

Supplement

MORO OBSERVER.

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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 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 nonpartisan 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, the 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 denouncing 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 above all others at this time is how to remove this business depression from the country. 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 all over the United States, 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 mind over 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 Groot, 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 near 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 this 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 these two elements united in this election would enable him to sweep the country in November. This he characterized as a victory of the people, because it will bring them better times. It may be very pleasing 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 the 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 disaster to the country 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 kind 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 consenting now; will they consent after election?

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

speech in front of the Hotel Lincoln, someone asked, "What about Mr. Sewall?" Donnelly replied, "I don't want anything to do with him. If I had my way he would come off of that ticket in twenty-four hours." Mr. Donnelly then went into a bitter tirade against all bankers and business men, then the laboring men who heard him applauded his utterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring men that every day's work and every dollar paid to labor must first be thought out and planned by some business mind. Before labor can begin in any industry there must be some thought force and some business judgment which passes upon the plans of that industry and believes that it will succeed. There must be financiers, bankers and capitalists to consent and their consent must be based upon the faith that the industry will succeed. If Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were capitalists and business men, then their themselves might promise employment to labor. Or, if the plans proposed by Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were receiving the endorsement of the business judgment of others who have capital, then it might seem reasonable that free coinage might revive industry and bring better times.

Mr. Bryan and his corps of free silver orators constantly denounce the business mind. Mr. Bryan knows that idle capital always the result of lack of confidence. He also knows that idle capital makes idle men. If one set of men have the capital and another set of men are workers stand ready to be employed by this capital, then there must be a condition of harmony between the people who own the capital and the men who stand ready to go to work or there will be no work. If a plan is proposed which makes capital afraid, and if the workers stand ready by their votes and their majories to carry out this plan, then there is but natural that the men who control the capital, being afraid of his new plan, will hoard their capital and keep it idle rather than risk it under conditions which they believe will be disastrous. Does it then avail anything to the laboring man that this capital is denounced as the enemy of the country? Edison was once a laboring man, but is now a capitalist. When he was a laboring man, his opinions and his plans were in a certain degree dependent upon the plans and the opinions of some one else. When Edison was a laborer, he was employed in constructing machines, whether he was employed or not depended upon his employer. If the employer worked by experience that the work in which he was engaged was unprofitable to him, then Mr. Edison lost his job. Now, Mr. Edison, having evolved by his own exertions out of a condition where he was a worker with his hands only, into a condition where he has become a great mind force which controls industry, is vastly more important to labor than he was before. Then he could consent to the employment of only one man, himself. Now he can consent to the employment of thousands of men, and whether they are employed or not depends more upon his judgment than upon their own. The industries of the world, no matter who is employed in them, have always been and will be under the control and direction of mind. Majorities have nothing to do with it except as the majorities are in harmony with this mind force and have the approval of its judgment.

Whether 500 or 5000 men are employed at the Burlington machines shops at Lincoln, Nebraska, during the next winter depends upon the business judgment of the men who are employed in these machine shops, but upon the business judgment of those who must furnish money to pay for this labor. And this business judgment, looking into the financial policy of the government for signs of business safety or of business danger, is inspired with confidence or is inspired with fear as it interprets the business prospect for the future. If this business mind sees in the election of Bryan and cheap money signs of future stagnation and depression, then it is but natural that it should keep the number of men employed to the very least possible limit. People who ride in the Burlington trains along by the town of Havoc, near Lincoln where these machine shops are located, can see the signs of business depression and can interpret the doubt that is in the mind of the directors of the road, when they see the side tracks filled with broken engines which the small force of the road employ are unable to repair. If the laboring people of the East were at work today there would be a market in these great centers of industry in the East for Nebraska's food product, and then the great railroad systems would require every engine and every car which they own to be in repair and all the wheels would be kept rolling night and day carrying the great crops of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa to the food-consuming East. This condition would be a market in these great centers of industry in the East for Nebraska's food product, and then the great railroad systems would require every engine and every car which they own to be in repair and all the wheels would be kept rolling night and day carrying the great crops of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa to the food-consuming East. This condition would be a market in these great centers of industry in the East for Nebraska's food product, and then the great railroad systems would require every engine and every car which they own to be in repair and all the wheels would be kept rolling night and day carrying the great crops of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa to the food-consuming East.

A hired man cannot be employed upon a farm without the consent of the owner of the farm. A carpenter cannot get employment without the consent of the builder who is engaged in building houses, and the builder cannot get the house to build without the consent of the men who have the money to build houses. In all lines of industry the man who works with his hands is dependent upon the business mind which manages the industry of all countries the mind of the controllers of industry. When the mind workers and those who have the making of the plans for industry have confidence that industry will be profitable then there is employment. When William Jennings Bryan and his platform is a menace to industry and Mr. Bryan knows it, the conviction is fastened upon him and the leaders of his cause, that the thing which they are trying to accomplish is against the business judgment of the American people. They are condemned by the mind workers of the nation, and because they realize this, they constantly appeal to class prejudice, hoping that there are laborers and farmers who hate the business mind, who are the employers of labor, and that when all these haters are organized into one great army there will be enough of them to carry this election for Mr. Bryan, and for the mine owners of Colorado, in whose interest his candidacy exists.

Silver Dollars are Legal Tender. Many of the "plain people" of the United States have wondered what the effect would be if Congress in 1873 struck down one-half of the money in the country. The figure is forcible but somewhat obscure. The Denver News comes to the rescue. It says: "By the legislation of 1873 the mints were not only closed to silver but the silver money of the country was demonetized; it was deprived of its legal tender quality. Thus the silver money of the country was struck down." The News is in error. Section 67 of the act of 1873 contained a proviso that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is saved." This language preserved the legal tender quality of the silver dollar, since the right to pay one's debts in silver dollars was one of the rights accorded under former acts, which was contained in the act was permitted to destroy.

In all parts of the country women have organized campaign committees, working under the direction of the Woman's bureau of the national Republican committee. They distribute literature and use their personal influence with husbands, brothers and other relatives to secure their votes for the good cause, paying especial attention to first voters.

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 is food and drink and raiment. Applause, of what kind it does not matter, is what the nature of the man thrives upon. The recognition of him as a great man, a hero, a melodramatic "talk show." He looks this way, then that, and then toward the part of his audience from which comes the most hilarious demonstration. He grins again, but at no time is his face a mask of gloom. 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 grin because it is mystified. He raises a restraining hand to hush the demonstration. The movement is graceful, nothing more. Like every gesture, he lacks the dignity of the man who is weak, hopelessly so. If the applause continues, he waits, posing as if for the camera. He is patient. A dignified statesman after the first burst of applause. It would not be necessary for the great man to wait until every uncouth wit had made his joke, but this man lacks the dignity of the position. He plays for the gallery, and the gallery whistles, stamps and claims him for its very own.

He begins his address with a well-timed sentence, which he knows will please his audience. In fact, from first to last, it is his effort by skillful retorts never to offend. He is capable of a fair fight in words, but at no time does he allow a 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, given to his listeners. His flight of words—alleged to be oratory—are made to divert the mind from questioning his assertions. He soars in an outburst, and then, to please the ear of his listeners and keep their thoughts on a wing, these flights appeal to all that is emotional. They are seldom original; they express no new thoughts, and they bear his trademark, the investment of 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 to behold another flight in Fourth of July fireworks.

Labor applauds itself, and this man knows it. He recognizes that "the people," "sweat of the face," and similar words and phrases arouse in the ordinary audience an imperative desire to applaud, and he works with his mind and in for logic he makes a mark, for which no more apply to his subject than to the crucifixion.

He compares himself to the Man of Galilee without a blush. He defines facts as Ajax did the lightning. He declares that something can be got out of nothing; that a miner will be able to get 50 cents' worth of metal coined in to \$1 and in the same breath insists that the miner will sell that metal to anyone who will buy it for 50 cents and give the buyer the chance to make that profit back of himself. Why the miner will instead of 50 cents and lose the coined profit, he explains by a highly colored account of a "crime" which has nailed "labor to a 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 whole, 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 idle, those who will not, he belches forth in torrents.

"My friends," he says, and advises those to whom he applies the term as a sane man would hesitate to advise his worst enemy.

He distributes chaff, coolly predicts a panic, quotes the words of Christ as glibly as the rowdy uses his name, and having directed the eyes of his hearers upon a bubble which floats gleefully about, he says: "I thank you."

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 which is 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 they had been looking for 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 farmers were disappointed when they saw 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 profits of the concern were larger than they ought to be, and now these farmers could not understand why a business man was making a proposition to enlarge itself to include them, and they were buying double its output and consequently double its profits.

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer patrons would require an additional number of men to require additional machinery and an enlarged plant with more butter-makers and other operatives, all of which meant an additional investment of money in which he did not feel justified 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 eating butter, but were buying margarine and other cheap imitations of butter, and because of all these discouraging circumstances he was unable to consider a proposition to enlarge the business of the creamery. The manager tried 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 keep cows of their own, but in the big cities 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 for 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, meat, 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 has 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 Popocratic 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

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 Women's bureau is under the direction of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the well-known oratorical 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 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.

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 moral 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 of women of capabilities in various lines. Mrs. Thomas W. Chase, the general secretary, resides in East Greenwich, R. I., 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, Miss Helen Varwick Roswell of New York city, has supervision over the headquarters of her state, located at 1473 Broadway. Miss Roswell has inaugurated the plan of personal visits among the women in the tenement districts of New York for the purpose of showing the women the meaning of the free coinage of silver and how it will affect the purchasing power of their dollars. She finds these women question and ready to defend them, as they do in insisting that the voters in their families shall maintain them at the polls. Miss Roswell has enlisted a large number of young business women and wide districts of New York for the purpose of spreading the word 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 Rosseter Willard. She has wide experience in general education and newspaper work in this 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 of clubs for the 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 do from Oregon, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin and many other states. These women are directed in their work of organizing 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 children and of the home, are on the side of the Republican party. The conviction is issued that 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 had given the wool 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 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 readers would 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 free trade times. Says the Record:

The distrust engendered by the silver craze has checked the sale of manufactured goods, increased the percentage of idle mills and so narrowed the outlet and crippled the financial resources of Eastern industry. The fact 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 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 1873," says Mr. Teller. Very well; let us tear up all the railroads that have been built since then; let us demolish the great cities of wheat, 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 plug up the Russian oil wells and destroy the wheat 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 \$80,000,000; 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 hand on time's dial, and make everybody as happy and wealthy as all the people now alleged to have been before 1873.—Colorado Springs Gazette.