RAILWAY TIMES.

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WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

THE SPEECHES HE HAS DELIVERED SINCE THE CAMPAIGN OPENED AT CHICAGO,

Are Encyclopedian in the Wide Range of Topics Included in the Great Issue Before the American People.

It is quite probable, that the speeches of William Jennings Bryan, made during the campaign will be published in book form, and nothing, in the way of political literature, would meet with a wider, or a more enthusiastic reception from the great body of the people.

His wise, and wonderfully apt and forceful utterances bear the stamp not only of study, investigation and mental grasp, but of genius of the highest order.

It this phenomenal equipment for the stupendous work he has performed, that has attracted to him, wherever he has gone, such vast multitudes of the American people.

Day after day—night after night, and on his line of travels over the continent, the people, the "common people," the "plain people" have thronged around him as around no other man this country has ever produced.

This work of arousing the American people to a realization of the deplorable condition of the country into which it has been forced by the men who represent the gold standard infamy, began at Chicago, before the great national democratic convention, when William Jennings Bryan strode to the front, and in the presence of men who represented the American people, and in the presence of the representatives of British interests—the men who represented syndicates and trusts, shylocks and sharks—told the country that a struggle had begun to determine whether America should determine its financial policy, or whether European nations should do it for them.

Then he took a position in the front rank of American patriots and has held it against the fiercest opposition that the enemies of the people ever inaugurated, since the Declaration of Independence declared eternal hostility to English domination in the United States.

Then he sounded the key note of the campaign, and since then the wires have been burdened with his key notes.

And now, as the campaign is drawing to a close, what could be more appropriate than to cull from the speeches of William Jennings Bryan some of his sententious utterances.

This admirable campaign work has been a feature of the patriotic press of the country since the day Mr. Bryan made his first speech, but they have found it difficult, from the wealth of material, to select the best when all was good. We take from our exchanges the following, which have all the force of axioms:

Taxes and Money.

It is not more taxes we want, but more money to pay the taxes we now have.

Money and Property.

It must not be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly unless property sells for less than formerly.

Too Much Money.

It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need for fear that they may hereafter have more than they need.

Gold Standard and the Dollar.

While the gold standard raises the purchasing price of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar.

Wealth and Profit.

Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who sell must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others.

The People and the Gold Standard.

History in all ages can be sought in vain to prove that the common people—the struggling masses—of any land had ever declared for a gold standard.

Salaries and Business.

Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and the greatest permanency of such salaries.

Where the Majority is Found.

If farmers and wage-earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country, why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation?

Syndicates and the People.

A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create a nation's wealth.

The Honest Dollar.

When I find a man talking about an honest dollar and then not telling you what he means by an honest dollar I am afraid he loves darkness rather than light, because his purposes are evil.

We Have Waited.

For thirty years those who do not want it, have, we are told, been trying to secure an international agreement favoring bimetallism. We have patiently waited, but we will wait no longer.

Silver as Primary Money.

When silver be omes primary money, the American mines will pour their products into the mints, and a new era similar to that produced by the issue of greenbacks during the civil war will begin.

Joining the Money Changers.

You cannot afford to join the money changers in support of a financial policy which destroys the purchasing power of the products of toil and must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

Money and the Tariff.

If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say on the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the Constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished.

To Stand Alone.

My friends, we shall declare that this country is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this Union.

WM. J. BRYAN.

One of the amazing features of the presidential campaign is the marvelous attainments of the People's standard bearer—Wm. J. Bryan. The *American*, published at Philadelphia, refers to him as follows:

Mr. Bryan reached this city on his campaigning tour on last Tuesday evening, and addressed a large and enthusiastic assemblage in the Academy of Music. It is beyond doubt that the man has grown on the public since his nomination, through his frankness, and his freedom from affectations and insincerities of every kind. His speeches have shown an extent of knowledge and a variety of resources, which no one had expected. He rarely repeats himself, and he never rambles. His critics confess his power by the very constancy of their attacks, and by their unremitting efforts to depreciate. He is, in fact, by far the most conspicuous figure in this campaign, and his name will be found at least twice in even the gold standard newspapers, for once that they mention his chief rival.

That he is thoroughly a western man, with western modes of speech and argument, nobody would think of denying. But it is the west which to-day best represents the America of history,—the America which wrestled with the rude forces of wild nature and overthrew them, and was free from the trans-Atlantic effeminencies which latterly have infected the Atlantic coast. He is not a Lincoln, but he has more in common with Lincoln than have the men who lead Lincoln's party. And he is not more depreciated by our superfine critics than Lincoln was before his election and for years after it.

The *American* is one of the most conservative publications in the land. Unlike a bicycle wheel, it doesn't run on wind. It weighs its words, and so guarded is it in its utterances, that it never embellishes a fact. Its opinion of W. J. Bryan is devoid of enthusiasm. There are no glittering generalities, no barren idealities. It does not say Bryan is a great man, a thinker, a statesman—but read its opinion of him, and that will be the conclusion—and that is the fact.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S GOOD LUCK.

It is announced that Chauncey M. Depew will marry $3,000,000 in November. It is reported that the bride-elect is Miss Geneva Ladivinski, whose great grandfather had the title of Count Shineyourshoesoff, conferred by the czar of the period. Miss Ladivinski is now in Russia, the guest of Baron Blowyournoseoff, and has been fortunate in securing an immense estate of sixty-two thousand acres, claimed by a branch of the family known as Popemoff—Duke Popemoff having recently died, Baron Blowyournoseoff found that the real owner was in the family of Count Shineyourshoesoff, and that the title to the property belonged to Miss Geneva Ladivinski, soon to marry Mr. Depew. It is probable, therefore, that Mr. Depew will go to reside permanently in Russia, where he will take the title of Count Popemoff, or some other, at the pleasure of the czar. The czar has expressed a desire for a good after-dinner speaker, and will probably insist upon Mr. Depew's acceptance of the title Duke Popemoff.

NOT FOOLS.

The Peoria *Journal* points out vividly that the United States has within itself, all, everything to make the people prosperous and happy, and adds, that with all these elements present, labor is restless, waiting, suffering, hoping, praying for relief, asking for the opportunity to earn an honest livelihood; with ambition crushed by ever-present and almost fruitless toil; with the increment of their labor going to where it is not earned; with future debt and further burdens and more fruitless toil and even starvation staring them in the face, these workers of the nation are in no mood to be cursed and reviled. They are in no mood to accept from the Atkinsons or the Pierpont Morgans the name of "fool." It is a time for caution. There is such a thing as a struggle between interests which shall transcend the limits of election machinery.

EUGENE V. DEBS,

THE CHAMPION OF THE RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF THE WORKINGMEN OF THE UNITED STATES,

Lays Aside Exacting Official Duties and Enters the Campaign for Bryan and the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver.

The world of labor is profoundly interested in the utterances of Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union. For this widespread

SOLICITUDE

there are many and cogent reasons. For many years he has been prominently identified with organized labor in the United States, to which, with untiring fidelity, he has given his years, the strength of his manhood, his experience and the wealth of his intellectual powers, and in every position that duty has assigned him, he has demonstrated that in storm and shine, in victory and in defeat, amidst persecutions and trials and in prison, undaunted, unsubdued and unintimidated, he has been the steadfast friend of the wage earners of the country. Neither the power and blandishments of the rich, nor the denunciation and fierce persecution of enemies could swerve him from the noble purpose of laboring with ever-increasing zeal for the welfare of his fellow-workingmen.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Eugene V. Debs early saw that the political campaign of 1896 would be one of unusual interest to the wage workers of the country. He saw with prescient acumen that in the clash of opinions the interests of labor would steadily develop importance hitherto unknown in state and national politics—and the supreme purpose he has had in view for a number of years has been the unification of the labor vote of the country, that it might prove effective when an opportunity affords to make that vote tell for emancipation from degrading conditions.

A POPULIST.

Years ago Mr, Debs clearly discerned that neither of the old political parties could, under the whip and spur of the money power, do anything for the mitigation of the ills under which labor suffered. He had learned that their professions of regard for workingmen were barren of fruit; that conditions steadily grow worse instead of better; that what the world called progress, was but another term for plunder, by which the few robbed the many; that wages were reduced to create millionaires, while the poor were compelled to endure greater privations. As a result, he abandoned the Democratic party to affiliate with the great Populist party whose shibboleth was "Reform."

THE NOMINATION OF BRYAN.

The nomination of William Jennings Bryan by the rejuvenated and emancipated Democratic party was, in itself, a revelation. The convention at Chicago, with convictions in consonance with duty, at once drew the line between democracy and aristocracy, between devotion to American interests and the interests of England and other European governments, regardless of names and rulers. As a result they discredited John Sherman and his bosom friend, Grover Cleveland, and their backers, the trusts, syndicates and combines of every name, which favored a continuation of the gold standard scheme of iniquity.

THE ISSUE.

Mr. Debs thought that while there were many questions up for debate, they all, either directly or remotely, were connected with the currency question. He knew that the Populist party had declared for the remonetization of silver and for its free and unlimited coinage at the mints of the government, and when the Democratic convention at Chicago declared for the same great currency reform, Mr. Debs saw that it was the one central, pivotal and controlling issue of the campaign, and when that convention nominated as its standard bearer

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

the supreme duty of wage earners in the campaign was clearly defined, and when the Populist party of the country also named William Jennings Bryan as its candidate for President, then the duty to enter the campaign and mass all his powers to secure his election eliminated every doubt, and with a faith that "is the evidence of things not seen," Mr. Debs responded to the call of his fellow-citizens and entered the campaign with patriotic zeal and confidence.

THE RAILWAY TIMES.

The readers of the RAILWAY TIMES, the official organ of the American Railway Union, have a right to know something of the utterances of the President of their great order during his campaign tour in the interest of William Jennings Bryan—and to know that next to that speaker, unparalleled for all the gifts and graces of oratory, Eugene V. Debs draws the largest audiences to hear him discuss the issues of the campaign.

AT CHICAGO.

Mr. Debs started on his campaign tour at Chicago, on the 10th of October, and for six days and nights remained in that city, delivering addresses to workingmen in halls and in the open air. In no single instance could a hall be found large enough to accommodate the multitudes who sought admittance. As popular demonstrations the meetings addressed by Debs were in all regards phenomenal, and though speaking twice, three times and as often as four times a day, the enthusiasm with which the labor champion was received grew steadily in intensity from first to last.

THE MEETINGS.

All the Chicago papers concur in their testimony regarding the vastness of Mr. Debs' audiences at Chicago. The *Dispatch* of October 13th, said:

"Eugene V. Debs addressed two big meetings last night. At Schoenhofens Hall 6,000 people yelled themselves hoarse at the words of the speaker, and a crowd of 5,000 surged around the entrance in an attempt to enter. At Twelfth Street Turner Hall an audience of 5,000 waited from 8 o'clock until 10:30 for Debs to appear, and then he was received with deafening cheers."

The *Dispatch* of October 15th referring to Mr. Debs' reception on the evening of the 14th, said:

"Eugene V. Debs made two speeches last night to immense audiences. At O'Callaghan's Hall, corner Lincoln street and Grand avenue, 5,000 people listened to him, and at 1351 Diversey street, the hall was too small to contain one-half of those who wished to hear him.

"At 8 o'clock, when Debs arrived at O'Callaghan's Hall, several hundred people stood in front of the door. As he stepped out of his carriage the crowd began to yell. Cheer after cheer was given for Debs. The throng which packed the hall inside heard the cheering and, when Debs entered the big room, everyone in the audience jumped to their feet and wildly swung their hats as they shouted and yelled for the Woodstock martyr."

At these meetings Mr. Debs discussed the great issues of the campaign in a way to elicit frequent and prolonged applause, but only the merest outlines of his speech can be given. At one of his meetings October 13, he, among other things said:

"The enthusiasm of the audience warranted the assertion that William Jennings Bryan would be the next president of the United States." Continuing, he said, in part:

DO NOT MEAN IT.

"The Republican party declares it is in favor of the gold standard. The Democratic party favors bimetallism. The Republicans say they want bimetallism, but only by international agreement. They do not mean anything of the kind, as that agreement can never be secured. We have had the single gold standard since 1873, and after twenty three years of experience, we now find the conditions are appalling. The farmers are impoverished and the workingmen reduced to degradation. The Republicans say they want gold and protection. Well, we have had both and I believe I am voicing the sentiment of the masses when I say those policies have proved failures.

"There were no tramps before 1873, but since that year the tramp has become a permanent institution in this country, and likewise a menace to society. The Republicans say that if you continue the present conditions, with a little more tariff, prosperity will return. They attribute the present troubles in the business world to the free silver agitation. I will answer them by saying that if the gold standard is right it should stand any kind of agitation. They tell us that if we have free silver wages will be cut in two. They do not inform you that it is their own interests they are fighting for, but say that it is your welfare in which they are concerned.

AS TO FIXED WAGES.

"They say free silver will injure the man who receives fixed wages. Do any of you receive fixed wages? No. The only employes who receive fixed wages are those who fix them themselves. The bank presidents, the officers of corporations, vote to fix their own salaries, and then they proceed to also fix the salaries of other employes. If free silver would reduce wages the trusts, corporations and moneyed class would be in its favor. The Republican convention at St. Louis, was ruled by corporations. They named the candidate for President, wrote the platform, and now their attorneys are managing the campaign. Let's see who they are. There is Chauncey Depew (hisses), who hobnobs with the dukes and diners of Europe. He is said to be a friend of labor. In speaking to the workingmen he says: 'We employes.' He gets $50,000 a year for seeing that the section hand receives only $1 a day. Then there is Thurston (hisses), who, as a paid agent of the Union Pacific Railroad company, went

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE BLACKGUARDS,

WHO WORE SWORDS DURING THE WAR TO SUPPRESS CHATTEL SLAVERY ARE

Now Riding Over the Country in Palace Cars Endeavoring to Induce Old Soldiers and Workingmen to Vote Themselves into Slavery.

The Columbus, O., *Evening News*, of October 17, publishes an article in which it is shown that such generals as O. O. Howard, Russell A. Alger and Daniel E. Sickles, are riding over the country making speeches, which abound in the most scurrilous insults to the common people, that has, so far, disgraced this campaign.

These generals have proven themselves to be the most indecent, offensive and foul-mouthed blackguards the country has produced.

ALGER'S ABUSE.

Referring to men who will vote for William Jennings Bryan, the blackguard, Alger, said: *"When you find a man who never combs his hair, puts on a clean shirt or washes his face, you may count that man as a supporter of that tramp, Bryan, for he is a tramp."*

This scurrilous, vituperative villain, the advocate of trusts and boodle politics, would, if he could, make every workingman's vote record his own degradation. He does not hesitate to distinguish between men who wear the badge of labor, and those who can wear clean shirts every day, and whose hands are never soiled by work.

GEN. DAN E. SICKLES

was even more abusive than Alger. He had been traveling over the country, and everywhere met thousands of sturdy men, in the ranks of the common people, who would vote for Bryan. The press reports that at Circleville, O., Gen. O. O. Howard asked all present who would vote for McKinley to "hold up their hands and a goodly number of fists were thrust into the air. He also made another call for a show of hands of all in the crowd who intended to vote for Bryan and immediately about five hundred hands attached to good, honest workingmen went up in the air and as a clincher the raising of these hands was accompanied by shouts loud and prolonged. This Bryan demonstration did not suit the general and he had not fully recovered from the effects of it when he reached Columbus."

This episode, not only made Howard mad but Sickles and Alger, as well. Sickles denounced Mr. Bryan as a "miscreant" and said the supporters of Mr. Bryan were *"shiftless, idle, unwashed, good for nothing ragamuffins and classed them as a band of tramps. But said he "wherever we have been on this trip I have noticed that all the well-dressed, clean-faced and respectable men are supporters of McKinley."*

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!

We invite the attention of workingmen to the denunciations of such advocates of McKinley's election, as Alger and Sickles—and warn them if McKinley is elected they may expect to suffer even greater indignities from goldbug employers than have hitherto been imposed upon them.

There will be more tags and more renumbering of workingmen, as if they were so many cattle.

It is not to be supposed, nor believed that these notorious blackguards are applying such degrading denunciations to workingmen in Ohio, under McKinley's nose, without his approval.

Mark Hanna, the man who is running McKinley, is himself a bitter enemy of workingmen, and evidently approves of the abuse of Alger and Sickles.

The right thing for workingmen to do, is to vote for William Jennings Bryan, the friend and champion of the "common people"—of labor and its interests.

BRYAN ON INTIMIDATION.

At Cincinnati William Jennings Bryan, the champion of the rights of the people, took a few minutes to express his ideas on intimidation and injunctions. He said:

"Let me suggest to you, my friends, a reason for the opposition of some of those railroad presidents which they themselves do not suggest. They oppose our platform not so much because it declares for free coinage—they can stand free coinage—they object because we demand that instead of summoning an army to settle labor troubles that we shall have arbitration to settle them. (Great applause and cheers.) They say that we are not in favor of law and order. I say that we are the ones who desire a peaceable solution of all questions and they are the ones who always appeal to force and deny justice when they do it. (Great applause.)

BUT THE WORST OF ALL

this opposition is that the men who attempted to destroy labor organizations and to make laboring men defenseless, are the men who in this campaign are attempting to use the votes of laborers themselves to overthrow their rights. (Great applause and cheers.) Do you find these railroad presidents complaining about arbitration planks? No, they dare not criticise that because arbitration appeals to the sense of justice of ninety-nine one-hundredths of our people. (Great applause.) They do not dare to attack the arbitration plank, and yet, my friends, that arbitration plank does more to account for the violent opposition of the railroad presidents than all of our platform together. (Applause.)

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

"There is another plank in there that they find fault with, but they don't say much about it, and that is the plank where we protest against government by injunction and in favor of the bill that passed the senate

TO PROTECT PEOPLE WHO ARE ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT.

"Why did they not criticise that plank? Because the bill which we indorse in our platform passed the senate of the United States without opposition enough to secure a roll-call. The bill is just. It gives a trial by jury and these men dare not oppose the justice of the measure, and, therefore, they seek some other excuse upon which to oppose the principles of our platform, and then they attempt to coerce their men and compel them to join in with the railroad companies in that opposition." (Applause.)

A Voice—"That's Mark Hanna."

Mr. Bryan—"Now, my friends, I don't want any Democratic or any silver advocate to attempt to coerce his employes. As the nominee of those who favor silver I want to say now that the silver advocate who coerces his employes is no friend of mine, because I want no vote that is not rightly mine. (Great applause.)

WHEN I WANT THE VOTES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES

I do not go to the presidents of the institutions and bargain with him to deliver these votes. (Great applause and cheers.) When I want the votes of those who work in factories I don't go to their employers and ask the employers to deliver the votes. (Great applause.) Our interests appeal to the individual and we are willing to rest our cause with the unpurchasable voters of the United States. (Great applause.) If our opponents had a cause which appeals to the hearts of the men they would submit their cause and leave it to the consciences and the judgment of the voters. But when they resort to force, when they resort to intimidation, when they resort to coercion, they confess that their cause does not appeal to the people and must be forced upon the people. We are opposing the gold standard. We have commenced war against it. It is a war to extermination. We ask no quarter and we give no quarter. (Long applause and tremendous cheering.) If the gold standard is right we ought to have it. If the gold standard is wrong then no combination of money-changers here or abroad should fasten it upon the American people. (Great applause.)

A REPUBLICAN LIE NAILED.

Nothing is more common than to hear boodle-bug orators and the boodle-bug press iterate and reiterate the lie that silver dollars are redeemable in gold. The lie is nailed as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 23, 1895.

A. W. Meeks, Winterset, Iowa.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., you are informed that there is no law or regulation of this department which provides for the redemption of silver dollars or silver certificates in gold. Silver certificates, according to their terms, are redeemed by the government in silver dollars only, while the silver dollar, being a standard coin of the United States, is not redeemable in any other form of money. It has never been the practice of the government to redeem silver certificates in gold. United States notes (greenbacks) and treasury notes of 1890 are redeemed in gold when that is demanded. Both silver dollars and silver certificates are received by the government the same as gold in the payment of all debts due the United States.

Respectfully yours,
W. F. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary of Treasury.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

There are 447 electoral votes to be cast for candidates for President, as follows:

Alabama	11	Nevada	3
Arkansas	8	New Hampshire	4
California	9	North Dakota	3
Colorado	4	North Carolina	11
Connecticut	6	Nebraska	8
Delaware	3	New Jersey	10
Florida	4	New York	36
Georgia	13	Ohio	23
Idaho	3	Oregon	4
Illinois	24	Pennsylvania	32
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	13	South Dakota	4
Kansas	10	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	6	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusettes	15	Vermont	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Washington	4
Mississippi	9	Wyoming	3
Montana	3		
Total			447
Necessary to a choice			224

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PUBLIC OPINION AND PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE.

Public opinion is a manufactured article, not always, or necessarily, right—indeed, it is as often wrong as right. There was a time in the United States when chattel slavery, from the center to the circumference of the country, had the indorsement of public opinion. The wrong was on the throne by the fiat of public opinion, and the right was on the scaffold by the decree of public opinion.

The maxim in such matters, is, that "error can be tolerated if reason is left free to combat it," the theory being, that ultimately, reason will create a public opinion which will enthrone the right—a conclusion in consonance with Bryant's philosophy, that

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again.
The eternal years of God are hers."

To deny such a conclusion, is pessimistic to the core. It is downright fatalism—the abandonment of hope for a life of despair—the inauguration of a public opinion without an inspiration to effort—a civilization as barren of progress as the Arctic regions are of sunflowers.

Public indifference is a condition in which opinions are tabooed. The average man finds it difficult to comprehend such a condition of mental inertness.

Longfellow, in his "Psalm of Life," evidently had the idea in view when he said—

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

No man can be a hero who is indifferent, one of those lucky-go-easy creatures, who drifts like a corn cob on a stream, content with what happens, without an opinion, without a conviction, without courage, permitting others to do the thinking while he glories in indolence born of indifference to passing events.

Whatever may be said of other lands, the United States ought to produce men of sturdy convictions, possessing the courage to declare and maintain them, regardless of opposition. Especially should this be the case in all political affairs, because ours is a government by the people.

It required more than a century to create a public opinion in opposition to the crime of chattel slavery. Public indifference was the one great obstacle to reform. There were those who favored the institution because it was profitable. They made money out of it, and notwithstanding, the crime was the most monstrous that ever blotched civilization, millions of men were indifferent to its existence. They were without opinions or convictions that spurred them on to action. All things with them were well enough, and their philosophy was to "let well enough alone."

To convert this inert mass of humanity from indolence to action, to arouse its latent forces—as has been said, required more than a century, but when the reaction came it convulsed the nation by a war that wrote its record in ineffaceable lines to be forgotten only when rivers cease flowing to the sea.

Wage slavery has taken the place of chattel slavery. How has public opinion dealt with the fact? It has treated it with public indifference and the crime has proceeded until the land is full of idleness, poverty and woe.

Year after year, labor organizations have been agitating the subject, gaining a little, here and there, but still, public opinion has been on the side of those who perpetrate the crime aided by the church and the school and the press.

Now and then, a new champion has appeared, and the work of creating a right public opinion has received a new impulse, and wage slaves have taken courage and new hopes have bloomed as public indifferences gave way and the hosts of labor moved on to higher elevations.

A. D. 1896, is destined to be memorable in the annals of labor.

A healthy public opinion has been created. Labor feels its inspiring force and "truth crushed to earth" gives evidence that it is on the war path.

At this supreme junction the self-constituted masters of men who work and have the ballot, and have agitated and prayed for emancipation, tell them that they must cast their ballot to perpetuate their vassalage.

What will they do? If with opinions they dare not express; if with convictions they have not the courage to enforce, they vote as their self-constituted masters dictate, what hope remains for the emancipation of labor?

The battle is on. The crisis confronts us. The intimidation infamy proceeds. European money lords in alliance with American apostates, would have Wm. McKinley-Hanna elected for the profits that would accrue to them—and American corporations would have workingmen continue dependent upon them for the profits secured by their degradation.

The issue is squarely made. Wm. J. Bryan champions the emancipation of labor from the clutch of trusts, corporations, syndicates and shylock combinations of every description.

If labor is indifferent, intimidated—untrue to itself, it will suffer a defeat which it will have years of leisure to bemoan—and the conviction that it owes its disasters to its supineness will add indefinitely to its humiliation.

THE MONEY POWER.

From the days of Jesus Christ upon the earth, to the present, the money power, like the poor have always been with us—and wherever the money power holds sway, the poor will be found.

Those who have antagonized the money power, like Jesus Christ, have been the poor—and the money power, representing the rich, has found it profitable to make the poor poorer and increase their number—and to denounce those who oppose the money power, as anarchists, etc.

But Mr. Justice Brown, of the U. S. Supreme Court, seeing the danger in this supremacy of the money power, took occasion to express his views upon the subject, in his patriotic protest against the infamous income tax decision and said:

"As it implies a declaration that every income tax must be laid according to the rule of apportionment, the decision involves nothing less than a surrender of the taxing power to the money class. ° ° ° I hope it may not prove the first step toward the submergence of the liberties of the people in a sordid despotism of wealth. As I cannot escape the conviction that the decision of the court in this great case is fraught with immeasurable danger to the future of the country, and that it approaches the proportions of a national calamity, I feel it my duty to enter my protest against it."

Here is found a reaffirmation of Jefferson's warning to the American people, that the Supreme Court, "little by little," would ultimately destroy the republic, and no more certain way to produce the calamity could be found than "a surrender of the taxing power to the moneyed class." Certainly, the income tax decision "approaches the proportions of a national calamity," and is the forerunner of other national calamities.

If those who denounce the decisions of the Supreme Court are anarchists, then Mr. Justice Brown, appointed by Harrison, stands conspicuously at the head of anarchists in the United States.

THE SILVER CRAZE.

The "silver craze" began with John Sherman. He got it into his head—and there was method in his madness—that by demonetizing the silver dollar, he would make the term, "coin," mean gold. But in this he failed—the term coin means now, as it always meant, "gold and silver."

From the day the discovery was made that the demonetizing crime had been perpetrated, the American people have been endeavoring to remonetize the silver dollar, and have succeeded in a measure, not fully, because free coinage has been denied, and free coinage is what the people are now fighting for with cheering prospects of success.

The remonetization of the silver dollar is not a craze—it is not dementia—it is not a vagary. Back of it, and supporting it is the logic of common sense—justice, fair dealing, industrial and commercial prosperity—and opposed to it is every form of falsehood, inordinate greed, disregard of the public welfare, and a determination to perpetuate demonetization in the interest of foreign capitalists and domestic shylocks and sharks.

The craze is all on the side of the goldbugs. Their declarations indicate how deep-seated is the malady.

One of their hallucinations is that the American dollar is a "50 cent dollar."

To show that they are crazy as bedbugs, they say the Mexican dollar is a 50 cent dollar, and then assert that an American 50 cent dollar will purchase two Mexican 50 cent dollars.

When caught in practicing this trick upon the unsuspecting, they say "the American dollar is a hundred-cent dollar, because it is redeemable in gold." This they know is untrue, they know the American dollar is not redeemable in gold, that it is itself redemption money and stands alone—showing that their greed has so completely debauched their consciences that they are willing to lie to support a bad cause.

This silver craze has so dethroned the reason of the goldbugs, that they profess to see all the silver pots and kettles, spoons and forks, cups and goblets, candlesticks, inkstands, snuff boxes, lamps, etc. to the end of the list, coming to the United States from the four quarters of the earth to be coined into 50 cent dollars.

The statement carries with it its own refutation. Why should all Europe dump its silver into the United States, to have it coined, as goldbugs claim, into 50 cent dollars?

Such is the character of the goldbug silver craze.

More still, they claim that the advocates of free coinage are working in the interest of the owners of silver mines, to enable them to have their bullion coined into 50 cent dollars. If so, where is the profit of transaction? To show their knavery, they tacitly admit, that the dollars thus coined are worth 100 cents, because, only by such an admission can they make a point against free coinage, but in the hope that the "plain people" can be deceived, they tell them the silver dollar coined for mine owners, and which are worth to them 100 cents, are only worth 50 cents, when paid out as wages to workingmen.

We read of men, who, in old times, had seven devils in them, and who were, therefore, very crazy. While now we have gold standard knaves, who have seventy, instead of seven devils in them, and every devil of the entire pack advocating the gold standard.

WM. J. BRYAN AND YALE COLLEGE.

We are aware that the People's candidate for President, has treated with deserved contempt the insult he received at New Haven, Conn., from the hoodlum students of that ancient institution of learning known as Yale College.

It is eminently noteworthy that Yale College, founded in 1701, and now 195 years old, has never produced Wm. J. Bryan's equal as an orator or a statesman, and never, with all of its theological training of students, has it produced a man of moral uprightness and whiteness of soul superior to the man its students insulted.

It is not our purpose to write of that phase of the subject, but rather to point to the hoodlum outrage as indicative of the fact, now well understood, that American colleges, as a general proposition, are in the hands of men, who seek to disparage the masses of the American people by the inculcation of sentiments hostile to republican institutions and utterly opposed to democracy.

Why is this? The reason does not have to be found with a searchlight. College students, generally speaking, are the sons of the rich.

Colleges, to be sustained, must be endowed. Those who endow them are rich men. If, therefore, the presidents and professors of colleges take the side of the people, they would offend those from whom comes their *bread and butter*—and as a result, American colleges have become the citadels of the rich, the corporations and trusts, who ceaselessly labor for a centralized government, with power in the hands of the few, treating the many as if they were cattle, unworthy of consideration, to be ruled by masters as arrogant and despotic as any to be found in Europe.

The students of Yale College simply conformed to the teachings of the institution when they, with something worse than cowboy civilization, broke up a meeting while being addressed by a man, than whom, the state of Connecticut from its dawn to the present, has not produced his superior.

With such exhibitions of degeneracy as blotches the reputation of Yale College, it is not surprising that New England is hopelessly in the grasp of old England, and that her tory population is now more numerous than during the revolution.

QUESTIONABLE.

The "church"—we do not mean the building—nor yet, the mass of the membership—but rather, the clergy, to use a term. The "general managers" get together, or did get together and formulate creeds and dogmas.

There is no question about that. This done, the assertion is made that "God *calls* certain men, and occasionally a woman to teach and enforce the creed and dogma"—and that is just where the question arises. Is that a fact?

Col. R. J. Ingersoll used to lecture on the "mistakes of Moses"—but no one has ever had the temerity to lecture on the "mistakes of Jehovah"—and yet, with all reverence, the record indicates that the Creator did make a mistake in creating man.

In this connection the Bible says:

"And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.

"And it *repented* the Lord that he had made man on the earth and it grieved him at his heart.

"And the Lord said, I will *destroy* man whom I have created from the face of the earth."

Such is Bible history.

We have no comments to make on the text.

It is possible, since the theory is that "all things are possible with God, that He has *called* the great body of the clergy to preach—teach the doctrines of the various creeds of the church, but people will continue to call the "call" business in question—that is, doubt it—more or less, and if even a little bit, it is fatal to the claim.

And when Bishop Newman of the M. E. church blows his nose in favor of the gold standard and the plutocratic syndicates, sharks and shylocks, and with select billingsgate denounces the masses of the American people, it ought to make his Creator repent, if not that he created him at all, at least that he *called* him to preach.

But Newman, the mountebank, is only one of his class. There are others, a multitude of them who are engaged in the same business—all professing to have been miraculously *called* to preach the gospel of Jesus of Nazareth—the lowly Nazarene—the friend of the poor and the ceaseless denouncer of the rich.

Necessarily, somebody has made a mistake, and he would be bold to blasphemy who would charge the mistake upon God, or upon Jesus Christ.

Who, then, is responsible? Evidently the man who says he was miraculously *called*, and the church that tolerates the vagary.

These men, like Newman and Parkhurst *et al.*, are called to preach and to be ministers and to collect their salaries, as men are called to engage in any other avocation. Just that and nothing more.

Now, then, no sensible man would cares a fig about the matter was it not for the fact that the clergy, claiming some sort of a "divine right" to preach, go into the pulpit and advocate the cause of the enemies of the people—the goldbug robbers of the people—the men who "devour widows' houses," and lay crushing burdens upon the backs of poor men—and all because it is from that class they obtain their salaries.

Exceptions there are, certainly, but we discuss the rule—and the point we make is this: Dismiss the "call" hallucination, and see to it that men are no longer misled by the "divinity" dodge. This done the clergy will stand on their merits and will not involve Jesus Christ in their hypocrisy.

THE RAILWAY TIMES.

In the great campaign, which, after November 3d, 1896, will be numbered with the things of the past, the RAILWAY TIMES, the organ of the American Railway Union, has been outspoken in favor of the election of Wm. Jennings Bryan.

As we write, the result of the election is in doubt. The prophets are all dead—not one is left to tell "what a day may bring forth."

Men still live who dream dreams, see visions, signs in the heavens and on the earth, but there are none left to interpret them.

The present is an age of fact, not fiction, of muscle, not miracle—and yet, the facts of the age are stranger than fiction, and muscle achieves more than all the miracles of which we read.

And yet, there exists a species of foreknowledge of greater value than was ever possessed by seer, soothsayer or astrologer.

This knowledge is not the result of a university education—nor of books, nor of long continued investigation in the domain of science.

It is that kind of knowledge which prevents men from planting thistles, expecting to be rewarded by a crop of figs—which prevents them from cultivating thorns, and anticipate a harvest of grapes.

Men never did, nor never will practice that sort of fruit culture. It is not a matter of experience but of law—nature's law.

From such propositions, it is easy, as well as profitable, to refer to the law of experience in other departments of human affairs in which the law is as irrevocable as the law of gravity.

It is the law of "cause and effect"—the law that "like begets like."

We are told that "experience is a dear school and that fools will learn in no other"—and yet, we find thousands who apparently learn nothing in the school of experience.

We shall see when the ballots are counted, approximately, how many have discarded the teachings of experience.

The RAILWAY TIMES espoused, with such ability as it could command, the election of William Jennings Bryan. Not on account of the distinguished candidate himself, but because he stood for the champion of the "common people"—the class that produced Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, James A. Garfield and a host of other eminent Americans, including William Jennings Bryan—himself.

It opposed the election of William McKinley, because he represents all that is infamous in trusts, syndicates, monopolies and whatever else constitutes the "money power" and antagonizes labor, the rights of labor, the emancipation of labor and the better conditions of labor.

The RAILWAY TIMES makes no apologies for its position in the campaign. Having done what it could to aid labor in the memorable struggle which terminates for the present on November 3d, it serenely awaits the counting of the ballots.

If adverse to its convictions, as between Bryan and McKinley, the result, otherwise, will be a vast gain for the people.

Those who have advocated European domination in any department of American affairs, will have learned a lesson, they will not forget. They will have been taught that there is a mighty force of men in the United States who will fight on for emancipation from such a curse—and if it is announced that a foreign policy has been adopted for the government of the United States—the day that such an announcement is made, the battle for American supremacy will be renewed all along the line, with increased vigor and determination to right the wrong—and the RAILWAY TIMES, without boasting, in full alliance with the people will take its place in the ranks of labor and keep step to the drum beat of defiance. No obituary of the People's party will be required.

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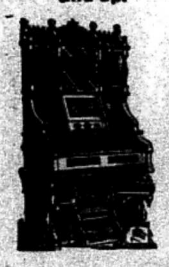

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THE FLAG OF HUNGER.

Reek, Poverty, in bloody sweat!
Lust of gain thy task hath set;
Steep with care thy soul and sense;
Drain the aloes of sacrifice.
Toil on; let each to-morrow
See the faint and pallid rise;
In thy lowly home of sorrow,
'Mid disease and pestilence,
Black floats the flag of hunger;
Token of the people's woe,
Harbinger of justice slow;
O the binding
And the grinding
Of the toilers bending under!

Still lave thee, Wealth, in pleasures new
In rich robes of fairest hue
Deck thy dainty form and tender—
Safe from touch of toil and strife.
In thy red mellow wine of life,
No dark dregs or bitter lees;
Yet near thy home of dreamy ease,
In sight of all thy splendor,
Black floats the flag of hunger—
Token of the people's woe,
Harbinger of justice slow.
Take ye warning,
Ere the dawning,
O men of might and plunder!

—*Boston Labor Leader.*

PAPERS.

Thoughts from the Workshop.

J. R. ARMSTRONG.

To be poor without being free, is the worst state into which man can fall.

—*Rousseau.*

The hardy pioneer out in the wilds may sometimes reproach himself for suffering the ills of a small stocked larder and look with curled lip upon his domestic insufficiencies, but when he realizes that he is a free man, untrammelled by any thing, he rejoices and eats with double zest the jerked bear meat or other viands that his arm or rifle brought to his door. But not so with the average proletaire of our industrial hives; they are not only poor indeed but fettered unmercifully to the most abject slavery that man's inhumanity to man ever invented. Everything they think or do is circumscribed and tyrany overshadows them at every turn. Hemmed hopelessly within an environment that stultifies, warps, and demoralizes, is he not the worst of slaves and is it not the greatest of miracles that the proletaire manage to survive the ordeals through which a greed and gold cursed age compresses them. Hunch-backed and diseased toilers, with artificial appetites, are they not living in a veritable hell bound to all the horrors that tyranny can invent? "Thou shalt not!" is written everywhere, upon everything to keep the hungry and naked man from allaying his inward keenness or removing the shivers from his shrunken body! "Thou shalt" is hurled at the builder and the sower, in iron tongued vehemence when he was about to open the gate to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness!" Shalt what? Close it again, lock it and then throw the key into the bottom of the sea of oblivion and indifference.

Throw away the opportunity of righting a thousand years of wrong, and smashing into atoms the jaggernauts of omniverous mammon! "To be poor without being free is the worst state into which man can fall," is terribly emphasized by the wholesale coercion of railroad employes by the miserable monkeys of a gilded plutocracy. Those creatures too low in the scale of being for even the Son of Man to elevate to the level of the scorpion, rattlesnake and adder! These things that are working day and night for the annihilation of our Republic and the enslavement of the American people to "Managers Associations." Those vile, petty and loathsome tyrants that never soil their fingers with honest toil but hire themselves to after-dinner-speech-making-presidents, to steal the results of the sweat and blood of others to fatten their employer and themselves. Those whispering and conspiring assassins who hold converse with the dregs of bagnios and sewers, that their fiendish ends may be more easily accomplished. Those detestable incorrigibles that reason and experience fail to touch, check or placate in the least degree. Those renegades that justice cannot reach with a "hempen necktie," which certainly is deserved, because they hold an impregnable position, apparently, against the whole world. The envenomed eyes of these gliding snakes now protruding upon the men who handle, at the risk of their lives, the enginery and rolling stock of their respective roads, and unless these knights of the throttle and brake and, also, of the spike and hammer, wear the badge of their servitude, "the McKinley button," discharge is inevitable!

Already, I have learned, numbers of faithful and proficient servants have been denied the right to live because of their political persuasions. Turned out to perish by the slow, agonizing process of starvation, because they were not afraid to say Liberty. I have seen in the frenzy of a moments unbridled passion a soul swiftly slain by the unerring bullet, and the smile on the victim's face was worn in death as graciously as in life, which showed that the change from activity to inertia was not accompanied by pain. But not so with the long, circuitous, debasing and reptilian route of starvation; a thousand indignities and deaths must be endured before the end comes and that generally confronts the unfortunate in the hospital, asylum or in the roar of waters. What punishment can we mete out to the author of such a crime as the starvation of men?

The crime is certainly a thousand times more odious and cruel than the quick removal by dagger or bullet, and if hanging is the penalty of the latter, what ought the former punishment be? Certainly, it is not within the compass of the human imagination to depict, even with all the racks and thumbscrews and machinery of the inquisition, a suitable pristine for these disreputable things who knowingly and premeditatively throw men out of work in order to starve them to SLAVERY OR DEATH. HOW LONG, OH, HOW LONG! will these "MANAGERS associations" and "after-dinner" presidents presume to rule the American people with the "black-list," the discharge, the threat, and the political demand? Not one day longer if I had my way about it. The time is RIPE now for the people to own and rule themselves. The opportunity, at last, is here to pave the way for "government ownership" of these public utilities, where so much tyrany is executed! And if these coerced industrians on these railroad functions, fail to cast their ballots for such a glorious platform and such a sublime leader as W. J. Bryan, they ought to lick the heels of "managers associations" for the balance of their lives! There is not the apology of a man that can boast of one solitary drop of Jeffersonian or Lincolnian principle within his make-up can afford, in the face of all the DAMNED HOST OF HISSING AND CATTERWAULING MISCREANTS of managerial fame, to vote for such a JOSS AS LIVES IN CANTON. No! No! by the Eternal! no man can afford to any longer be poor, and slave into the bargain.

That Joss is for "concentrated capital," "corporate power," "government by injunction," single standard and "managers associations," and if he is elected, to stain with his putrid carcass the seat once occupied by Jackson, Jefferson and Lincoln, then look out for breakers ahead. Corporations will then overmaster every workingman within the confines of the United States to such a degree that "free speech," "reform literature," "manhood suffrage," and the Australian ballot will be things of the past. The overshadowing doom of our republic to cæsarism, dictatorship, and baronocracy is apparent in the prevalence of the intermeddling of "bosses," managers and superintendents with workingmen under their charge in their use of the ballot at the polls.

Such impertinence and such unheard of cussedness should be soundly rebuked by the workingmen at the ballot-box, when the third of November rolls around. These dirty creatures who love the splendor of wealth more than the growth of liberty and enlightenment, ought to be made an example of for trying to debauch American citizens. These IGNORANT VULTURES that feed upon the refuse of an exploited nation, with hearts as small as peas and galls as big as water-melons, ought to be pilloried in public places for the companionship of dogs alone.

To be poor and to be enslaved to such carrion of Nineteenth century oppression, GOD KNOWS MUST, INDEED, be worse than the second death. I mean "MANAGERS ASSOCIATIONS." Those devices gotten up by Asmodeus to destroy the manhood of our nation.

In conclusion, I would remark that whatever benefits tyrants, is not equally advantageous to slaves. The interests of slave and master are not identical, and if the slave persists in voting for the perpetuation of the corporate power, under which he feels so keenly the lash of oppression, then he ought to suffer a double portion of humiliation. But will the workingmen, conscious that REPUBLICAN MISRULE has wrought nearly all our industrial and political ills, go to the polls and AGAIN INDORSE that kind of outrageous administration, or will he READ THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES ARIGHT and follow the ditates of his conscience and vote for American money—"bimetallism"—and American government, by casting his ballot for the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan.

A Railroad Man's Sentiments.

MR. EDITOR: I suppose it will not be out of line to let you know how things are progressing on the Pacific coast. The first thing I would like to enlighten you on is, that contrary to all rumors, you might hear about railway men here supporting the Republican party, it is right the opposite. The majority are for the Chicago platform.

It takes a good deal of persuasion to show some of them that it is not on the monetary issue that the corporations of this country are fighting, but to hold the power of government by injunction which they gained inch by inch from the federal courts of our country through corruption, said courts only waiting and holding back so as to be drawn on by degrees before they gave the grand "finale" by issuing injunctions, not only on our leaders, but on each individual, restraining them from quitting work. I have been reading and studying a good deal lately, and wonder why it is that we have no power of the people that can render void an unjust decision of the supreme court, while the said courts can reverse their own decisions of fifty or a hundred years ago. Now in face of the fact that experience is one of our greatest educators; in spite of the well-known fact that Arthur of the engineers, was served with a writ issued by order of Judge Ricks, to restrain the engineers from quitting during the Ann Arbor strike, which order was capped in 1894 by Judge Jenkins of the Northern Pacific serving injunctions on each individual employe. Other roads followed suit, by issuing similar injunctions, and imprisoning those who refused to obey them, on no pretext whatever, other than that they would not blight their manhood by *scabbing*. Now in spite of these facts, there are railroad men who have not a cent to their name, but the scant pittance that they earn from month to month, who will talk and howl about the parity between gold and silver, and that the company we are working for will not be able to meet its obligations if we are put on a 16 to 1 basis; that their $75 per month will be only worth $37.50, and also that protection to our industries will put more men to work, etc. Protection is a good thing in the proper place. We might vote for McKinley and protect Hanna, who would send to Europe and Asia for more slaves to work on a cheap scale, and supplant the men who are barely making living wages today. That kind of protection is all right as far as it goes, "for the corporations are Hanna." The railroad men might also vote a "gold standard" to keep the poor railway managers from worrying their brains to find other means of subjugating them to their will's instead of by injunction. The railway managers are no doubt an intelligent lot of men, and they have no doubt read the Chicago platform, with that little plank in there, which would, no doubt, put a damper on their ardor if Bryan is elected. I hardly suppose they would over-look it. It says the power of the supreme court ought to be restricted. That, in my mind, is one reason the railroads want the employes to support the "gold standard." That is why McKinley's literature is scattered broad-cast through the land, and why railway employes wear McKinley buttons. But when it comes to putting that little cross down in front of McKinley's name, I think that McKinley will be spelled "Bryan." It is something curious that the employes on the Southern Pacific have received from the *Railway Age*, packages of McKinley literature telling them how to study the money question (that is their side of it), also to vote for McKinley, and that if we have a 16 to 1 President our dollar will be only worth fifty cents. Now, in the first place, is not the *Railway Age* the official organ of the General Managers' Association? If not, why would the managers and superintendents receive their literature and forward it to the employes?

The *Age* addresses its mail to each individual care of manager or superintendent where employed. Does not that, on the face of it, go to show that our names are all recorded in one general office for no benefit of our own? Also, does it not look impertinent for an organ like the *Railway Age* to tell railway employes that their dollar will be only worth fifty cents if Bryan is elected? Whoever heard of a railway corporation telling its men how to vote "so as not to reduce their own wages?" I say that if McKinley is elected our gold dollar will be only worth fifty cents, and we will not be able to kick. The supreme court will be there, bound by shackles of gold, to do the bidding of the railway corporations, and it will go hard with those who kick against the pricks. Like the engineers on the S. P. system, who received a circular during the '94 strike. "You stay by us and we will stay by you" (in '94). A few months afterward, when things were running smooth, the company saw a fit opportunity to make those that stayed with them pay for the strike, knowing at the time that they had the men divided, so they could have no redress but kick themselves for staying. Now in '96 it is vote for McKinley, and if he is elected we will make you pay the campaign expenses in '97, and you can't kick, the supreme court will attend to you if you do. My advice to railway men would be to vote for protection against a corrupt court, bought by the money power of the United States; protection that will put their organizations on an equal footing with capital; protection that will make compulsory arbitration a law. And to have this we must vote for the Chicago platform, championed by W. J. Bryan.

We don't want the protection that some railway men had in '94, the protection of a regiment of soldiers riding on our railroads protecting "scabs," and there is nothing in the Republican platform that offers a remedy for the laboring man to protect him from the merciless abuses of a tyrannical employer. To return to the money question, if the Republican party is put in power, our silver dollar may be worth 100 cents, or our gold dollar may be worth 200 cents. And if the corporations we are working for see fit, which undoubtedly they will, they can have us working for half of what we are getting now, and what is the result? We are bound hand and foot; all we can do is to say nothing and saw wood. On the other hand, if Bryan is elected, we have the first President who took a stand and said openly to the laborer, that the only protection he ever had is his labor organization, and he is willing as far as it lays in his power, to give us that protection. I would sooner see silver worth fifty cents, and know I was a free man, than to work under a gold standard and be a slave.

MEMBER OF A. R. U. LODGE 42.
PORTLAND, ORE., Oct. 4, 1896.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The supreme court is made up chiefly of corporation lawyers, whose knowledge of law, obtained chiefly by defending corporation rascalities, ought to have been an insuperable objection to their nomination by the President, and their confirmation by the United States senate. It has always been a question in the minds of thousands of citizens how it happens that corporation lawyers obtain such distinguished judicial positions. But in recent years the problem has been satisfactorily solved.

As soon as a vacancy occurs in the list of United States Supreme Judges, the corporations, the monopolies, trusts and syndicates combine to push some corporation lawyer for the place, until it is believed that money in large amounts is behind the push. Who gets the boodle, no one knows, but that money is used, there is little doubt, and if Pinkerton bloodhounds could be put upon its trail, developments would astonish the world.

The income tax law forever stands as a notable warning. To defeat the law the one thing desirable, and behind the effort millions were ready to debauch the court, and if it was not debauched, then a rainbow on the breast of a storm cloud does not indicate that there has been a shower.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTION LAW.

The inter state commerce law was designed to protect men and communities against the criminal rapacity of railroad owners and managers.

The Australian election law was designed to protect American citizens against the bulldozing, coercing and intimidating schemes of employers who plot to control the votes of their employes.

A Chicago employe of a bulldozing employer, recently said: "The old man can make me wear a McKinley button all right, but, thank God! he can't tell what I will do when I get inside the election booth."

We could write a volume on the Australian election law, but the Chicago employe of a bulldozing employer, has told the whole story.

THE MEXICAN DOLLAR DODGE.

William Jennings Bryans in one of his speeches everlastingly squelches the Mexican dollar damphoolism as follows:

They tell you if we have free silver we will go to the Mexican standard and our dollar there will be worth no more than the Mexican dollar.

When a man tells you that, ask him whether the Mexican dollar is good to pay taxes, he will tell you no. You tell him our silver dollar is good enough to pay taxes now and will be good enough to pay taxes under the free coinage of silver. (Cheers.) Ask him whether the Mexican dollar is good enough to pay debts and he will say no. You tell him our silver dollar is now good enough to pay debts within the United States unless it is contracted against, and under free coinage it will be as good as it is now. And better, because we expect to prevent the making of contracts hereafter that will demonetise by contract what the government does not demonetise by law. (Cheers.)

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

The term, "campaign," primarily relates to war, and not to politics; and yet, the strife has made the term appropriate in American politics, especially pending a presidential election, hence the campaign of 1896.

A campaign presupposes a state of war; and if war exists, the presumtion is that battles are to be fought for the settlement of some question more or less weighty. Hence, a political campaign involves the idea of antagonistic forces and battles. Indeed, the terms campaign and battle in political affairs are interchangeable. When the campaign begins, the battle is on.

The foregoing remarks, though possibly platitudinous, are required to introduce the subject I propose to discuss; namely, the issues of the campaign and the parties involved in the contest, the motioves which impel them to action and the methods, tactical and stragetic, which they employ.

The issue involved, fortunately, has been sharply defined, and no amount of sophistication, equivocation, prevarication, or word-juggling can change or obscure it. It is the "Single Gold Standard vs. the Free Coinage of Silver." All other issues are remanded to the rear; and it would be, therefore, a waste of time and paper to introduce and discuss them in this article.

The battle is on. Negotiations are terminated. Diplomacy has failed. Ministers and Ambassadors have received their passports. The contending forces are in the field, and opportunities are afforded to study the situation and the personnel of the leaders.

It is a campaign in which history repeats itself. Like causes are producing like effects, Once again the country is confronted with the supreme issue of America vs. England; Patriots vs. Tories; Independence vs. Subjugation.

The tory goldbug demands create these concurrent issues, which, blending with the main issue, "Gold vs. Free Coinage," make it necessary, in discussing it, to give equal prominence to every collateral infamy goldbugism has injected into the campaign.

In these early days of the conflict it is not well to mince matters. Words are said to be signs of ideas, and the inquiry is, for what idea does the word tory stand in American nomenclature? History repeats itself. Along all the track of gloom and glory from Lexington to Yorktown a tory was known to be an enemy of his country. He was for King George against Washington. He was for England and against America. He gave aid and comfort to the enemy. He was influenced by British gold, British power and prestige. He was not an American patriot. He preferred to wear a British yoke to being an American freeman. His tribe has survived.

Tory blood percolating through four generations discloses the fact that British gold exerts the same influence now as when it tore Benedict Arnold from the holiest confines of Washington's confidence, and laid him out in the morgue of treason, a monster whom no wealth of hyperbole can adequately characterize.

And on all the highways, leading from the strongholds of American patriots, are now found many Major Andres, with the documents in their boots, designed now, as then, to give supremacy to British influence in the United States.

It was a notable demand of Thomas A. Hendricks, in his magnificent campaign against the Republican party, to "open the books." And now, when a goldbug is heard asserting that the United States cannot "stand alone" in its financial policy, but must have England's help, the demand should be to "search his boots;" and if this is done, plans will be found, maps and specifications, to deliver this country into the hands of British shylocks and American goldbug tories. By all means search their boots, as the three immortal militiamen searched the boots of Andre, the spy.

I am not dealing with the Republican party. The country knows the reptile, its rattles and fangs. It has seen it strike down silver in the interest of the money power. It has noted the war it has entailed upon the country by its financial theories and its vicious legislation—pressing the "crown of thorns" deeper into the "brow of labor," and preparing, deliberately, to crucify the people upon a "cross of gold."

In all of this the Republican party is as true to its origin as a cobra is to its fangs, or a boaconstrictor to its crushing enfoldments of its victims.

The astonishing spectacle presented for the contemplation of the people, is to see Democrats (?)—heaven save the mark—going into the Republican camp, exploiting their treason and marching to their inexpressible degradation by flaunting what they call a Democratic banner—a monstrous exhibition of political infamy paralleled only by pirates on the high seas, who, on approaching their victims, lull them to security by flying the stars and stripes, and this accomplished, hoisting a flag black as a raven's wing, symbolizing death and destruction.

Why in this supreme hour of the nation's peril, indulge in circumlocution? And just to think of it! Men, who call them Democrats, are using such means as they can command to assure a victory for McKinley. They repeat the ribald epithets of the Republican leaders against Democrats who are seeking through the free coinage of silver, to establish an American system of finance, based upon the power of the United States to "stand alone."

These Democrats are evincing the same patriotic spirit that animated the patriotic soldiers of the revolution, who, under Washington, half feed and half clothed and not paid at all, froze at Valley Forge, or as naked as when they were born, fought British soldiers and American tories under General Green in his memorable southern campaign.

I affirm, because I believe it true and inevitable, that this political compaign is to be fought on the one side, to uphold and maintain American independence against British and European domination; and on the other side, to establish British and European domination in the fiscal affairs of the United States, proclaiming to the world that we are degenerate sons of noble sires, and that we are ready to sink the nation to the inexpressible degradation of bunco steerers for British Rothschilds and shylocks.

This issue is to be more sharply defined as the campaign proceeds; and if there is anything in the signs of the times worth heeding, it is that misguided, not to say apostate Democrats and their Republican allies, are to see history repeat itself in the display of American patriotism, which, always true to independence, will glow and burn again with a fervor as invincible as animated Gen. Green's patriotic soldiers in the battle of Eutaw Springs in 1781—describing which, Gen. Green said: "He had three hundred men without arms, and a still greater number stark naked, who pushed their bayonets into the bodies of their enemies as fearlessly as if they themselves had been covered with a coat of mail."

It is this American spirit that is being aroused throughout the land, its voice ringing out from mountain elevation to the valleys, and spreading over the plains, finds full expression in the language of Daniel Webster: "Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."

This present insane attitude of Democratic goldbugs is but fanning this American spirit to conflagrating fierceness the country over. In this regard, apostate Democrats are building better than they know; and the fact that they are trying to filch the name of the Democratic party to obscure their treachery is already arousing a feeling of intense scorn and national indignation.

These goldbug advocates of British domination in American finances are giving to apostasy new deformities. In tring to make treason to the Chicago convention, its platform and candidates, respectable, they are building for themselves a tomb upon which no American patriot will ever place a flower in token of remembrance or utter a word to rescue them from merited oblivion.

There was, there is, there can be neither excuse nor apology for a British camp in which to train apostate Democrats to aid in the election of McKinley. The Republican camp answers every requirement. It is under British and American tory influence. It is anti-American. Every word spoken, every movement made, every document issued, is designed to promote British influence.

In this camp apostate Democrats can find a hearty welcome, for that is where they belong; and no amount of protestation, false lights and signals can rescue them from patriotic condemnation and detestation.

It is said that "avarice begets vices." It is true; and the monster must have been the size of the Republican party—the pandora box of the century—which with the lid off, innumerable ills have escaped to curse the land.

It were folly to attempt to catalogue them. Like their progenitor, their mission is to devour. They are the banks the trusts, the syndicates, the corporations and monopolies of this period, represented by the gold standard—the one thing that more than any other symbolizes avarice, and all the ills that avarice spawns. This monster has debauched a number of Democrats who propose to aid the Republican party to perpetuate the curses which bear its brand, and now the battle is on.

The question arises, what hope is there remaining for liberty, the independence of the country, and the triumph of the people over their enemies, over British gold and American toryism? This hope—and its star is rising—is that the patriotism of the people in 1896 will be as potential as in 1776, in striking down British domination, and in overcoming the plots and conspiracy of American tories.

J. B. MAYNARD.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10, 1896.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

William Jennings Bryan was born March 19, 1860. He is thirty six years old. The Constitution says:

SECTION 5, Article 2: "No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."

MUST DO IT ALONE.

We invite the attention of our friends who propose to wait for an international agreement before restoring silver, to the utterance of the London *Times*. It says: "England does not want it, and we do not believe Americans who are using this argument for political purposes want it, either. * * But if America remonetizes silver England may be forced to make some such compromise."

England not only does not want bimetallism, which everyone knows, but she does not want any international agreement. She prefers to stand with knife in hand and exact her pound of flesh.

The best authority for public sentiment, and that especially of the money power of Great Britain, admits that the United States may alone remonetize silver, and, what is still more significant, admits that England may thus be "forced" to do the same.

There are plenty of timid souls—especially in the merchant and banking classes of our citizens, who say: "Oh, the United States could never do it alone. The money powers of England and Europe would crush us out. We would be ruined. During the revolutionary war there was a timid class who said we could never stand alone. They became sycophant tories. But those who have espoused the great cause of the people to-day have the courage of their convictions, and propose, as foreseen by the *Times*, "to force" England or rather that fraction of England which selfishly clings to the single gold standard, back to the bimetallism which her money lenders had forced her to abandon. The force will be that which comes from reason and intelligent self-interest. It will restore the monetary system approved by the best political economists of Europe and desired by a large majority of the masses of the people.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

MARK HANNA AND MADAM BOMBASTON.

"Are you the celebrated Madam Bombaston?" he asked, after he had climbed four flights of stairs and was admitted into a mysterious apartment.

"Yes," replied the bizarre looking personage who had received him.

"The great clairvoyant?"

"Yes."

"And you foretell the future?"

"Yes."

"And read the mind?"

"Yes."

"And unfold the past?"

"Then," said Hanna, showing a pile of bills, "tell me, if I add to the $118,000 I have invested in Wm. McKinley, another sum of equal dimensions, am I likely to get it back?"

"Vell, Mister Hanna, you give me $500 and I tells you de druth." "Here's your money."

"I will shuffle dem cards. Now you draw von. O, shack of spades. Dot cooked your goose. You gets nodding."

THE COAL TRUST.

Coal has become a prime essential to industry and hence to civilization and progress. In this connection the New York *World* recently said that the coal trust had advanced the price of coal to $4.75 a ton for September, which is an increase of $1.50 a ton higher than in September, 1895, and adds: "This increase of $1.50 a ton on an estimated annual production of 40,000,000 tons (in round numbers) means a tax of $60,000,000 a year on the consumers of coal, or double the estimated amount of the income tax. There is the additional difference that while the income tax was a tax on wealth for the benefit of the national treasury, the coal tax is a tax on industry and on human life for the benefit of the law-defying coal barons of the anthracite trust. It is not at all surprising that plutocracy, eloquent in its denunciation of the just and popular income tax, is silent on the subject of the lawless and iniquitous coal tax."

The Beethoven organs and pianos, which have been advertised so long in this publication, seem to have made many friends among all classes of people throughout the country, as this company report large and increasing demands for their catalogue (which they send free), as well as many sales. The purchasers testify to reliability and fair treatment on the part of these manufacturers—that the goods are as represented, and especially their railroad employe patrons report satisfaction in every respect. It would be our advice to all those contemplating the purchase of an organ or piano that they confer with the Beethovan Company, at Washington, New Jersey, and receive from them the offer of easy payments and liberal terms that they make.

THE GOLD STREAM.

The arch-financiers are industriously feeding that little oceanic gold stream whose current is flowing in this direction from Europe just now, but if McKinley is elected President how quickly the current will be turned in the other direction and a sale of bonds precipitated! The money power is full of expedients, and the people will be fooled if they don't watch out.—*Binghamton Leader.*

The plutocratic press has begun its attacks on Mr. Bryan, which the Philadelphia *Ledger* denounces as not only mean, but "bad politics."

EUGENE V. DEBS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

before the Federal Court and asked that the wages of the employes of that road be reduced, but

JUDGE CALDWELL,

whom we all know to be an upright judge, arraigned the men who sought to rob labor, and declared that no reduction would be permitted. Thurston is anxious to have McKinley elected. Then comes George M. Pullman. I have heard of a conference the other day between Mark Hanna and Pullman. (Hisses.) It impressed me as the coming together of a pestilence and a famine. The conference was for the purpose of arranging plans to prevent the workingman's dollar being cut in two. Just think of it. Henry C. Payne is another labor reformer. (Hisses.)

MARK HANNA AS A PHILANTHROPIST.

"Then there is that great philanthropist, Mark Hanna, who lays awake nights planning how he can prevent reductions in your wages. He is worth $20,000,000, but ask the street car men of Cleveland, the seamen of the great lakes, the iron miners of Michigan and the coal miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio how he made that great sum of money. Also ask the employes of the Brown Hoist Company of Cleveland, of which Hanna is the principal stockholder, what they think of the sponsor for McKinley.

"WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

(great cheering) is clean and courageous. As a statesman he is the peer of them all, and I am one of those who believe that on November 3 he will be elected President of the United States. Side by side with him in this state stands John P. Altgeld. They are called anarchists. Now, I believe that the next time the dictionary is revised a new definition will be given the word, and the names of Hanna, Payne, Frick, Pullman and others will be given as examples of who are the anarchists. Altgeld has the courage of his convictions and stands today where Wendell Phillips stood in the days previous to the emancipation of the black slaves.

REVOLUTION BY BALLOT.

"This is a peaceable revolution. The time has come for a change, and it is coming as sure as rivers run toward the sea. Workingmen are thinking for themselves, and will not only demand the rights conferred upon them by the Constitution, but will take them through the means of the ballot. It is a lamentable fact that the man who works the hardest has the least to show for it, while the man who works the least has the most. The greatest menace to our free institutions is

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

If it is permitted to prevail then liberty is dead. If a federal judge can imprison men at will, then this has become a despotic government. Even in that august tribunal, the United States senate, it has been openly charged that the Federal Courts were susceptible to corporation influences. Take the income tax for example. Three judges of the court declared the law unconstitutional. They declared that the decision of a majority of the court was in the nature of a revolution and was a complete surrender to the money classes, and that it could not but create great danger to the people of the country.

"The Federal Courts have steadily enlarged their powers and increased their authority. Any federal judge can imprison a citizen at will. When there is any conflict between the classes and the masses they issue injunctions to suppress the poor. The federal judges are in alliance with the great corporations and do their bidding.

POWER OF A JUDGE.

"A federal judge, at the behest of a corporation, will issue an injunction one day restraining a man from committing an act he never contemplated; the next he will be arrested, tried by the same judge who issued the injunction, found guilty and sent to jail. This is all done without a trial by jury, and from the decision of the judge there is no appeal. This is one of the most important issues of the campaign.

"We are all in favor of law and order. For that reason we are opposed to government by injunction and the abuse of power by federal judges. If Mark Hanna were charged with crime I would insist that he be given a trial before a jury of his peers. Why are corporations tolerated? If they want a law favorable to their interests they buy it. If they want a judge to do their bidding they buy him. If all the judges were as honest as Judge Caldwell there would be more confidence in the courts. I am making no special plea for the poor, but if the rich commit crimes they should be punished the same as the poor pay the penalty for their misdeeds.

AT KENSINGTON.

The reception of Mr. Debs at Kensington was an extraordinary ovation. The Chicago *Dispatch*, referring to the meeting, said:

"Those people who say that Kensington is dead should have been there last night. Eugene V. Debs was there. So were the people—not only the people of Kensington, but of Pullman, West Pullman and Morgan Park. All crowded to the hall at One Hundred and Fifteenth and Front streets, where the great leader of the laboring classes spoke to such an audience as never before crowded into one inclosure in the town.

"Fully 4,000—nearly twice the number it will seat—crowded into the hall, and as many more clamored for admission outside. Lieutenant Bassett of the Kensington police station, was forced to send a dozen officers to keep the crowd from breaking through the windows or doing other damage. To quiet those unfortunate enough not to have gained admission, Mr. Debs promised to speak outside the hall later in the evening.

"When several members of the Kensington Silver Club had made brief addresses, the orator of the evening was introduced. When the audience, mostly railroad men, saw once more the leader under whom, as president of the A. R. U., they fought for their rights two years ago, and who spent without murmur six months in prison for doing so, they went wild. For several minutes after Mr. Debs' appearance on the platform deafening cheers shook the hall, and, taken up by the crowd outside, were carried from one end of the town to the other. All that Mr. Debs and other speakers could do could not quell the tumult, and they gave up until the cheers subsided."

At this meeting Mr. Debs paid his respects to Pullman, by saying:

"The 'duke' had a conference with Mark Hanna recently. Of course, you know they spoke of the best way to increase your wages. While I speak of the tyrant who tries and has tried to make you his slaves, I may take the opportunity to exhort you to vote for your freedom and your emancipation. Your personal liberty is far more important to you than the money issue. You know to what I allude, and I, who have had experience, can well advise you that the misuse of power by the federal courts endangers your personal liberty. I repeat to you the words I spoke to nearly 10,000 of your brothers in Chicago last night. The federal courts are constantly usurping the power of our legislative bodies. The federal judges, who are appointed through the influence of moneyed masters, swear to uphold and administer the law to forward the best interests of the people. What do they do? What have they done?

"They have trodden the rights of the people under foot, and followed the dictates of their moneyed masters. (Hisses and groans.) Do you know Woods and Jenkins? I do. You do. Everybody does. We know them as persons to be loathed, to be avoided. It is a shame, a crime, to appoint such fellows as those federal judges. Their places are among the men they send to jail. Many of them are a thousand times better members of society than the one who passes sentence."

CHEERS WERE DEAFENING.

"It was several minutes after this scathing arraignment, before Mr. Debs could make himself heard again, the cheers being so deafening. After discussing a little longer the money question, he continued:

"You are fighting today under a standard borne by honest, upright, brave men. William Jennings Bryan and John P. Altgeld are the poor man's friends. (Great cheering.) They are fighting in the cause of the poor man. They are called anarchists. Is it anarchy to refuse to listen to the dictates of corporation kings, to obey the mandates of such as Pullman, Hanna, Payne and their like? Is it anarchy to declare yourself the friend of the poor? If so, then William J. Bryan and John P. Altgeld are anarchists. And so long as they are anarchists, so are we all." (Shouts "And we'll show what we'll do in November.")

AT HAMMOND, IND.

The Chicago *Dispatch* in reporting Mr. Debs' meeting at Hammond, Ind., practically a suburb of Chicago, which occurred on the night of the 16th, said:

Eugene V. Debs carried the city of Hammond by storm last night, in a speech the like of which only a friend of the workingman could deliver. Fully 6,000 people heard him in a bitter denunciation of Payne, Pullman, Hanna and Thurston, and cheered him wildly as he hauled each over the coals. The federal courts came in for a share of his fierce invective, and the ears of Judges Woods and Jenkins must have tingled during his vigorous arraignment of them.

Such a crowd of citizens as listened to the great labor leader never before was seen in Hammond. The hall, situated in the business portion of the city, was not half large enough to accommodate the masses, and Mr. Debs, as was the case at the big demonstration in Kensington Thursday evening, had to make a speech in the open street to satisfy those who could not gain admission.

The speaker devoted nearly an hour to a discussion of the financial question, and in plain, simple words dissected the issue, which is causing such interest among all, young and old, rich and poor, during this campaign of excitement. Mr. Debs made plain points which Mr. Bryan, during his brief talk a few nights ago, did not have time to explain, and he clearly demonstrated why capital is for gold, and why the workingman should vote for bimetallism.

ONLY ONE SOLUTION.

"Bimetallism," said Mr. Debs, "is the only solution to the problem now staring us in the face, as to how to open the mills and factories to the workingman. You have had twenty-three years of the single gold standard, and let me ask you how does the country stand now? Did not the great strike of '79, '86 and '94 occur under the gold standard, the standard your autocratic employers would have you vote for again, in order that they could drive more such misery on you? I know you have too much good sense to allow such despots as Hanna, Payne, Thurston and Pullman to hoodwink you or bulldose you into voting against your best interests. William J. Bryan is for your best interest." (Great cheers.)

John P. Altgeld is for your welfare. (Applause.) Bimetallism will serve your best interests. Vote for Bryan, vote for Altgeld, vote for bimetallism and you vote for your own prosperity, for better times, for more work and for happier homes."

The cheers which followed lasted fully fifteen minutes. Cries of "We will! We will!" rent the air, and drowned the voice of the speaker, as he vainly endeavored to quiet the tumult. Following his plea for Bryan, Altgeld and free coinage, Mr. Debs sailed into the federal courts. He took that particular plank in the Chicago platform on which Archbishop Ireland recently based his charge of secession against the Democratic party, and fully explained why it was placed there.

"While the words are too plain to need any explanation," said Mr. Debs, "there have been so many assaults on that plank that I took it on myself to dispel any doubt as to its true import, which may have been prompted by the unwarranted assaults of bigoted Republicans. They will spare no pains to blacken our cause in your eyes, but your faith in your party and its gallant leaders is too strong to permit such assaults to change you." (Deafening applause.)

In his sally against federal courts, Mr. Debs said that they were run by the machinery of the rich man, who placed his tools in the form of judges at their head to do his bidding.

"Such men as Pullman, Thurston and Hanna," said the speaker, "can find recognition there. Honest men cannot. You find an illustration when Duke Pullman was summoned before a federal court recently and instead of waiting on the court bade the court wait until he felt inclined to put in an appearance. When he did answer the summons, what happened? Did he go to jail, as would have been the fate of you or me in such an instance? Not at all. He was treated with the deference which a slave pays to his master; was thanked for his condescension in coming to the court and then allowed to go. You or I would still be pining in jail for such an outrage as that."

LOUDLY CHEERED THE SPEAKER.

Another outburst of cheers followed, and when Mr. Debs was permitted to go on, he once more invoked his hearers to cast their votes for Bryan, Altgeld and the principles they represent. Every time the name of the Democratic standard bearer was mentioned the audience cheered. In finishing his address Mr. Debs declared that the present campaign was a battle of manhood on one side and the centralization of wealth on the other.

"If you want to uphold your manhood, your honest principles," said Mr. Debs; "if you want to aid the emancipation of the workingman, the salvation of the down-trodden laborer, cast your vote for Bryan and Altgeld. (Cheers.)

"If you would, however, continue in the oppression waged against you by the man who would be your master, who would have you as his slaves, who would, if he could, bar your children from the public schools, and have them grow up as so many cattle, give your support to Hanna, McKinley and the gold standard. (Groans.) Take your choice, Bryan and salvation, or Hanna and oppression."

Shouts of "Bryan! Bryan! Bryan!" followed, and were taken up by the crowd without. Such a scene as followed was never before seen the Indiana town.

From the foregoing, it will be readily seen that the gold standard shylocks, with all of their intimidating machinery, are not likely to secure the vote of the workingmen of Chicago. The speeches of Mr. Debs, must have had, in the very nature of things, a salutory influence upon the minds of the thousands who listened to him and cheered him continuously from start to finish.

It is a source of regret that THE TIMES cannot furnish its readers with reports of Mr. Debs' speeches at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, West Superior, Wilmar, St. Cloud, Minn.; Nelsonville, Cleveland, Akron, Lima, Ohio; Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Indianapolis. But the time at our command forbids an attempt to supply our readers with such a continuous feast of good things.

Wherever Mr. Debs goes workingmen throng the halls where he speaks, an evidence that they will vote November 3d for William Jennings Bryan, their friend, instead of William McKinley—more properly Mark Hanna, who is spending money in fabulous amounts, drawn from the enemies of labor, and used to persuade and coerce workingman to vote for their enemies and their own degradation and enslavement.

BREVITIES.

We are a nation of 70,000,000 people.

Every year brings along, at least, 300 labor days.

Contentment is not progress—it is stagnation.

Some men are famous because they are infamous.

Labor could, if it would, get on top and stay there.

Women who wear bloomers are not afraid of a mouse.

There are at least 16,500,000 voters in the United States.

Of this number, the wage-earners are in a large majority.

The worm of the still thrives splendidly in Kentucky.

Railway managers are now switching more men than cars.

What do wage-earners desire to accomplish by their votes?

No one is able to tell what is the horse power of the money power.

The more of the world some men get, the less taxes they pay.

The men who wanted little here below, concluded to die long ago.

A man who would sell his ballot, would sell his soul to the devil.

Men come and go, but the corporation sticks and does business at the old stand.

If so, why talk of labor as a factor in the reform demands of the period?

You cannot arbitrate, so as to produce justice between thieves and honest men.

Lies do more damage than snakes. A slander is more venomous than an asp.

The reduction of wages is a form of theft for which the law provides no penalty.

Life, to be worth the living, should be embellished with liberty and happiness.

A man may be filthy and fat, like swine, and ignorant and happy, like slaves.

Give men honest wages, and they will solve the problems relating to conditions.

The present is the wageman's campaign, and now "To your tents, O Israel!"

God is on the side of truth, justice and honor. He is on labor's side if labor is true to itself.

A man's a man for a' that and a' that, if he has courage of conviction, and a' that.

There is an immense difference between a panic and a picnic. One means fun, the other famine.

The man who rises with the sun, may be a sunflower or a morning glory, and ne can take his choice.

Such reforms in legislation in law, and in the administration of law as will redound to their welfare.

The fable is that "hell is paved with good intentions." Jay Gould must feel unhappy promenading on Brimstone avenue.

The railroads have been sending their men to Canton, who, upon their arrival immediately go to Pekin—and then go home on a Shanghi.

Do they expect to accomplish the reform by voting for McKinley, who represents trusts, syndicates, monopolies and the enemies of labor?

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the autocrat of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, contributed $100,000 to Mark Hanna's corruption fund.

European nations are becoming very much alarmed, as they discover the United States has determined to "stand alone" in its financial policy.

Bryan regards it as un-American for plutocratic mothers to offer their daughters in the title markets of Europe, as if they were so many thoroughbred heifers.

No law can prevent a dog from wagging his tail, but many a railroad employe is prevented from wagging his tongue—and thereby hangs a tale—and a dog's tail at that.

Carnegie, the blow-hole swindler of the government, compelled the laborers at Homestead to purchase tickets and go to Canton to hurrah for McKinley. That's the gold standard style.

McKinley and his backbone Hanna,
Will stuff us with his Golden Manna,
Till nausea from the lack of bread
Shall strew our Nation's field with dead.
—*Searchlight*

Charles Jewett of New Albany, at one time professedly a democrat, wanting to go to Congress, but who was elected to stay at home, announces that he will vote for McKinley. What Mark Hanna paid for the commodity is not known.

The *Eight-hour Herald* remarks:

Do not give way to the idea that any political triumph will compensate you for a disruption of your union. Keep the members in line and the union intact. The union will be as necessary and beneficial after election as it is now and has been in the past.

Again, do not give way to the idea that it is wisdom, or loyalty to labor, to permit "your union" to dampen your ardor to secure better conditions by a political triumph—remembering, that the triumph of Bryan means a victory for labor.

Bismarck is credited with a full quote of brains and a passionate devotion to the welfare of Germany. He declares against the gold standard. He regards it as a national calamity. Now there it is in order to call the old Prince an anarchist and a "boy orator," etc.

The issue is squarely made: If McKinley, and McKinley's party, represent the weal of labor, vote that way.

On the other hand, if Bryan, and those who nominated him have given evidence that they are the friends of labor, and you believe it, vote for Bryan.

John A. Logan, one of the most distinguished generals in the Union army, and a United States Senator from Illinois, and always a free coinage advocate, delivered a speech in the United States Senate against John Sherman's gold standard schemes, in which he said:

The street railway owners and managers have combined to bulldoze their employes into voting the Republican ticket. They are issuing their circulars, the latest intimidation process by which they hope to rob their employes of their manhood and their ballots.

Morgan's Buzz-Saw publishes an open letter to Grover Cleveland, purporting to have been written by his royal, fork-tailed and cloven-hoofed highness, the devil. He addressed Grover, as "Dear old Tub of Fat." Why not "oleomargerine," or "soap grease."

The value of the wheat crop in 1880, was $474,201,850. In 1895, the value of the wheat crop was $237,939,998, or $236,261,852, less than in 1880—and this was the loss, notwithstanding in 1895, we produced 21,441,921 more bushels of wheat than in 1880. Tha gold standard was the chief cause, and farmers don't like it.

The question is up—can plutocrats by private contract, demonetize any kind of legal tender money? The New York *Mercury* says "there is apparently no constitutional impediment to the enactment of a law by Congress by which all contracts calling forth payment of money may not be declared to be discharged by the tender of what the Government declares to be lawful money. In other words, the road is clear, should the necessity arise, for a law declaring gold contracts unlawful."

I can see benefit only to the money-holders and those who receive interest and have fixed incomes. I can see, as a result our business operations crippled and labor reduced to a mere pittance. I can see the beautiful prairies of my own State which were beginning to bloom as gardens, with the cheerful homes rising as white towers along the pathway of improvement, again sinking back to idleness. I can see the hopes of the industrious farmer blasted as he burns his corn for fuel, because the price will not pay the cost of transportation. I can see our people of the west groaning and burdened under taxation to pay the debts of states, counties and cities, incurred when money was more abundant and bright hopes of the future were held out to lead them on. I can see the people of our western states, who are producers, reduced to the condition of serfs to pay the interest on public and private debts, to the money lenders of the east.

BRYAN'S YOUTH.

On many occasions, goldbug orators and the goldbug press, have alluded derisively to the youth of Wm. Jennings Bryan, when in fact, he is neither a young man nor yet an old man, being simply a mature man, mentally and physically, at a time in life, when the framers of the Constitution fixed the period of competency to hold the great office of President.

That ought to be sufficient. More than that, regardless of parties, the American people ought to take generous pride in seeing a native born American who has so employed his time and talents as to command the admiration of millions of his countrymen by his grasp of facts, conditions and policies, which no American, unless he is a proper subject for an insane asylum, would fail to appreciate.

In this connection, it becomes eminently appropriate to refer to the fact that the great English statesman, William Pitt, at the age of 21 years, was called by the king to take the helm of government; and also to the fact that Sir Robert Walpole, distinguished for his corruption, deemed it prudent to speak derisively of Pitt's youth.

Pitt's reply to Walpole may be reproduced, and made Bryan's reply to the corrupt gang of scribblers and gabblers who assail his youth as an argument against his election. Pitt said:

The astrocious crime of being a young man, which the honorable gentleman has with such spirit and decency, charged upon me, I shall attempt neither to palliate nor deny; but content myself with hoping that I may be one of those whose follies cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience. Whether youth can be imputed to a man as a reproach, I will not assume the province of determining; but surely age may become justly contemptible, if the opportunities which it brings have passed away without improvement and vice appears to prevail when the passions have subsided. The wretch who, after having seen the consequences of a thousand errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object either of abhorrence or contempt, and deserves not that his gray hairs should secure him from insult. Much more is he to be abhorred, who, as he has advanced in age, has receded from virtue and become more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy, and spends the remainder of his life in the ruin of his country.

The hoary-headed goldbug Walpoles, and their retinue of brainless dudes, would do well to read Pitt's reply to Sir Robert Walpole. It fills the bill.

A thousand volumes, each with a thousand pages as large as a barn-door, would hardly suffice to contain all that has been said about "money and its uses." When, in fact, every prudent housewife knows all about money and its uses.

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