Scio Weekly Press.

VOL. VIII. SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896. NO. 15.

Scio Press.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
T. L. DUGGER,
IN THE CITY OF
SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON.

TERMS:

Per annum, invariably in advance.......	$1 50
Six months. " " "	1 00
Per annum if not paid in advance,	2 00

Advertising rates at fair, living rates, to be paid monthly.
Transient advertisements must be paid for when the order is given for their insertion.

WE MUST CHANGE OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

There is no question but what the business conditions of the country as a whole are growing better. The flow of gold from Europe towards this country which was started in the first place for the political purpose of avoiding another issue of bonds, continues. The country, as a whole, is getting good from what was only intended by money lenders in Europe and America, to add strength to the gold standard sentiment. "Confidence," that much talked of fickle goddess, has again concluded to visit our shores and ere long we may expect gold to creep out from its secret hiding places in bank vaults, safe deposit cells, old stockings, etc., and be invested in the purchase of various properties and investments that are believed, generally, to have reached their lowest notch. This is the wisest and only course that could have been pursued by the goldites to prevent the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency and the inauguration of the free coinage of silver by the United States. Had this same policy been resorted to months ago, it would probably have prevented thousands from embracing the cause of silver, that are now firmly fixed in their opinions that both of the precious metals must be used as basic or redemption money at the established ratio of 16 to 1. Whether the change on the part of those who control the world's supply of gold, is not too late to prevent a majority of the voters from marching under the banner of true bimetallism, the third of November alone will tell. We sincerely hope that this last effort on the part of the money kings will fail, for if they now succeed in preventing bimetallism to become the established policy of the country, they will but put off or delay the battle, to be fought out in future years. Our financial system to become permanent and prosperity to be of a fixed nature for our nation the absolute control of our money system must be taken out of the hands of selfish humanity and lodged in the hands of congress, where the constitution evidently intended it should be placed. We should make it impossible for Wall and Lombard streets, to bring about a repetition of the times of the past three years, whenever it might please their fancies to do so.

This end, in our opinion, can only be secured by the election of Mr. Bryan and a congress that will have the courage to resort to the necessary heroic measures that will secure that end. Should McKinley be successful, and a congress selected that aderes to the gold standard they would doubtless, do all they could to give the country prosperity; for we believe they are honest in their purpose to restore prosperity to the nation. But they would still be surrounded by the golden influence, and all legislation would be in the direction of making gold the one moving impulse of the civilized world.

While on the contrary, with the success of the cause of silver and the inauguration of legislation looking to the establishment of bimetallism with or without the co operation of any other nation, our financial system would be so divorced from Wall and Lombard streets, that a permanent prosperity for the nation would set in. The treasury of the United States would then become the property of the whole people and not the creature of money sharks. President Grant established a precedent, when he ordered the unlocking of gold from the United States treasury to prevent a panic inaugurated by these same Wall street patriots(?) that is worthy of imitation. He thought, as the treasury fund was created by the whole people, if it could be used in an emergency to prevent a panic and wide spread business disaster, he was doing the whole people a service in preventing these Wall street shysters from robbing them through a corner on gold, in a wholesale manner. We believe the federal authority and treasury should be so conducted that it would ever be a menace to any and all persons who through combinations with their kind, attempt to transfer money unjustly from the pockets of the people to their own coffers. We believe with the election of Mr. Bryan such a financial system would be inaugurated, while the election of McKinley will but fasten our present system more securely upon the people.

FREE SILVER PREFERABLE TO TARIFF.

The republican campaign managers have placarded the country all over with flaming posters, the leading lines of which are "Do You Want Free Wool," and in smaller type they endeavor to show the farmer the benefit of a tariff on wool. Of course we desire the wool grower to get a good price for his wool, but we fail to see wherein the tariff on wool will raise the price of wheat. Unless the wheat farmer can be compensated in some way for the additional price he must pay for his clothes, with an increased tariff on wool, we think it unjust for him to be taxed for the benefit of his neighbor. We desire to increase the price of wool, of wheat, of cotton, of corn and every other commodity or product as well. A tariff will only raise the price of the article upon which it is laid, and this will be at the expense of the consumer. So it can be seen that the uncompensated American consumer is treated very unjustly when his burden is increased for the benefit of his neighbor. As his neighbor woolgrower grows rich, he (the wheat grower) grows relatively poorer, for a tariff cannot increase the price of wheat under any circumstances. But where is the justice of aiding any special class with a tariff tax and refuse to aid the silver miner by admitting his product access to the mints? Silver is the only product, the price of which can be increased by legislation, without this increase being at the expense of the American consumer; and when you raise the price of silver, you will raise the price of every other product of the farm and factory as well. In time, you farmers and others who have mortgages on your properties, will be enabled to raise your mortgages and have a free farm or other property to compensate you for voting for free coinage of silver. We believe that the free coinage of silver and laws excluding foreign emigration will in a very few years inaugurate the most abundant prosperity that the American people have ever enjoyed. We believe that to raise the value of silver will raise the value of every thing produced in the entire country excepting gold and your debts, and this, too, without becoming a burden to the American consumer. This proposition is practically admitted by our opponents, and the only real opposition to the free coinage of silver comes from the money loaners and operators in stocks and bonds of Wall street. Of course it will limit the operations of these fellows and decrease the demand for money, but as they are a very small proportion of the people they will have to submit. We, therefore, feel satisfied that if any one will thoroughly study the matter, they will become convinced that the free coinage of silver will benefit ninety-nine of the American people where it will injure one of them, and that it is only a question of time when we, as a nation, will see and adopt it.

A SILVER MAN'S AFFIDAVIT WHICH SHATTERS THE MEXICAN OBJECT LESSON.

VALLEY JUNCTION, Iowa, Aug. 20, 1896.—I, James H Kennedy, now a resident of the town of Sinalva, in state of Sinaloa, Mex. declare that I am an American by birth, and I served three years in the Seventh Iowa during the civil war; that I have always been a republican. I speak the Spanish language as well or better than I now do the English. I have traveled through twenty-four of the twenty-seven states in Mexico in an official capacity and as an interpreter for numerous syndicates. I have had access to almost all the archives of the country. I am better acquainted with the customs and usages of that country than I am of my mother country. I left Mexico on the 2nd day of March 1896, coming to this country to visit my friends, relatives and old comrades. During the last month in Iowa I have heard more false and utterly absurd statements made in regard to Mexico than I ever thought could be conjured up by mortal man, all to deceive the voter.

One most heard is that you can take one American silver dollar in Mexico and get two Mexican silver dollars for, it or that you can get a meal and then throw down an American dollar and they will give you back a Mexican dollar. I brand this as utterly false in every respect, a lie manufactured out of whole cloth. I assert that a Mexican will not accept an American dollar, either gold silver or paper, for any amount, but will refer you to a broker where you can sell your silver dollars as bullion for Mexican money, then they will trade with you. The largest hotel in the City of Mexico will not accept American money under any circumstances, but will invariably refer you to a broker.

By paying the mintage anyone can take silver bullion to either of the mints in Mexico and get Mexican silver dollars for it, and for two hundred and fifty years silver bullion has never fluctuated up or down to exceed two cents.

I assert that Mexico in the present decade is making strides of advancement greater than any nation on earth. Twenty-five years ago we had eighty miles of railroad; now we have nearly 8000 miles of railroad. We are building factories on every hand. Twenty-eight years ago, when the French army was driven out, the Mexican government was left penniless, not a dollar in the treasury. We can now pay our entire national debt any day a demand would be made for it.

I am now on the way to Mexico to spend the rest of my life. Anyone can find me by addressing a letter to James H. Kennedy, Sinalva, Mexico.

In conclusion I invite an honest and thorough investigation into the facts of my statement and I defy successful contradiction. I am not the owner of mining stocks and no personal interest has caused me to make this statement, but have given it by request of an old comrade.

JAS. H. KENNEDY.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to by Jas. H. Kennedy this the 20th day of August, 1896.

[Seal.] H. H. ENGLISH,
Notary Public in and for Polk County, Iowa.

M'KINLEY IN 1892

In 1892 William McKinley delivered a speech and from it this entire paragraph is clipped:

"During all of his (Cleveland's) years at the head of the government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great products, discrediting silver, and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to office to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterwards, and to the end of his administration, persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium, and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce and therefore dear. He would have increased the value of money and decrease the value of everything else—money the master, everything else its servant. He was not thinking of the poor then. He had left their side. He was not standing forth in their defense.—Cheap oats, cheap labor, and dear money; the sponsor and promoter of these professing to stand guard over the poor and lowly. Was there ever more glaring inconsistency, or reckless assumption?"

If McKinley was honest in his utterances then what must people think of what he now says when he stands in the identical position of the man he was then attacking? No unprejudiced man can evade the conclusion that McKinley is for any policy that he thinks will make him president, regardless of right or the best interests of the people.

The McKinleyites are racking their brains to find language strong enough to express the horrors that will immediately visit us should Bryan be elected. Will some one of them please rise and explain how this predicted disaster is going to be brought about? Will the goldbugs do it? Then they deserve the execration of all mankind. If it should happen as they predict, it will be because of a deliberate corner on the money of the country, and, if we are so completely in the power of the money manipulators as that, the sooner we reach the crisis, and forever settle the question, whether the people or plutocrats are going to run this country, the the better.—Herald, Oregon City.

The only hopes of the goldites now rests on carrying Multnomah and Tillamook counties—one the most corrupt and the other the most difficult to reach with speakers.—Capital Journal.

THE AMERICAN FARMER AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

BY MORETON FREWEN

Your request for a "short statement" of the causes which have forced the silver question to the front in American politics is not very easily met. In writing for the Daily Chronicle, I should have wished to deal particularly with the labor aspects of an issue which during the past four years has proved a liberal education to the American working man. The interest of labor, in the silver question, has been admirably summed up, in a speech to his constituents, in 1894, by the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Reed of Maine. Referring to the closing of the Indian mints, by the government of India, and the great fall in the price of silver, which followed, Mr. Reed said: "We have learned from that object lesson that the yellow man using the white money, holds at his mercy the industry of the white man using the yellow money." This now historic sentence crystallises the position admirably. The value of their silver coin for the Chinese and Japanese races, for the Indian and the Malay, is today as great as ever. That is to say, while silver has fallen one half in gold value, yet the purchasing power at home of the tael, the Straits dollar, the yen and the rupee, for seven hundred millions of Asiatics, is no whit diminished. The result is that the fall in the gold price of silver occasioned by the closing of the Indian mints, the repeal of the Sherman Act, and those other excesses of class legislation intended, in the stock phrase of the day, to "appreciate gold," and enrich bankers and other money lenders, is today creating in the far East a mushroom growth of industrial enterprises, in mine, in field, and in factory, the exports of which Oriental industries compete with the products of white labor, in the markets of Europe and America, on terms of great advantage, because of the fall in the price of silver.

Cheap silver in the East—silver cheapened by Western legislation—involves cheap men and women in the West; and not merely cheap men and women, but indeed great masses of men and women, who can get no employment at all. The manager of the Pahang tin mines, when giving evidence recently before the Singapore Currency commission, pointed out that Pahang could always sell a ton of Straits tin in London for the gold equivalent of 650 of those silver dollars, with which they pay their wages at Pahang. After remarking that Western legislation had in a few years reduced the exchange value of that dollar by one half—that is to say, from five dollars to the sovereign to ten dollars to the sovereign—he proceeded to assure the Currency Commission that at the present reduced price of silver Pahang could "supply all Europe with tin, and close every tin mine in Cornwall." I understand that the closing of the Indian mints has been, as the Pahang manager pointed out, the signal for the closing of the Cornish tin mines, and for a great restriction of the tin industry in Tasmania and New South Wales. It is the argument growing out of evidence, from all parts of the world, of the severity of this exchange crisis, which has now, at last, awakened the American nation; and this awakening to the most imminent race danger which has ever confronted the Western nations, can be relied upon ere many days, to educate also the captains of industry in Great Britain to the murderous industrial competition, fostered by cheap silver—by silver "cheap," because its historic money demand has been restricted or even abolished.

I return from this digression, which is necessary to account for the rapid growth of public opinion in America since we closed the Indian mints in 1893, to consider the political forces behind silver—forces which appear to me to presage the defeat of Major McKinley and the party of "sound money."

I have referred to the attitude of the labor organizations of the United States, which are, I think, with few if any exceptions, in favor of "free silver." But these organizations would be powerless when confronted, as today, with the profligate electoral expenditures on behalf of the Republican party, by that capitalist class, which having grown enormously rich by the appreciation of gold, is now preparing to pour out its "unearned increment" like water, lest the further appreciation of its gold and its gold loans should be interfered with. If, therefore, capital—the gold capitalist and loan monger in the United States—were today confronted only with the labor vote, then the existing confidence of Wall Street in Major McKinley's success would be entirely justified. But more than anything else "free silver" in America stands for agrarianism. There are some seven million farm votes in the United States, a vast scattered host, quite undisciplined, difficult to combine, and therefore impossible to buy. An advance guard, over a million strong, of this vote calling itself "Populist," has been for six years past the terror of the political "boss." Already the Populist party holds the balance of power in the all-important Senate, and now that for the first time one of the two great historic parties has come out for free silver, which even in the eastern seaboard States can be reckoned safe, with the "Granger" on the war path?

"What is the value of a bushel of wheat?" runs the Granger catechism. "An ounce of silver bullion." Why? "Because an ounce of silver is three rupees, and three rupees, represent the cost of producing wheat in India and laying it down in London." The agrarian currency creed is simple enough; silver at 5s, an ounce spells wheat at 5s, a bushel and cotton at 6d. a pound Silver at 2s. 6d. an ounce spells wheat at 2s. 6d. and cotton at 3d.

Said Mr. Bryan to the Chicago Convention, when referring to the attitude of the Wall Street Democrats:

"You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities, leave us our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the land."

Let me only add, in concluding this brief and imperfect summary of the silver issue in America, that I can imagine no more serious financial catastrophe for the English investor than to be lulled into a sense of false security by the daily assurances of New York correspondent that Mr. Bryan's candidature is hopeless. The balance between American parties is infinitely narrow. Had Mr. Blain in 1884 obtained only 520 mugwump votes then cast in the one city of New York for Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Blain and not Mr. Cleveland had been President And it is the gravest mistake to blink the fact that a million Populist votes, together with a great mass of seceders from the Republican party in the Granger States, and the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States, will gravitate at the coming election toward the new Democratic platform. Under these circumstances it is surely the very first duty of the British Press to prepare our investors for the coming change. That change, if panic-mongers in the Press, who are expecting to get rich by immense "bear sales" of American securities, can only be defeated in their intention to organize panic and disaster, is likely to restore a prosperity now long absent from American finance. "Free Silver" will at once raise the exchange rates between Europe and all Asia, and also between Europe and South America, thereby greatly stimulating our export trade to four-fifths of our inhabited world, and enabling us to purchase much more largely from America. It will also, at the same time, secure an expansion of exports of the United States to Europe, at the expense of Asiatic exports. For the lack of this expansion and a consequent favorable trade balance, that great debtor nation, the United States, is to-day insolvent, borrowing its way with difficulty and at high rates, and piling higher that debt, the burden of which becomes more and more intolerable with each fresh fall of prices. And whatever the United States in raising the level of the silver exchanges with the Orient, accomplishes for her own benefit, that she accomplishes equally for every white farmer and white working man everywhere. All of us since 1893 have suffered alike from falling exchange rates, and the consequent competition of myriads of Orientals, which has so inevitably followed the depreciation of their currencies.—London Daily Chronicle.

The Bryan campaign managers should send some speaker to camp on the trail of T. T. Geer in Tillamook county. His chestnuts and ignorance on the money question need only to be shown up to make votes for bimetallism. Any ordinary intelligent man or woman can do it.—Capital Journal.

Patronize your home paper. It works for your interests.