

NEW YORK JOURNAL.

W. R. HEARST.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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THE WEATHER.

Official forecasts for to-day indicate fair weather.

Mrs. Lease is beginning to talk like a woman who has been disappointed in her campaign expectations.

Arkansas votes to-day, and the country need not be the least surprised if that State goes Democratic.

The organs will lose no time in discovering that there is Anarchistic blood in the veins of Jesse Grant.

The Maceo's death rumor has recovered sufficiently to be able to sit up and communicate with the outside world.

It will doubtless puzzle the Vermont voters to observe that the campaign is going right along, and that Vermont spoke for Vermont only.

Mr. Bourke Cockran is to go out among the Western 'Anarchists.' He will doubtless feel very much disappointed if he is not eaten alive.

Prophet Stutzke need not despair. He ought to be able to secure steady employment in the prediction department of some of the gold standard newspapers.

Hetty Green has been heard from, and indignantly denies that she has donated \$100,000 or any part of that sum for charitable purposes.

Mr. Bynum is now prepared to receive campaign funds, and if Mark Hanna possesses the least spark of gratitude he will be one of the very first on the Indiana man's subscription list.

In the eyes of the people who employ 'business methods' in politics, the devotion of Mr. Breckinridge to gold wipes out his past offences. It is this same kind of logic that is to restore John Barley's liberty.

Extremely unfortunate that Mr. Cleveland's judgment and personal inclination did not perform the same service for the Democratic National Convention in 1892 that it executed for the Indianapolis gathering.

It is intimated that General Bragg's over-enthusiasm lost him the Indianapolis nomination. It was this same sort of over-enthusiasm that caused Colonel J. Hampton Hoge to fall to connect with the Amoy Consulate.

The Chicago Post finds much fault with the attitude of the 'half-populated States, like Idaho.' The Post evidently forgets that it was its party that converted the 'half-populated' Territories into States. The Post should be more amiable when called upon to regard such things as they come home for roosting purposes.

LABOR DAY AND LABOR'S DUTY.

We doubt whether anywhere in the United States Labor Day will be more fully celebrated than in Chicago, where organized labor in a body will turn out to do honor to Mr. Bryan and to listen to an address from him on the issues of the campaign. For the first time in many years the workingmen of the nation have a Presidential candidate peculiarly their own, standing upon a platform in which is no equivocation, no timidity in expressing the demands of the masses. That the situation is appreciated is shown by the fact that every trade journal addressed to or expressing the convictions of organized labor is favoring Bryan and Sewall. The labor representatives in the National People's Party Convention favored indorsement of the Democratic nominee. While it is not the practice for the trades unions to formally approve any political ticket, they have practically without exception echoed the demand for the free coinage of silver, of which Mr. Bryan is the chief champion. It may be asserted without fear of just contradiction that the labor vote in the United States to-day is practically a unit for Bryan.

But Republican journalists and politicians, admitting all this, assert that before November Mr. Bryan's following among the wage workers will dwindle. They place reliance on the coercive power of employers, but the secret ballot for which labor unions long fought earnestly robs this form of intimidation of most of its effect. They are flooding every workshop and railway yard with plausible tracts, and sending out an army of smooth spoken orators to seduce the workman from the side on which his interests lie. Yet the Journal holds that the one object lesson furnished by the presence among McKinley's closest advisers of men notoriously oppressors of labor should and will annul all the sophistical arguments of his supporters. As

Li Hung Chang said to Mark Hanna in the Journal's cartoon, 'If the free coinage of silver would, as you say, reduce the wages of workmen, why are YOU opposed to it?'

The positive reasons why organized labor should support Mr. Bryan are easily stated. He is a man of the people, wholly free from dangerous alliance with corporations and trusts, and of so sturdy a character that the influences which have ruined the Democracy of Grover Cleveland will be without effect upon him. The platform upon which he stands condemns the increase in Government debt, which in the end must be paid by producers; declares for arbitration in labor disputes; demands an income tax by which the rich shall be forced to bear their share of the burden of Government; asserts that the Government shall control the railroads, not the railroads the Government; denounces the 'blanket injunction' practice, and insists on the right of trial by jury in cases of contempt. These are all resolutions addressed especially to the workingman, while the one which calls for the free coinage of silver, though addressed to the country at large, should appeal favorably to every man who understands that rising markets means business activity, more opportunities for employment, fewer idle men to bid for places, and a healthful increase in wages.

This year, as never before, the workmen of the nation have opportunity to vote for a ticket which represents them, and against one which represents Hanna, of Spring Valley and Seaman's Union fame; Carnegie, of Homestead; Pullman, of the model town, and all the railroad corporations from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate that ever fought a justifiable strike or blacklisted for life its leaders.

MR. THURSTON'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. John M. Thurston, whom the McKinleyites have put forward as their principal orator for the present in New York, deserves a hearing and has received one. His experience in statecraft, though successful so far as he is concerned, is not a long one, more of his life having been devoted to the service of C. P. Huntington and the Union Pacific Railway than to efforts in behalf of the people. He has always been a Republican, but, curiously enough, owes his present exalted station to Grover Cleveland quite as much as to any ten thousand men among his constituents. A servitor of plutocracy, Senator Thurston succeeded in winning in his last Senatorial contest the Democratic plutocrats and the Republican plutocrats in his State, and thereby defeated his antagonist, William J. Bryan, against whom the people who took their cue from Huntington and those who followed the orders of Grover Cleveland were a unit.

Mr. Thurston was twice a candidate for the Senate. In 1893 he received the full Republican vote in his State Legislature, and failed of election by five votes only, William V. Allen, Populist, being successful. Curiously enough, in this campaign Mr. Thurston was an ardent free silverite, but two years later, finding his antagonist had so boldly avowed his belief in silver that the entire body of Administration Democrats deserted him and held a bolting convention, Mr. Thurston experienced a change of heart, and became, as he showed at Cooper Union Saturday night, an extreme 'gold bug.' In the election which followed Mr. Bryan secured an enormous majority of the popular vote, but Mr. Thurston carried the Legislature, and thereafter added to his vocation of general solicitor for the Union Pacific Railway the avocation of a tribune of the people.

It is unfortunate that a gentleman of so versatile a record should have seen fit to question the entire sincerity and honesty of purpose of Mr. Bryan in the fight he is now making. Mr. Thurston might better have confined himself to serious argument on the vexed issue before the people than to descend to innuendo directed against his opponent. Argument always commands respect, though it doesn't invariably carry conviction. Mr. Thurston's plea, in fact, when purged of its personalities, falls far short of being convincing.

What, for example, does he mean by his sounding phrase, 'I want the dollars of the United States to go around the world as the flag goes, honored and respected?' Apparently he is a believer in the exploded myth of a 'world money.' There is no such money. The gold eagle of our coinage is not honored and respected beyond the confines of the United States as a coin, but as a piece of metal. Its value as metal is not derived from any intrinsic worth nor dependent upon its cost of production, but proceeds merely from the fact that great nations agree to coin it into money without limit. The day the United States confers equal recognition upon silver a great share of the honor and respect now enjoyed by gold, and for which producers everywhere pay dear, will be transferred to silver.

In 1893 Mr. Thurston was clear on this point which now so perplexes Senator Thurston. He had no fear of a depreciated dollar at home or abroad, resulting from free coinage. For example, he wrote in July of that year: 'I have no doubt the remonetization of sil-

ver in the United States would speedily and certainly appreciate the price of silver, not only in this country, but throughout the whole world. No matter what other Governments do, this country ought not to eliminate silver from use as a coin metal. Any legislation in that direction will be looked upon by the common people as in the interest of the money power for the express purpose of increasing the purchasing power of money and decreasing the selling price of everything produced by human toil. It is a fact which should not be overlooked by statesmen that the price of American silver and the price of American wheat reached low water mark on the same day.

Nor did the question as to the profits arising from free coinage nor the doubt as to the source of the demand for free coinage afflict him then as now. Saturday night he asked:

If there is a benefit in free coinage, who will receive it? Is there a man in the State of New York who has a piece of silver bullion as large as my fist to present at our mint to have coined at twice its real value? Not a man. Who are the men to benefit by free coinage? First, the silver mine owners of the United States. The silver mines of the United States are all, or nearly all, represented by mining stocks, a great proportion of which have been sold abroad. The silver mines of other countries, of British Columbia, Mexico, Australia, and of South America, are owned by foreigners. This is not a question of protecting our own silver product. It is a question of putting the faith of this Government under the silver product of the world, not for the benefit of our people, but for the benefit of the mine owners of all countries.

But three years ago he wrote: 'We of the West must have cheap money. Not money intrinsically cheap, but cheap in interest charges for its use. \* \* \* I assert that the American people, and especially those of the West, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.'

The process of mental evolution which has brought Senator Thurston to the point of seeing only a greedy silver mine owner in the demand for free coinage—that demand which in 1893 he said truly proceeded from all the people of the West, and which he echoed—does not open his eyes to the pleasant profits of the gold miners who to-day have a monopoly of the production of the chief money metal, who have a price fixed by law for their product, so that whether they mine it at 8 cents or 40 cents on the dollar, they get the dollar in exchange for their labor. Nor has Senator Thurston considered the profits which a few gentlemen in New York and other financial centres can make, and have made, by cornering the metal which, though insufficient in quantity to serve for the money of the world, is still vested with exclusive character as money of ultimate redemption.

Like most, indeed like all Republican campaign orators, Senator Thurston utterly failed to explain what the Republicans propose to do in the direction of currency legislation if they succeed in carrying the election. Perhaps if he had gone into discussion of this point, he might have discovered a class which is planning to profit more by the contract for supplying the money of the country than the gold miners do or the silver miners could. When the Republican party, at the behest of the bankers who dominate it, shall have put down the free coinage movement and retired the Treasury notes and greenbacks, all money necessary to meet the needs of a growing nation and to replace the notes thus retired will be issued by the banks, and for every \$1,000 thus issued the Government will pay the banker about \$35 a year. Profrigate in Federal expenditures will be encouraged that bonds may be issued upon which the bankers may base their circulation. The currency will be almost wholly in control of the banks, who can decrease its volume whenever such action will profit them. It will be the purest fiat money, based as it is only on Government credit. And out of this unscientific and dangerous system the bankers will make such profits as have never been dreamed of by 'bo-nanza kings.'

In view of the remarkable mutations of his convictions on the currency question, looking backward must be an unpleasant task for Senator Thurston. It is to be hoped, however, that his future audiences will encourage him to look forward and tell what is the Republican plan of currency reform, and who will profit by it.

The letters which accompany the contributions to the Journal's campaign fund show that people who dare not talk are glad to silently aid Democracy's cause.

An evening contemporary, 'whose foible is omniscience,' copies approvingly the remarks of a middle-headed correspondent of a country paper about the awful effects of 'Greece's Silver Standard.' It happens that Greece is a member of the Latin Union, and has precisely the same gold standard that France has. The value of the Greek silver drachma is declared by our Treasury Department to be exactly the same as that of the French franc.

The citizens of Abyssinia are very popular in Brazil at present, and seem to be regarded with something of the veneration due to genius. With their faulty appliances and fitful opportunities they have killed more Italians than have been invited with effusion to the hospitality of the tomb in any other country—and that is a considerable number of Italians. Your modern Italian is confronted with a condition that is distinctly not a theory; if he stays at home he starves; if he goes abroad, even in a military capacity, he is killed. It looks as if he would have to climb a tree.

THE JOURNAL'S FUND.

The People Join Heartily in Aiding Democracy's Work of Political Education.

Yesterday being Sunday the volume of contributions to the Journal's fund was not as heavy as otherwise it would probably have been. Below will be found the list of donors and amounts contributed:

Table listing donors and amounts: Cash from Baltimore \$5.00, Alexander Hunter 5.00, A. F. Waldbillig 1.00, S. Blanche Gray 1.00, Brooklyn Merchants 10.00, H. C. Bell 1.00, H. W. Schaub 1.00, F. D. Chambers 3.00, An Admirer 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. Harbour 6.00, Knapppanner 5.00, F. W. ... 5.00, Mr. ... 1.00, M. M. ... 1.00, Bimetallist 5.00, H. ... 1.00, Republican Contributor 1.00, Elizabeth Democrat 5.00, Silver Bug 2.00, Western Union 1.00, Palmyra 10.00, W. Y. Lacey 25.00, F. C. S. ... 1.00, Five Boston Wage Earners 5.00, John Ringo 2.50, Railroad Merchant 5.00, Democrat 1.00, G. P. O. Printer 6.00, D. D. Smith 1.00

Received from one day's contributions \$124.00, Mr. W. ... subscription for the day 124.00, Previously Acknowledged and Subscribed 286.00

Total Contribution to the Campaign Fund \$534.00

There was never so great a need of education among the voters of the United States as there is to-day. Questions of transcendent importance and of much complexity await a final solution at their hands. And these twelve millions of men are for the most part sincerely desirous of giving a verdict that shall be honestly favorable to the best interests of all. To this end they are greedy for instruction, and look eagerly to those quarters whence instruction should come.

That their proper demand may be gratified it is necessary to have educational matter printed and distributed and public speakers sent out through the country, all of which entails expense. It was in order to help the Democratic National Committee in this direction and also to open a way for those among the masses who might otherwise not feel called upon to give their aid that the Journal's popular subscription was opened.

While the plutocrats, in compliance with Mr. Hanna's commands, are making princely donations from their hoards to aid that gentleman's candidate, a small, but steady, stream of needed dollars is being tendered by the people through the Journal. In the cause of popular enlightenment.

And if the American people, through any neglect of education, go wrong this November in rendering their decision it will be a sorrowful responsibility for the Democratic party to bear.

Here are some of the letters received yesterday in answer to the request for contributions. They show a hearty and intelligent interest in the success of the issues at stake. They are plain expressions of the ideas of plain people—men and women—to whom the nation's prosperity means more than selfish gain. Of worldly goods most of them have little enough, but all have 'done their diligence gladly to give that little.'

New York, Sept. 5. and only such contributors to the fund as sign their full names will be so accredited in the daily list of contributions received.

W. R. Hearst: For campaign fund enclosed find seven dollars (\$7), being six months' savings of a fifteen-year old girl. C. P. W.

New York, Sept. 5. W. R. Hearst: Enclosed please find \$1 for the campaign fund. May send more later. I buy two copies of the Journal every day—two to give away. Will do all I can to extend the circulation. I have been a reader of the Tribune for forty years and a Republican, but have waited patiently twenty years for a chance to vote for free coinage of silver. P. W.

New York, Sept. 5. W. R. Hearst: A woman, who regrets that she has not a vote to cast for Mr. Bryan, sends with this \$10 to aid in 'the campaign of education.' It represents a fair proportion of her monthly salary, but it is given cheerfully. QUINCY.

New York, Sept. 5. W. R. Hearst: In connection with this \$10 (Quincy), is Miss R., \$5; Mr. S., \$5. This will make a complete set. The right goes down in his pocket for \$25-\$50 in all—for the best cause that humanity has given battle for in a hundred years. Yours, S.

New York, Sept. 5, 1896. W. R. Hearst: Please find enclosed check for \$25 to help the cause of silver and humanity in the election of Bryan. You had better suggest in the Journal that the name set donors will not be given unless requested. Many a man will want to contribute, but fears publicity, as 'boiling' thus early in the campaign has shown itself, and threats from employers against their workmen are spreading. I am very much interested in exposing what they believe to be right. Such un-American conduct should receive a just rebuke next November at the polls. Please acknowledge the check as from FAIR PLAY.

The suggestion of 'Fair Play' is adopted. RAILROAD MAN, Boston, Mass., September 5, 1896.

W. R. Hearst: Two hours ago the writer mailed you \$5 in the name of 'Five Boston Wage-Earners,' to be added to your campaign fund. It didn't take five minutes to raise that five, and enclosed please find another five dollars, which didn't take much longer to raise—and there's more where that came from, though we have to work for our wages, and work hard.

Please credit this amount to 'Five Boston Wage-Earners.' Yours for the cause, THREE REPUBLICANS AND TWO DEMOCRATS.

The patriots at Indianapolis might have rendered the country one important service, but they failed to do it. They might have prevented any danger of a third term candidacy in the future. If they had only drafted President Cleveland into service and compelled him to stand for re-election no President would ever have tried to get a third term again.

It is silly to try to explain away a thing like this Vermont election. Such an event is a fact, to be reckoned with like any other fact, and it is as foolish to attempt to ignore it as for a mountain climber to ignore the existence of a boulder on the trail. In any campaign before the present one this election would have been a certain indication of national Democratic defeat, for always hitherto the size of the Republican majority in Vermont has been a sure test of public sentiment throughout the Union. It is not so trustworthy this year, because the political state has been wiped almost clean, and new combinations are beginning to make new records. There is no longer any certain basis of comparison. All we can be sure of as yet is that the New Democracy begins its career in Vermont even weaker than the old one, and the old one was nothing more than a sample case. In other parts of the country, of course, the conditions are very different. We cannot tell just how different until after the general election, when we shall again be able to establish a ratio between majorities in Vermont and elsewhere.

Thurston Embarrassed McKinley. (Cincinnati Enquirer.) Mr. Thurston seems anxious to be praised to the skies for making an acknowledgment he was forced to. The suggestion is ripe that Mr. Thurston was embarrassed to his candidate for President when he tried to stir up private business affairs.

Speak Out, Mr. Hanna! (Houston Post.) Mr. Bryan was never in the employ of the mine owners, and a campaign lie has been called. Will Mr. Hanna now announce that no speakers will be employed by the Republican gold bug committee this year?

There's One Private. (Detroit News.) The National Democracy an army of calling Mr. Bryan is not strictly correct in calling the National Democracy an army of calling private in the ranks, Mr. Grover Cleveland.

Sent Him to the Bench. (Philadelphia Item.) Manager Mark Hanna knows that McKinley would fumble every ball financial ground, and has therefore sent him to the bench.

Evening It Up. (Kansas City World.) Mr. Bryan may not be so good a fisherman as Mr. Cleveland, but he even matters up by being a better vote getter.

A Week's Politics. The Views of a German Statesman.

The two events of the week have been the Indianapolis Convention and the Vermont election. The gathering at Indianapolis had a great opportunity, and missed it. Undoubtedly the opposition to the independent free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is not confined to the glorified pawbrokers who have become most conspicuously identified with it. It is shared by multitudes of unselfish, patriotic citizens of all classes, who honestly believe that free silver would be disastrous. The obvious policy for the Indianapolis gathering was to appeal to the people of this sort by showing them that the gold standard was not inseparably bound up with all the old abuses and special privileges that reformers are trying to uproot. To injure Bryan it was not necessary to cater to the prejudices of the reformers. Morgan, Heidelbach and Ickelheimer. These gentlemen are all going to vote for McKinley, anyway, and there is nothing to be gained by wading in that quarter.

But the Indianapolis Convention seems to have exerted itself to justify everything that the silver advocates have said about the affinity of the gold policy with tyranny of every kind. In his opening address Temporary Chairman Flower took pains to explain that the silver question was not the chief issue this year. The danger of the 'Chicago platform,' he remarked, 'is not alone nor chiefly in its declaration for a financial policy which would be ruinous. The danger lies in the revolutionary influences which controlled the convention and animated its platform.' And again: 'Every true bimetallist must blush to have his cause reorganized in the Supreme court, when its decisions do not please a party which would repudiate the national debt if free silver coinage did not accomplish bimetallism, who would attempt to destroy the sanctity of private contracts, who would have the Government take and operate this country's railroads and telegraphs, who would restrain the strong arm of the law from the suppression of disorder.'

This is the familiar cant in which people who have individually fished prizes out of the grab bag of our present social order are accustomed to describe the aspirations of those who have not. It is natural that Mr. Flower, poorly self-satisfied and profoundly convinced that the money-making faculty is the only test of virtue, ability and fitness to survive in the best of all possible worlds, should indulge in it, but it is hard to find words to characterize the fatuity of its indorsement by a convention that is trying to get votes in a country of universal suffrage.

So tender was this body of the feelings of Morgan-Heidelbach-Ickelheimer conservatism that it would not express a desire for an income tax, even in that remote period when the proposition should be favored by two-thirds of each house of Congress and the legislatures of three-fourths of the States. It would not advocate any redistribution of taxes at all by which some of the public burdens should be taken from the consumption of the masses and placed upon accumulations of property. It would not even venture upon a vigorous declaration of hostility to trusts and monopolies, and this refusal was artlessly explained by one of its spokesmen upon the ground that the record of the Democratic party upon that point was already explicit.

'The record of the Democratic party'—and what is that record? Promises in the platform of 1892 and repudiation of them by the President that was elected upon it. Hostility to trusts on the one hand, and refusal to enforce the laws against them by trust attorneys in the Cabinet. If the Indianapolis Convention, like the body that nominated Mr. Bryan, had cut loose from the Cleveland Administration, it might have reposed with less incongruity upon the record of the party which that Administration has betrayed. But when it effusively indorsed the Administration it presumably indorsed the policy of enforcing the Anti-trust and Interstate Commerce laws only against strikers, to whom the framers of the acts never dreamed that they could apply, and allowing trusts and corporations to violate them with impunity. With that record to carry the convention would have needed a very pronounced anti-monopoly plank to convince the public that it sincerely desired the suppression of unlawful combinations.

The patriots at Indianapolis might have rendered the country one important service, but they failed to do it. They might have prevented any danger of a third term candidacy in the future. If they had only drafted President Cleveland into service and compelled him to stand for re-election no President would ever have tried to get a third term again.

It is silly to try to explain away a thing like this Vermont election. Such an event is a fact, to be reckoned with like any other fact, and it is as foolish to attempt to ignore it as for a mountain climber to ignore the existence of a boulder on the trail. In any campaign before the present one this election would have been a certain indication of national Democratic defeat, for always hitherto the size of the Republican majority in Vermont has been a sure test of public sentiment throughout the Union. It is not so trustworthy this year, because the political state has been wiped almost clean, and new combinations are beginning to make new records. There is no longer any certain basis of comparison. All we can be sure of as yet is that the New Democracy begins its career in Vermont even weaker than the old one, and the old one was nothing more than a sample case. In other parts of the country, of course, the conditions are very different. We cannot tell just how different until after the general election, when we shall again be able to establish a ratio between majorities in Vermont and elsewhere.

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The Jesters' Chorus.

'Where are you going, my pretty maid?' 'I'm going to get off the earth,' she said. 'So perhaps there'll never again appear, Worm-eaten vase in the form of this here.' -Detroit Tribune. 'And didn't you like it up there?' 'The deposed angel elevated her brows suggestively.' 'Well,' she rejoined, 'they gave me a perfectly swell crown and then said I'd have to take it off if there was anybody sitting behind me, and I just told the usher he could go ahead and eject me if he wanted to.' -Detroit Tribune. 'Hear about Kelsey?' 'No.' 'Holding him a Summer residence.' 'But I thought he detested the country?' 'Positively loathes it.' 'Then what the deuce is he building for?' 'Just to keep his friends from saying it's a case of sour grapes.' -Detroit Tribune. 'What do you suppose will impress Li Hung Chang more than anything else in America, Mr. Pilscher?' 'The fact that American wives are so lively that a man can't undertake to manage but one at a time.' -Chicago Record.

The Views of a German Statesman.

Herr Wilhelm von Kardoff is the leader of the Bimetallist party in the Prussian Diet and one of the most brilliant orators in Germany. He is a profound student of economics, and ranks with Arendt as one of the two leading German authorities on monetary science. It will be seen that von Kardoff, like Arendt, believes that free coinage by the United States will be the means of restoring the bimetallic system in Europe.

Wabritz, Silesia, Aug. 5.—In accordance with your request, I herewith send you my views on the practical realization of bimetallicism, with special reference to the strife between national and international bimetallicism which has broken out in the United States.

Allow me to say beforehand that, after two decades of comprehensive, thorough theoretical and practical study of the coinage problem, I still hold the great principle which your distinguished countryman, Mr. Henry Carey, upheld against the gold fanatics when he wrote:

'President Lincoln has established the axiom: "Everything of the people, for the people and by the people." The gold advocates have adopted the principle: "Everything of the money lenders, for the money lenders and by the money lenders."'

The legislative bodies of all great commercial nations have, by large majorities, passed resolutions which demand an international regulation of the money standard in the interest of the producing classes, in the interest of political



Wilhelm von Kardoff.

economy, in the interest of a healthy advance of wages and in the interest of international trade. These resolutions are on record in the United States Congress, the French Chambers, the German Reichstag, the Prussian Chambers and the English House of Commons. A large number of smaller countries have joined in the good movement, such as Holland, Belgium, etc.

Why are there thus far no practical results to these devout desires? Why does not success crown as yet the many bimetallic congresses?

Because the capitalists of the whole world are allied against us as one man, and money still reigns supreme. 'We should be big fools,' said Sir William Harcourt, in Parliament, 'if we Englishmen, the creditors of the whole world, should assent to a change of our gold standard.'

With these words he has candidly uttered the heartfelt sentiments of the capitalist fraternity, who are united in France, England, Germany, America and other lands in defence of the gold standard. The tenacles of this mighty octopus have captured the most influential and most powerful newspapers of the civilized world, have fastened their grip on the Cabinets, Ministers and high officials of ruling lands, who are made to thwart the pronounced will of parliaments.

These conditions will not change, despite the theoretic agitations of science, of parliaments and congresses, until in some country an intrepid and energetic political leader will be enabled to tear asunder the web of lies which the monster gold spider has spun around the world.

I think the following will show clearly to every sound thinker the two sides of the great question pending before the American people during this Presidential campaign. The gold bugs will be easily contented with the election of a so-called bimetallicist, of whom it is assured beforehand that there will be no change in the standard. This would mean a never ending scarcity of gold, which leads to everlasting poverty to banks, offering enormous profits to banks, but ever lowering the financial status of American securities and ever endangering and deteriorating the economical conditions of the producing classes. Let America take ominous warning from Spain, Italy and other gold lands.

How different will be the result of the election of an energetic politician who will create at once a national banking institution for the United States, such as the Bank of England in Britain, the Reichs Bank in Germany and the Banque de France; who, as soon as he observes the lesser pliancy inclination on the part of European governments to take up the silver question, will not hesitate to effect the free coinage of silver hand in hand with the free coinage of gold. European States that have any commercial dealings with the United States, and especially those that desire to promote an export trade to the United States, will be compelled, on their part, to enact an international coinage law.

This will 'set the ball a-rolling,' and attempts to check it will prove as futile as have been the efforts of bimetallicists to effect a change for the better.

The great, simple truth must be accepted that the progress of civilization throughout the world depends on a secure basis of the intercourse between gold and silver lands through the restoration of the true relative values of the two metals.

This great, fundamental truth, recognized by the political economists, sociologists and practical statesmen in all lands of culture, must be taken from the sphere of theoretical speculation and practically applied, should we be spared from revolution and war, which would end in a sure retrogression of civilization.

I hope that it will be the destiny of the powerful commonwealths of the United States and its intelligent and industrious people to take the happy initiative in this great question of modern civilization.

Handwritten signature: Wilhelm von Kardoff.