

BRYAN'S INDIA FAKE.

His Repeated Assertions Concerning India Wheat Proven False.

HON. JAMES BRYCE SPEAKS.

Denials by Members of the English Parliament and a Prominent London Merchant.

In the speech delivered by William Jennings Bryan to the farmers of New York assembled at Chautauqua, the India wheat fake was revamped by the silver candidate for president.

The Bee now has the facts and the figures that effectually explode Mr. Bryan's India fake. Over two months ago the editor of the Bee directed a personal inquiry on this subject to Hon. James Bryce, who is now and has for many years been a member of Parliament and was a member of the British board of trade.

"You are quite right in thinking that British merchants gain nothing at all from the closing of the Indian mints. The sharp competition, especially of the Hindoo native merchants, cuts down their profits and they lose heavily on the exchange between India and England in turning into English gold the silver prices they receive for the goods they export to India.

This letter has been supplemented by Prof. Bryce with an article prepared by his brother, J. Annan Bryce, a very prominent London merchant, who was for many years a resident of India.

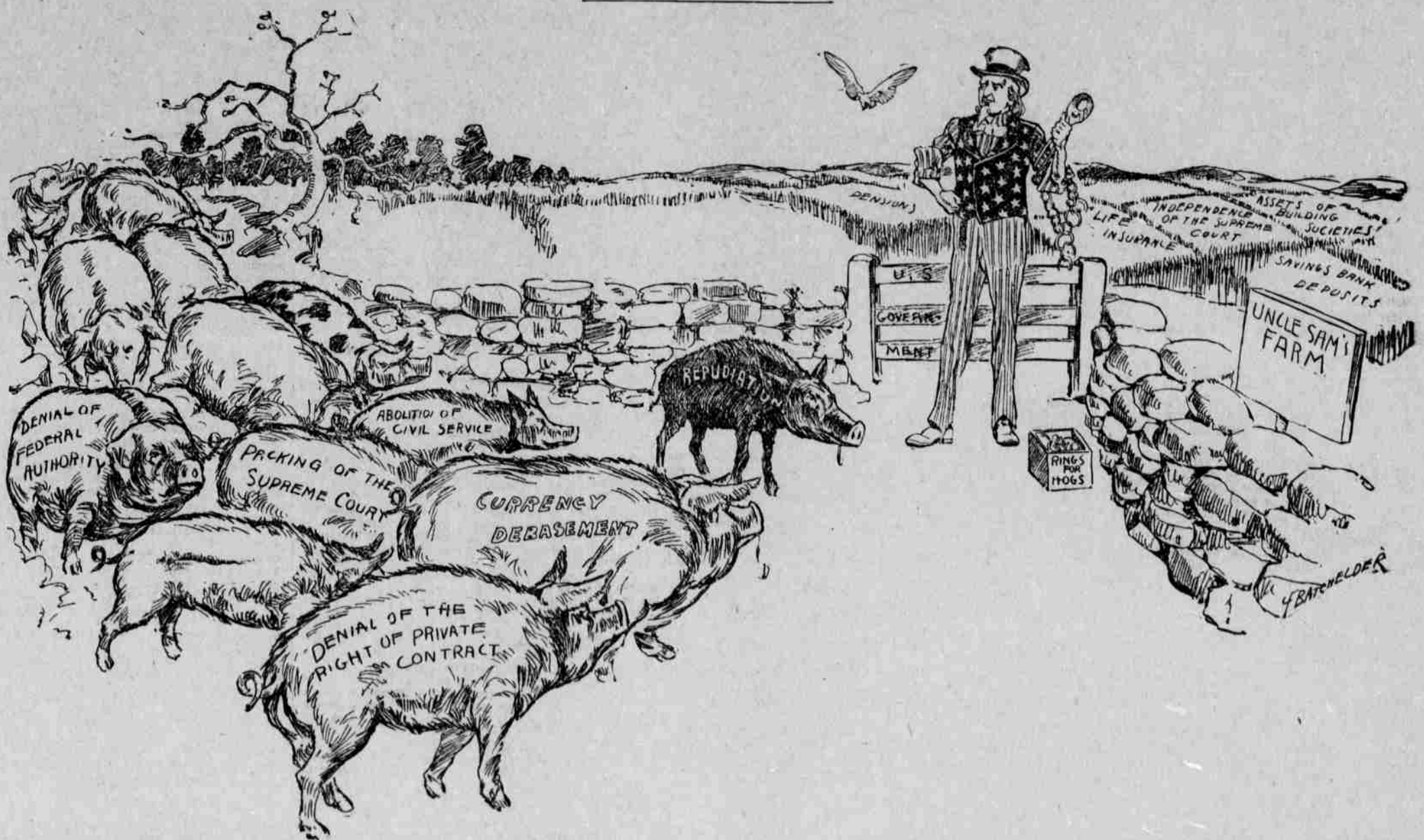
"For Mr. Rosewater's guidance I have made up in parallel columns the exports from the United States, Argentina, Russia and India up to 1873 before the fall in silver and rupee exchange became pronounced. You will observe that while the exports from the United States, Russia and Argentina are on the whole increasing, those from India are falling off, and that in the year 1885 the exports from India were the same as in the year 1877.

Dividing the last twenty years into periods of five years each, you will see that during the last three five-year periods the exports from India have been falling off, while those from the United States, Argentina and Russia have been increasing, although all the while rupee exchange has been steadily falling with silver.

"Altogether the facts illustrate the soundness of Mr. Rosewater's conclusion that the fall in prices of commodities is due to more economical production and transport. In India, in the growing export, although all the while rupee exchange has been steadily falling with silver, the figures prove conclusively as regards Indian wheat, which has always been the great export of the American silver man, that the India export has had nothing to do with the fall of silver or rupee exchange.

The statistical exhibit accompanying this statement is exhaustive and convincing in support of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Bryce. In 1873 the export of wheat from the United States to England was 45,701,000 bushels; from Russia, 47,040,000 bushels; Argentina a fraction over 1,250,000 bushels. In 1877 wheat exports from the United States had reached 107,425,000 bushels; from Russia, 57,120,000 bushels; from India 15,623,333 bushels. Argentina still had no wheat to export. In 1885 wheat exports from the United States had reached 125,513,333 bushels; from Russia, 105,000,000 bushels; from India, 27,000,000 bushels, and from Argentina, 42,000,000 bushels.

PUTTING RINGS ON THE RIGHT HOGS.



I was passing through Iowa some months ago, and I got an idea from some hogs. [Laughter.] An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. As I was riding along I noticed these hogs rooting in a field, and they were tearing up the ground, and the first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property. And that carried me back to the time when as a boy I lived upon a farm, and I remembered that when we had hogs we used to put rings in the noses of the hogs, and then the thought came to me, "Why did we do it?" Not to keep the hogs from getting fat. We were more interested in their getting fat than they were. [Laughter.] The sooner they got fat the sooner we killed them; the longer they were in getting fat the longer they lived. But why were the rings put in the noses of those hogs? So that, while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more property than they were worth. [Laughter and great applause.] And as I thought of that this thought came to me, that one of the duties of the government, one of the important duties of government, is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs. [Applause.]

[From W. J. Bryan's Labor Day Speech.]

MAJ. M'KINLEY'S HOME

A Household Truly Homelike and Entirely Free from All Ostentations.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO CANTON.

The House Where the McKinleys Have Made Their Home for Twenty-five Years.

Rejoicing a few days recently near Canton gave opportunity for a charming visit to that new center of attraction. Canton is alive with enthusiasm, the courthouse, business places and private houses are decorated with flags, portraits of Maj. McKinley, national colors and various national and patriotic devices.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Nine Points About Silver and Protection.

First—That there is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis. Second—That free coinage will not raise the price of American wool one cent while foreign wool is coming in free of duty and is crowding American wool out of the home market.

Third—That there is not a gold standard country in the world that does not sell its products at a much lower price than they can be made here.

Fourth—That the free coinage of silver will not start a single factory in this country, when under the Democratic tariff the products of foreign labor are shipped into this country cheaper than they can be made here.

Fifth—That there is not a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver.

Sixth—That free silver coinage will not create a demand for labor when Democratic free trade makes the supply many times greater than the demand.

Seventh—That there is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has.

Eighth—That free silver is not going to increase a price of nor the demand for farm products so long as the American workman, who is the principal consumer, is kept in idleness by transferring his work to the hands of foreign workmen through the medium of free trade.

Ninth—That there is not a silver standard country in the world where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work, and it is largely these men's products that have come into this country by the gates of Democratic free trade, and wiped out the prosperity we enjoyed prior to 1893. —Zanesville Times.

Free Silver and Degradation.

Labor, today, has reached its crisis. This is a very simple proposition. To anyone who looks at it with common sense and reason, but one on which hangs the fate of labor. If labor votes for Bryan and free silver, it votes away its organizations and unions out of existence. For degraded labor that is a drug on the market, too poor to save a penny, too feeble to lift its head against wrong and oppression, cannot maintain an organization against power and wealth. It will vote its children into idleness and toll from their earliest years. It will vote its women into the tilling of its fields, into drudgery in brick yards and into slavery in the very mines which silver men will operate for their own advantage, at the expense of everyone in the United States who works for wages. It will vote itself into bondage from which it cannot escape in our day and time. The statistics of every free silver country in the world will prove this proposition to be true.

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FARMERS AND TARIFF

Home Demand Supplies the Chief Market for Agricultural Products.

WHERE THEIR INTEREST LIES.

Effect of Curtailing the Purchasing Power of the Men Employed in Factories.

We export about one-third of the wheat grown in the United States either in the form of flour or of wheat. We export only about 5 per cent. of our corn crop. The exportation of other grain is as a rule trifling in quantity, although the very low price of oats for the past two years, owing to heavy production and a falling off in the home demand for consumption by street railway horses and driving horses, has led to a considerable foreign movement in this grain.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

"I would willingly defend free trade with my life," said Mr. Bryan in his first speech in Congress, and as he is now defending free silver with his tongue only it is easy to see to which policy he is most devoted.

Democratic orators and organs may evade the tariff, but the workmen of the country cannot, for to them it presents the unavoidable issue of work and prosperity or idleness and poverty.

While the Popocrat demagogues are shouting "Down with the rich," the Republican party advances with the cry "Up with the poor," and proposes the enactment of measures that will provide work for the workers and prosperity for all.

Sam Jones is a thing if not expressive. He declares that he would rather climb a ladder with an armful of cotton to undertake to fuse with the mid-dle-of-the-road Populists.

The workman does not want a cheaper dollar. He wants steady employment paid for in dollars as good as gold.

The simplest way to elect McKinley is to vote for him, Mr. Bourke Cockran advises to his fellow Democrats, and the remark contains all the wisdom of all the ages.

The one question Bryan never answers is the simple one, "How about free trade?"

The Bryan party is made up of all kinds of factions, led by all sorts of cranks, and if it should get into office it couldn't work together.

In denouncing wealth the Democratic organs are consistent with their party for it has done everything it could to make the people poor and keep them so.

The Republican pledge to promote the free coinage of silver by international agreement offers the only solution of the money problem which good business men accept, and for that reason even the Democrats among them are working with the Republican party this year and will vote for McKinley.

Any Popocrat who believes that Bryan can carry Kentucky when Palmer is a native and Boecker a native and a resident of the Blue Grass state, doesn't know the Kentucky nature.

It is easy to see from Thomas B. Reed's speeches down in Maine that he is perfectly serene and happy. But then he usually feels that way. He was best so.

Mr. Bryan errs in saying that it is idleness that draws people to his meetings. It is both interesting and profitable to study a man who, in this civilized country in this age of the world, apparently thinks that wealth can be created by legislation.

"What gain would we make for the circulating medium," asked the late James H. Blake eighteen years ago, "in opening the gate for silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out?" The question is still as answered and still timely.

Mr. Bryan's hope of success is grounded wholly on the late P. T. Barnum's theory that a feed is here every minute. Paste it in your hat that free coinage and free trade, the great pair of pants-producers, go hand in hand in this country. You can't support the one without voting for the other.

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