Government with everything bad, and for every thing good give something else the credit. I don't understand how silver can go down and wheat go up, when the Populist speakers used to say they always fluctuated together."

"They do fluctuate together usually, but you must remember, Cynthia, that there are exceptions to all rules, and this case is simply an exception to that rule. That's all."

"There must be lots of exceptions to rules this summer. I think if there's many more, some of the rules will have to be changed. I never saw eggs and butter a better price this time of the year. Wonder what corn will be worth?"

"Well, Cynthia, that will be just according to the extent of the crop. Last year corn went down to 10c and the country is full of old corn. If we should have another big crop it won't be worth huskin', in my opinion. Conditions have to be just right to get good prices when we have gold-standard money."

"Well, I hope, Simon, that the price of corn will be another exception to the rule, so beside paying the mortgage we might build an addition on the house."

"Don't count on anything of that kind, Cynthia. If we can make enough to eat and wear we ought to be satisfied, for that will be doing exceedingly well during the next four years. We may all go to the poorhouse yet."

"I guess there's not much danger, with the granary full of \$1 wheat. And so it proved to be. Simon sold his wheat for \$1 per bushel and paid every cent of the mortgage. Many of his neighbors did the same.

Corn was a good crop, too, and high priced, and Simon decided to husk it.

"I am so glad, Simon," said Cynthia, "that your predictions do not come true."

"It's just another exception to the rule," said Simon.

"Peers to me," said Jimmie, "that you're kind of cornered, pa."

CHAPTER VI.

The Spanish-American War.

The following winter the Maine was sunk by a foreign foe, and over 200 American sailors murdered. Simon was extremely anxious for us to lick Spain "then and there." But President McKinley, knowing that we should not make an accusation without proof, waited until it was proven that the Spanish were the perpetrators of the crime, and until this nation should be in readiness to settle the difficulty quickly.

"I never saw the like," said Simon; "how outlandish slow they are up there in Washington. I suppose McKinley's waitin' for Hanna, or somebody else, to tell him to go. I'll bet if Bryan was President of the United States Spain never would have sunk the Maine. They'd have been afraid to. I tell you if I was President of the United States and another nation sneaked around and blew up one of our ships, or pitched onto us, in any way, I'd do the same as

if another man had struck me. I'd strike back, quicker than lightning. I wouldn't wait for a proof, or to get my weapons all polished and in order. I'd just simply give him the full benefit of my bare fist. I would lick him, just as I am."

"Ah, pa," said Jimmie; "I remember one time of your pitching onto a man just as you were, and he made you say 'enough.'"

"Jimmie, you don't know what you are talking about. I was discussing the affairs of nations. I tell you, it is un-American-like, to let them Spaniards think us afraid of 'em."

"Pa," said Anna, "if you don't watch yourself, you will be a perpetual fault-finder. I believe our government will settle this difficulty all right. Anyway, they surely know more about it than we do."

"Never mind, my daughter; you'll get tired a-waitin' till McKinley declares war against Spain. I don't believe he'll ever do it. He don't care anything about the starving Cubans, or our national honor. He is there for the purpose of helping the rich men; he don't care how many helpless people starve."

"Well, Simon," said Cynthia, "so far he hasn't hurt us any. I never saw times improve faster for the laboring classes. Wages are high; everybody has work, and prices for farmers' products are getting better all the time."

Their conversation was here interrupted by Mary entering the room. She had been to Boonsville and brought the mail.

"War is declared," she said.

"Is it possible?" said Simon in astonishment.

"Hurrah for McKinley!" Jimmie shouted.

"Jimmie!" said Simon, impatiently. "Be quiet. Who told you, Mary, that war is declared?"

"The newspaper says so," said Mary, and so it proved to be. Simon was "fooled" again, as Cynthia expressed it, for in big, black letters the paper announced that war had been declared against Spain, and the President had called for 75,000 volunteers.

Boonsville was in a state of excitement, and young men commenced to talk of joining the army. People wondered how long and disastrous the war would be.

Political Simon said the war would prove what kind of stuff McKinley was made of. He said he had no confidence in him for managing a war. There never was but one Republican that he ever knew capable of doing such a thing, and that was Abraham Lincoln, and if he was a living-to-day he would not be a Republican.

All eyes were now toward McKinley. A great responsibility rested upon his shoulders. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy he was at the head and directed all.

About the first order he gave was to the Asiatic squadron, and we all know its result.

Commodore Dewey, following the order of his commander-in-chief, sunk the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. No such battle had ever been known in the history of the world, and Dewey became a national hero.

In the meantime the Flying Squadron and Admiral Sampson's fleet went in search of Spain's Atlantic fleet, supposed to be near the West Indies.

Young men were still hurrying to the front, and among the volunteers was Glen Harrington.

It was hard for Vinnie to bid him good-by, but he said he felt it his duty to go. Long were the farewell words, and Vinnie's eyes followed him as he walked away to board the train that was to bear him to the coast. She was proud of her lover, and she admired him, more than ever, for wanting to be a soldier, yet the thought of his going filled her with dread.

Many soldier boys would lay down their lives. Would he be one of those called to die for his country?

The thought filled her with dread and the true meaning of war came to her.

Simon was very much surprised when he heard that Glen Harrington had enlisted.

"Cynthia," he said, "I am glad he's gone, and I hope he'll never return."

"Why, Simon Grey, how dare you talk so?"

"I didn't exactly mean that I wish he'd get shot, but I wish he'd stay in Cuba. It would make one less Republican vote in Boonsville, besides saving us the unpleasantness of a Republican son-in-law."

"Well, Simon, we might get a son-in-law with a worse fault than votin' the Republican ticket. Let's not ridicule the Republicans now. They have done all right so far. Wait till they do wrong."

(To be continued.)

Value of the New Industry.
The value of the American tin plate produced in the United States from 1892 to 1898, both years inclusive, was \$70,307,000. All of this vast sum would have gone abroad but for the establishment of the industry in America, made possible by the protective tariff. That's Republicanism.