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SUPPLEMENT

FRAUD!

enue for public purposes.'

principle in these words:

for a public purpose.'

one citizen for the benefit of another-

corporations, trusts and syndicate

on the 6th day of October, 1890.

The McKinley tariff law took effect

.The receipts of the government during

the fiscal year which ended on the 30th day of June, 1890, exceeded its expendi-tures by nearly \$100,000,000.00.

The official reports of the secretary

of the treasury show that this excess of

receipts over expenditures was equally

great during the two or three years im-

ing prepared, and when it was enacted

into a law, the estimated surplus for

the then current year, which ended on

the 30th day of June, 1891, under the

revenue and other laws in force at the

time such estimates were made, would

of justice and right, ought to have been

relieved from taxes to the extent of this surplus. An application of the

doctrine that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation would have required

The people then upon every principle

be fully as much.

These reports further show that, at the very time the McKinley bill was be-

mediately preceding the year 1890.

Misnamed "Protection!"

Analyzed by Ohio's Matchless Orator.

Lawrence T. Neal's Great Speech Against McKinleyism.

It Robs the Multitude for the Enrichment of the Few.

The Relations Between the Money Metals and the People.

Frilliant Oratory, Irrefutable Logic and Indisputable Facts Delivered at Newark, September 14.

for the benefit of one. The law which bears the name of the Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: I have no personal claims to urge to-day. I come to plead the cause of the people, and it is not inappropriate that I should plead their cause in this place, where nearly one hundred years ago, in 1797, were married my grandfather and publican principles, presented for the first time in the history of our grandmother, children of patriots and soldiers, who, in resistance to unjust government, naked and undisguised, taxation, for almost seven long years, the question whether taxes shall be imposed for the payment of the exendured the hardships and encountered the dangers of the great struggle for penses and obligations of the governfreedom and free government, by which independence was achieved for themment, or for the purpose of creating and maintaining manufacturing estabselves and for us.

Two questions of great public inter-est, one temporary in its character and trolled by private individuals, private effects, but disastrous in the highest degree to the business of the country, the other farther reaching in its infuence, fraught with the happiness and prosperity, or the political oppres-sion and slavery, not only of this gen-eration but of generations yet unborn, now command our most thoughtful consideration.

That which was prophecy has become history. We are now, reaping the bit-ter harvest of republican legislation.

The Sherman silver law and the McKinley tariff lew underlie the feeling of distrust and the want of confi-dence, which at this time pervade financial circles.

These two acts are alone responsible for the prevailing stagnation in business and trade, the dosing of our mines and factories, and the general depression in agriculture, and a condition of prosperity can only be restored to us, as a people, by our adherence to the democratic faith in the matter of both currency and tariff reform.

l'ublic confidence, must, in all cases rest upon public honesty; public hon- the revenue of the government to

raised to a prohibitory point upon Public necessity must, therefore, mark and prescribe the constitutional any will facturers of such goods a mo-nopoly, and will forever dispose of limit for the exercise of such power. This principle has been universally recognized as a fundamental one by the question made by Gov. McKinley as to who pays the tax upon the im-ported goods, whether it be the foreignjudicial tribunals of the last resort. The courts, in announcing it, have time and again, declared that when taxation is prostituted to objects not connected with the public intaxation is prostituted to objects in such case, no goods being imported, not connected with the public in-there will be no tax to be paid to the terests it ceases to be taxation government, but the whole of it will be and becomes plunder; and that the paid by the consumer to the manufactransfer of money from the owners of turer, in the shape of an increased it into the possession of those who have no title to it, though it be done under It is in this way It is in this way that protection is the name and form of a tax, is uncon-

the name and form of a tax, is uncon-stitutional for all the reasons which forbid state legislatures and congress extra profit given to him by the tariff to usurp any other power not granted to them. The supreme court of the and sold by him, is the exact equivalent of the tax or duty imposed by the United States, years ago, expressed the

law upon imported goods of the same "To lay with one hand the power of kind, with the cost of transportation the government on the property of the from the foreign country added thereto. citizen, and with the other to bestow it So that, when the government colupon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private for-tunes, is none the less a robbery be-cause it is done under the forms of law braced in the schedule for manufactures and is called taxation." * * "There can be no lawful tax which is not laid the United States collect from their customers a like per cent. upon the But despite this principle which is whole amount of goods purchased and thus incontrovertibly established, the used by the people. And as the value leaders of the republican party still asof the domestic manufactures of wool sert that there can be no limitation of is at least six times as great as that of the uses for which the power of taxa-tion can be exercised, and boldly and woolen manufacturers of the coundefiantly maintain that the power to try extort from the consumers of tax is the power to absolutely destroy their goods, with the aid of the government, six dollars for federal aye, to destroy ten thousand citizens every dollar collected by the government itself as a tax upon imported woolen goods.

As it is with woolen goods, so it is republican governor of Ohio, which was passed by a republican congress and received the signature of a republican with the product of other protected industries.

This rule or principle of protection president, and which is now declared to be the successful embodiment of reapplies with equal force to every other class of dutiable goods manufactured

The amount to be paid, therefore, is turer. The tax being paid, your home at his place of business, and he gets them in readiness for sale to his cus-

tomers, what does your home merchant do? He proceeds to ascertain the cost of the goods as laid down in his store. Taking the cost as his basis, he fixes the selling price, after determining to his own satisfaction the per cent of profit, which he will exact of his customers. But how does he arrive at the cost of his goods? Does he take simply the \$5,000 he paid to the Eng-lish manufacturer and figure his per cent of profit upon that? No. He adds to that sum the \$4,600 which he paid as tariff taxes to the government. To these two amounts, the \$5,000 and the \$4,600, he adds the freight by ocean steamer and by rail, and other incidental expenses, call it \$400, and upon these three amounts, which aggregate \$10,000, he figures his per cent. of profit, whether it be twentyfive or fifty per cent.

This done, he disposes of the goods so imported to the people in this vi-cinity. All being sold, who, I ask, will have paid the tariff taxes to the government? Not the English manufacturer; not your home merchant; but the final purchasers of the goods, the customers of your home merchant, the consumers.

The proposition that the consumer pays the duty becomes, when thus stated, a self-evident one.

It is as plain as that two and two

in this country, the ratio between the make four, that your home merchant esty, like public credit must rest for its be reduced, by a reduction of taxa-duties collected by the government and simply advanced the tariff taxes to the basis upon honest money; and to secure tion, to a level with its expenditures. those collected by the home manufac- government, and that the consumers and silver as money must be determined in favor of binetallism. The relation of the deltor and could in protected in protected industries

"Taxation is a mode of raising rev- the importer. If the tariff duties be | down on the dock in the city of New | crease in the duties, already too high, | latest pretext for the maintenance of York, he can not regain possession of on clothing, blankets, carpets, felt line or class of goods, it give to the home manu-urers of such goods a mo-duty upon them. This tax is, as I question made by Gov. McKinley while they were lulled into non-\$4,600. It is paid by your home mer-chant, not by the English manufac-the siren song of protection to Ameriresistance to its infamous provisions by can labor, and the constant iteration merchant reclaims the possession of his goods, puts them upon the cars and sition "that we should never tax our ships them to your city. When upon arrival here they are delivered to him other people to tax."

It has been demonstrated to a mathematical certainty that the increase made in the rates of duty upon the necessaries of life by this act, in-creased the cost of living to the people of the wages paid to the operatives ex-ceeds that of the wages paid in the inof the United States during the first year of its operation, as a law, more than \$185,000,000

The alleged protection to American labor by such legislation is just as much a fiction and a fraud as is the miserable while in Vermont it is only \$1.15. We might multiply cases of this pretext that our tariff taxes are paid by foreigners whose goods we buy.

The protected barons, whose selfishness and greed have eradicated from their very nature, the common instincts of humanity, care not for the welfare of money for his work per week as does a the laboring men of this, or any other man working in a shoe factory in country. They believe in free trade in men.

Cheap labor is with them as essen-tial a part of their protective system as high tariffs; and the profession of a de-

sire by them to secure protective duties in the interest and for the benefit of industries, is a dishonest concealment of their true motives and purposes. The history of tariff legislation proves

this to be true. The passage of the McKinley act did not have the effect to increase the wages of the men employed in the in-

previous act passed by congress giving higher duties to the manufacturers. On the contrary, in every instance, the tariff, while diminishing the purchasindustries alike.

The official records establish the fact protected industries in the country, while during the same period there was an increase in the wages received by men employed in unprotected occupations

We find in other years like results in the matter of the wages of the employes in the protected industries of the country. The factories for the mannfacture of carpets and worsted goods, the products of which have ever been most highly protected, furnish an ex-ample. In 1870 the average of the wages earned by those employed in the worsted factories of the United States was \$338 per year. This average in the earnings of such employes had, in 1880, declined to \$302, making the net annual decrease \$36 per year, during the ten years.

The decline in the wages of the men and women in the carpet factories of the country, during the same ten years, was greater still. The loss in wages to those who earned their living by work in such factories was, during that decade, \$52 per year, their average earnings during the year 1870 having been

the protective system, was conceived in hypocrisy and fraud. It was intended as an appeal to the prejudices of igno-

It has no foundation upon which to rest. It will not stand the test of honest investigation. Such an investigation will show that the inequalities of wages in the industries of the same kind, in the several states of the union, are as many, and oftentimes as great, as like inequalities between some of ways selected by the protectionist to sustain him in his position. Not only is this true, but in some of the industries in England the average

dustries of the same kind, in some portions of this country. For example, the average rate of wages paid in the cotton mills of England is \$1.17 per day,

We might multiply cases of this kind. But, if we take an extreme case where the difference is the other way, that of a man working in a shoe factory in Massachusetts, who receives upon an average more than twice as much England, we can still prove that our working man does not need to be protected against the lower wages of his fellow-workman in England.

A man making men's shoes in a factory in Massachusetts earns upon an average \$11.55 per week; a man in a the men who work in their protected factory in England, making shoes of the same kind and quality, earns less than one-half of this sum-\$5.00 per week; but we can not, from this fact alone, conclude that the labor of the Massachusetts man is sold for more than twice as much money as the labor of the Englishman. dustries most highly protected under We must go a step farther in our in-it. Nor has this been the result of any vestigation and ascertain what amount We must go a step farther in our inof work each man is required to do, and does do, to earn his weekly wages, before we can determine the question of relative compensation between them. ing power of wages by its increase in the prices of the goods to be purchased by product of the labor of each in connecprices of the goods to be purchased by the wage earners, has left the question of the rates of wages to be determined by the law of supply and demand, which governs in protected and non-protected this we find that the Massachu-The official records establish the factor which he records that after the passage of the McKinley shoes per week for which he records act there was a decline in the wages of thirty-three cents per pair to earn his \$11.55, and that the Englishman makes of shoes per week for but ten pairs of shoes per week for which he gets fifty cents per pair to earn his \$5.00. If the English shoemaker were to make thirty-five pairs of men's shoes per week instead of his ten pairs, and were to still get his fifty cents per pair for them, his weekly wages would amount to \$17.50 as against the Massachusetts shoemaker's \$11.55, thus showing that the wages he receives are in reality higher, not lower than those of the Massachusetts man. But, to make the comparison between them full and complete, we must consider another thing, the purchasing power of the wages of each of them, and this being done, you will be fully convinced, if you are not already so, that "repub-lican protection is a fraud," for in the purchase of blankets, flannels, woolen clothing and other necessaries for himself and his family, every dollar of the Englishman's wages will buy almost, if not quite, twice as much as two dol-

lars of the wages of the Massachusetts

man

Whatever advantage in wages the American wage-earner has over his English and other foreign competitors he has acquired for himself, in spite of be controverted is that the wages of this pretended protection, by his supemen employed in different protected in- rior intelligence, industry and skill, and his longer hours of unremitting toil. This sham republican protection has been to him a hindrance and a drawback. This is as true of the labor in unprotected occupations, which constitutes at least eighty-five per cent. of all the labor of the country and reof our country, do not receive equal ceives no possible benefit from protec-compensation for the same amount of tion, as it is of the fifteen per cent in protected industries, for which alone even This is most strikingly exemplified the shadow of a pretext for the claim of a benefit by protection can be made. We must remember, in considering the welfare of the American laborer, another thing, and that is that steady employment is not second in importance to high wages. Good wages and continuous employment are each essential to the prosperity of labor. But we look in vain for such employment to labor, even in the protected industries, under the McKinley system of taxation. The independence of labor is destrayed by such legislation. The ty-rannical will of capital becomes suprema, and it restricts and limits the employment of labor, both as to terms and time. Reduction in wages, strikes and lockouts become the order of the day. Enforced idleness results. And you know the rest. The object lessons of the unfortunate conflicts between protected capital, relentless and cruel. and honest labor, begging only for the opportunity to sell itself for a living price, are indelibly stamped upon your memories, and I need not recall them. Gov. McKinley may call this Americanism and patriotism, if he will. But, I say to you, no darker pages in American history will be written than those which record these irrepressible conflicts between capital, protected, proud, arrogant and all-powerful, upon the one side, and labor, wronged, fretful, impatient, contending for its just rewards, upon the other. We must have a higher order of Americanism than this; our patriotism must be broader than this; and we must, under the guidance of a wiser statesmanship, break the restraining shackles of this republican protection, and give to labor, and capital as well, a freer and larger market for the lim-itless productions of our mines, our factories and our fields. We are essentially an agricultural people. There is no industry that has contributed so much to the commercial progress, advancement and wealth of the country as agriculture; and mone that deserves higher consideration or



equitably and impartially adjusted upon any other basis.

The purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law must be repealed.

coin money and regulate its value, not creased, not decreased taxation. to act as a broker in the purchase of silver bullion.

clause in that act is but one step an congress with the sanction of a towards the accomplishment of the de- republican president, attempted to sired end.

mitted not only to its repeal but to the unlimited use of both gold and silver as money.

The platform adopted by the democratic national convention at Chicago last year declared, in unequivocal terms, for the use and coinage of gold and silver alike, upon terms of equality, without discrimination, with the single limitation that the dollar of the one should be intrinsically equal in value to, and exchangeable for the dollar of the other, thus making the power of every dollar, whether of gold or silver, the rates of duty upon these goods equal at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.

platform adopted by them at Cincinnati, a little over thirty-seven per this year, re-affirmed the declaration cent; and the average rate of of the national democracy upon this duties, as advanced by the act, guestion.

1 stand by that declaration. I give to 11 my personal endorsement, because I am thoroughly convinced that it is correct in principle, and will prove the 145,608 per year, and the whole tax upon satisfactory and successful solution of them \$52,055,837 per year, estimated the unfortunate financial conditions upon the importations for the fiscal that confront us, and give to us relief from them, in so far as they have resulted from the present monetary system of the government.

But the re-establishment of bimetallism will not cure all the ills and evils that now afflict the country.

The greatest foe to the prosperity of the people is McKinleyism. So long as the federal system of protective taxation is continued we can have no general and permanent prosperity in this to them the almost exclusive control country. To regain such prosperity, we must apply the ax to the root of the evil with earnestness and vigor, and forever destroy the McKinley method of taxation.

The power of the government to levy and collect taxes for its own support can not be controverted. It must be conceded by all. But when the sovereign power of taxation ceases to be used for governmental purposes, and wrong and oppression.

The relation of the debtor and credi- already existing, and were desirous of tor classes of our people can not be entering upon new and untried experiments in the establishment of new industries, under the stimulus of excessive bounties bestowed by the gov-In silver law must be repealed. The province of the government is to enactment of the McKinley law, in-

Admitting that a reduction of more than \$70,000,000.00, per year, in the But the unconditional repeal of this revenue ought to be made, the republic compel such reduction, by so increas-The democratic party stands com- ing the rates of duty upon imported goods as to prohibit their importation. The protection of favored enterprises was made to override all public pur

poses; and, in this attempt to diminish the revenue, and aid such enterprises. by such increase of duties, additional taxes to the amount of more than \$65,000,000.00 per year were imposed upon articles that are absolute necessities, essential to the daily comfort and well being of the people. Take, if you will, woolen goods as

an example. The average increase in made by the McKinley act was twentyfive per cent; the per cent of in

The democracy of Ohio, have in the crease in the duties themselves was upon woolen and worsted goods, including carpets, was, in round numbers, nine-two per cent. This made the increase in duties upon these good \$14,year 1890-the year immediately pre ceding the passage of the act, and the avowed purpose of it was to obstruct the importation of such goods, and

thereby enhance the prices of domestic articles of the same kind. Do you ask me how, or in what way,

these taxes can inure to the benefit of home manufacturers, and affect the value of their products to their profit? The answer is a plain one. By giving of the markets in this country for their goods.

The duties upon the imported manufactures of wool, and it is so in the case of all other foreign goods upon which tariff duties are laid, where like goods in which he has bought them. The are manufactured in this country, protect the home manufacturers of such goods from competition from abroad. They enable the home manufacturers to increase the prices of their goods to his property. They are put upon ship and adopting the contrary one, made becomes the instrument of private in-terests to promote private gain, it is posed upon the imported goods, and pays the freight upon them. But when by through life, and more diffino longer constitutionally exercised, compel consumers to pay to them, in after being transported more than cult of attainment the means of liveliand becomes in turn an instrument of every instance, a tax equal to that three thousand miles across the mighty hood for every laboring man, woman which the government collects from Atlantic, they are unloaded and laid and child in this country, by its in- England and Europe," which is the ernment.

goods and of the domestic goods of the same kind, considered. Hundreds of millions of dollars are thus put into the pockets of the protected manufacturers every year, as a bonus or extra and sold by them, which are consumed such a system rests upon the comsump-tion of the people. The property and by the masses of the people and paid

for by the sweat of their brows. The aggregate amount of this legalized spoliation and plunder exceeds, according to accredited estimates, the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000 per year, a sum so great that the human mind can scarce comprehend its magnitude, as the statement of it falls lightly from the tongue.

The question of the payment of the tariff tax by the consumer ought no longer to be an open one. The claim of Gov. McKinley that it is paid by the foreigner is utterly fallacious.

It is perfectly apparent, from what I have already said, that every purchaser of an article upon which a duty is laid pays that duty; to the government, if the article purchased be imported; to the home manufacturer if the dutiable article be manufactured in

this country. If we should concede for the sake of the argument that the tax collected by the government upon imported goods is paid by the foreigner, the fact still remains that he can pay no part of that which is collected by the home manufacturer from his customers, upon his goods.

Gov. McKinley must admit that the foreigner pays no part of the \$1,000,-000,000, that go every year as a bounty to the home manufacturers. He is not rash enough to make any such claim; and yet he could make it with as much reason and force as the one he does make, that the tax upon the imported goods is paid by the foreign manufacturer or merchant.

It seems a work of supererogation to say more upon this question. But to settle it beyond cavil or doubt, even to a mind of the most ordinary intelligence, let us illustrate it in a practical way.

A merchant in your city goes to London and buys woolen and worsted upon goods to the amount of \$5.000. He pays goods, for the goods in cash. They are deliv- the households of the wage earners goods upon the payment therefor by him, and the delivery of the same to of luxury and the lowest possible duties him by the English manufacturer from whom he has purchased them, become

It is just as plain that the taxes,

though indirectly paid, more than doubled the cost of the goods to the ultimate purchasers.

The whole burden of taxation under wealth of the country pay no part of its taxes.

This destroys that principle of equality, which is an essential requirement of a just method of taxation.

The rich and the poor are not placed on an equality in their contributions of taxes, under such a system. The taxes paid by them are not in proportion to their ability to pay. The very fact that consumption constitutes the basis of the tax, prevents equality in the pay-ment of it, and does so to the disadvantage of the poor man, because the consumption of the rich man does not bear the same relation to his income that the consumption of the poor man bears to his earnings.

The burden presses with the most unequal weight upon those who are least able to sustain it.

This is true even when the tax is collected by the government upon a purely revenue basis for its own support.

But that which is in such case an injustice, becomes a crime against the great masses of the people, when the laws impose the highest duties and return the lowest revenue, to compel the giving of gratuities and the payment of tribute to those whose riches and power already endanger the perpetuity of our free institutions. The enormity of the offense is aggra

vated by the indirect and subtle man ner in which the tax is collected, as is that of the assassin by the stealth and secrecy with which it is committed.

farmers, mechanics and laborers of the country, as developed by the McKinlev act it reaches the acme of iniquity and wrong when, in the adjustment of its . burdens, it discriminates against the humbler and poorer classes of our people, by imposing the heaviest duties the coarsest and cheapest of goods, which are primary necessities in and toilers of the land.

The true principle of taxation would impose the highest duties upon articles upon the necessaries of life. But the McKinley act, reversing this principle more rugged and harder to travel the

\$387, while in 1880 such average had deelined to \$335.

Another significant fact that can not dustries bear no proportion whatever to the duties upon the articles in the manufacture of which they are severally employed. More potent still is the fact that men engaged in like industries and protected by the same duties, but employed in different sections work.

by the manufacturing statistics in the several states. The disparity in the average wages of employes in manufacturing establishments of the same kind, in the various states of the union. could not well be greater than it is. The inequalities in wages exists to such a degree in every protected industry that the commissioner of labor of the United States has officially declared that there is no such thing as an American rate of wages and if there be no such rate common to the whole country the absurdity of the claim that protect-

ive tariffs fix, regulate and control the wages of labor is convincingly established

The proposition that high protection means high wages, or that it will increase the wages of labor, is as clearly disproved by the experience of nation other than our own. France, Germany, Italy, Spain, all have protective tariffs. But, in Germany with a higher tariff than France, the wages paid to labor are lower than in the latter country, and in Italy and Spain with their tariffs that are almost prohibitory in character, wages are lower than in Germany. While in free trade England wages are upon an average twice as high as in But, pernicious as is this system of Germany, with its protective tariffs. taxation in its general effects upon the | And what of China? In that land of the orient, oldest of empires, the protection of "home industries" has attained perfection, and yet the wages of labor are so low that it is said, and said with truth. "that the monthly earnings of a Chinese laborer will not pay the cost of one square meal for one of the tariff barons created by our McKinley system of protection."

But, again, that the law of supply and demand, not protection, is the principal element in the adjustment of the wages of labor, is further attested by the fact that the wages of non-protected laborers, both skilled and unskilled, are as a rule as high, and in many cases much higher than those received by men ostensibly protected by the highest of tariff duties.

The theory of "protection for American labor against the pauper labor of more favorable recognition by the gov-

SUPPENDING

But this, the greatest of all our industries, has been the principal victim of this cruel and odious doctrine of protection.

In 1860 more than one-half of all the people in this country were engaged in agricultural pursuits. The farmers of the United States at that time, owned property of the country. They had, during the preceding ten years, when McKinleyism was unknown, more than doubled their wealth. The increase in the value of their property had been over one hundred per cent.

But to-day, after more than thirty years of seedtime and harvest, representing long hours and days and weeks and months of slavish drudgery and toil, they find themselves poorer in-stead of richer than they were in 1860. The farmers of the United States still constitute, according to the last census,

nearly one-half of our population; but instead of owning one-half of the property of the country as they did in 1860, they own less than one-fourth of it: and that which they do own is steadily depreciating in value from year to year.

What a commentary upon the baneful influence of this cunningly devised and revolutionary use of the power of taxation. How great the tribute paid during these thirty-three years, by the American farmer to the American manufacturer.

"home market" argument of The Gov. McKinley and other protectionists could not be more effectually disproved than by this plain and simple statement of the changed condition of the agriculturists of the country. The farmer's loss has been the manufacturer's gain. As the one has grown poorer, the other has grown richer. And it is an insult to the intelligence of the American farmer, who has been coninuously robbed in the interest of the nanufacturer, to longer attempt to in-luce him to believe that he receives either protection or benefit, from such a system of taxation.

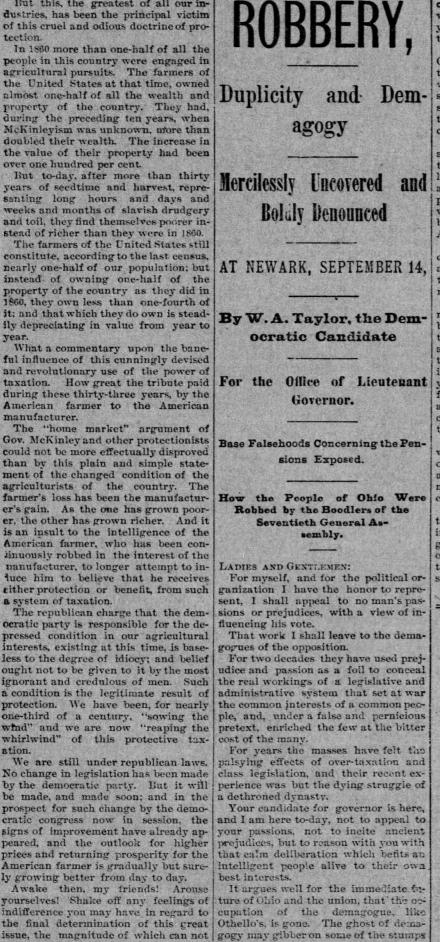
The republican charge that the democratic party is responsible for the depressed condition in our agricultural interests, existing at this time, is baseless to the degree of idiocy; and belief ought not to be given to it by the most ignorant and credulous of men. Such a condition is the legitimate result of protection. We have been, for nearly one-third of a century, "sowing the wind" and we are now "reaping the whirlwind" of this protective taxation.

We are still under republican laws. No change in legislation has been made by the democratic party. But it will be made, and made soon; and in the prospect for such change by the democratic congress now in session, the signs of improvement have already appeared, and the outlook for higher prices and returning prosperity for the American farmer is gradually but sure-ly growing better from day to day.

Awake then, my friends! Arouse indifference you may have in regard to the final determination of this great issue, the magnitude of which can not be overestimated. Be wise to-day! Realize the danger that confronts and surrounds you before it overwhelms and destroys you. Do not, I beseech you, permit your-

self to be reproached when it is too late with the thought that you could have remedied this most grievous wrong, and you would not.

The only hope for a revision and re-



anybody. It is to reason and intelligence, therefore, that I appeal, and, I do not overestimate the intelligence of the 850,000 voters of Ohio, when I express my confidence that that appeal will be in vain. That many of the older members of

in Ohio, about hard times and about pensions, and shriek for higher taxa-tion, but it will not succed in fooling

could be no more appropriate any- | where, for from this county you sent your democratic boys to the front by the thousand

On almost every battle-field, from Gettysburg to Galveston bay and from the banks of the Ohio to Savannah, where Sherman's invincible troopers saluted the sea under the light of the southern stars, sleeps one or more of the democratic sons of old Licking county!

And yet demagogues, seeing power and place about to slip away from them, are filling the land with the lying statement that the democratic administration is going to take the pensions away from the deserving old veterans. I call it a lying statement, because I believe in the use of plain Anglo-Saxon words.

circulate it, know that it is a lie, but the soldiers may have. are anxious to ride again into office on the back of a lie, since truth no longer refuses to carry them.

I desire to say here and now to our republican friends, surrounded as I am by the bronzed democratic veterans of the war, and the democratic fathers and mothers and wives and sisters of the heroic democratic dead, that these illustrious dead are our dead as well as yours; that the honored living are our fathers and sons and brothers as well as yours, and that their comfort and care and welfare are as dear to us as they can be to you!

who seek to trade upon patriotism, so often the last ditch of the undeserving, and whose love for the soldier never manifests itself except in a political campaign.

Nowhere between the rising and setting of the sun, in all this broad land, in office or out of office, is there a single man who marches beneath the flag of democracy, but is in favor of giving the most ample pension to every de-serving veteran who needs it.

And now, if there is any man here and widows and orphans to run the re-

The men who coin and the men who

harvest be?

And shame upon the demagogues

them!

And now let me give you a specimen Ohio during the month of August, there whether malfeasance in office is to was an actual increase of 4,563, an average of 150 per day. Whether malfeasance in office is to be thus condoned with the approval of the people. Are you ready to set the er or mother and his widow and his orphan. One Charles W. F. Dick, Chairman of the Republican State Ex-

ecutive Committee, has entered into partnership with one Henry D. Phillips, a pension attorney, of Washington, D. C., under which Mr. Dick agrees to put the circular of Phillips in the hands of every soldier, every deceased soldier's widow or father or mother, and every deceased soldier's minor child, or guardian in the state of Ohio.

In this circular are sixteen questions with blanks left for answers. The answers will show the military services of every soldier who responds, and what right to a pension the other re-spondents have, if any, and what right to a pension or an increase of pension

Five two-cent stamps must accompany each answer.

There are at least 400,000 men, wom en and children in Ohio to whom these blanks can and will be sent. Suppose that one-half of them should fill out the circular, and it is likely that number will, if they are not warned by what I am now saying, and enclose the stamps, what will the pension agent's

The mere trifle of \$20,000. Only \$20,-000 for the privilege of filling up Mr. Henry D. Phillips' circular and returning it at their own expense!

The opulent pension sharks have invented a good many schemes for working the soldier and the widow and the orphan, but this is the worst of all of

Just how the partnership fund is to be divided I don't know, but it is fair to suppose it will be divided even. This will give \$10,000 to Politician Dick and \$10,000 to the opulent pension

attorney, Phillips! What a beautiful scheme to fry \$10,-000 worth of fat out of the old soldiers

erage of 150 per day. In answer to Gen. Mitchell's invita-tion I called at his office and he showed me the rolls. These rolls give the fol-

lowing changes in the month of July, Total loss to the roll 213

From other causes (suspensions).... 13 Added during July...... 106 During the month of August the folowing changes were shown:

Total loss to the roll 37).... 164,563

Which includes 4,396 transferred from Dayton home.

There you have the whole story. To make up the 32,000 suspensions in August, each suspension was multiplied by 2,000, but that is a moderate false nood when you take into consideration the desperate straits to which the bourbon republican leaders find themselves.

During the closing months of Grover Cleveland's first administration in 1888-1889 there was but one question uppermost-how to reduce the tax burdens of the people and prevent the accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the national treasury, which, after meeting every reserve and every requirement, amounted to a round \$100,000,000.

During the closing months of Benjamin Harrison's administration in 1892-1893, there was but one question uppermost, how to increase the tax burdens of the people so as to raise enough revenues to meet the hungry demands upon a treasury that carried a deficiency instead of a surplus!

The \$100,000,000 of surplus was gone, and the dimes and nickels and pennies were counted as available cash in the treasury balance.

The \$100,000,000 gold reserve for the redemption of the legal tender notes, had been impaired, and was being

maintained only as a fiction. While President Harrison prayed for the speedy arrival of the 4th of March, Secretary Foster clamored for the right to issue \$50,000,000 in bonds to bridge the yawning chasms.

Our gold was flying across the ocean at, the rate of \$20,000,000 per month, and the trusts and combines created by the McKinley bill were collapsing and threatening to engulf the nation in financial ruin.

The economical methods of a democratic administration had been hooted out of every department and the looters had done their perfect work. When a democratic president and congress came into power on the 4th day of March, 1893, they found an empty treasury and a financial panic, and they beard the hoarse shouts of the pirates charging it all up to the people and the democratic party, jeering at the democratic salvage corps and shouting: "You wanted a change and you've got

And with that cry they hope to unship horse sense in Ohio and carry the state for McKinlevism and Shermanism, the dangerous reef from which the democracy have just succeeded in rescuing the ship of state.

But here in Ohio, with each succeeding republican state administration and legislature, the people have seen their taxes increase and the public in-

stitutions unload larger and larger de-

seal of your approval upon this sort of an invitation to some other state official to open the vaults of the treasury with a crow-bar and help himself?

And then there were scandals and scandals in the penitentiary and other departments of the state govermentbut you will excuse me for not referring to them; for as the learned Mr. Wegg said to the learned Mr. Boffin: "There are ladies present!"

But what the state administration lacks in lurid beauty is more than made up by the late legislature. Its record towers above all others, as the mountains of the moon tower above a collection of mole hills.

It was two-thirds republican in both branches, and yet Gov. McKinley and the republican correspondents are trying to lay its sins on the democratic party. That is, when they are not denying its record, or are praising its worst misdeeds, as they do sometimes. If any job, any license to a syndicate to plunder the people of their rights without redress, failed to pass, it was because its promoter had more conscience and less gall than the twothirds majority.

If the prayer of any farmer or any workingman for relief from any burden, or protection against any rapacity, was heeded in a legislative enactment, the recording angel dropped a tear of surprised joy upon it and washed it out, for it can not be found in the record.

If it left upon the statute books any democratic law cutting official salaries down to reasonable proportions, the fact is unknown to the taxpayers of the state. It found the law there and wiped it out under the whip of a suspension of the constitutional rules and the gag of the previous question.

It appropriated every dollar of possible revenues in the treasury, and then emulating the example of the man who conducted double-entry book-keeping, by charging the items up twice, it appropriated \$600,000 that was not in the treasury, but which must be drawn from next year's revenues to meet the expenditures of this.

This is one of the things which Gov. McKinley especially praised in his speech of acceptance. He described it as a new and beautiful system of ad-vanced drafts, which relieved the necessities of the present.

But if any of you should catch your clerk, or cashier, or book-keeper making advance drafts on his next year's salary to meet his riotous expenditures of this year, how long would you permit him to have charge of your business?

This same legislature, during its two sessions, devoted itself to piling local indebtedness upon the people, and passed all sorts of special bills, good, bad, indifferent and strictly devilish, until at the end of the second session it had added about \$30,000,000 to that form of tax-creating and tax-eating obligations.

When that legislature expired, it expired amid the universal execration of all men and newspapers, for this reason above all others. Now the republican leaders and newspapers are trying to deny or conceal the record.

Their denials, however, are in vague and general terms. Some try to cut the enormous mountain down one-third; others want to reduce it one-half, but they take good care not to produce the rerard

One of them declares that if we "omit the road bills and other measures, the ficiency upon a consumptive treasury. total increase of the bonded indebted-A democratic congress and president ness is only \$21,800,000!"



W.A. TAYLOR.

The defeat of the republican party in this state in November next will, by common consent, be everywhere re-ceived as the full and final decision of the American people upon this question of protective taxation.

The overthrow of McKinley and Mc-Kinleyism in Ohio will affirm the judgment of the people of the entire coun try entered in the presidential election of last year, in favor of a tariff for revenue alone. It will encourage that able and trusted leader of his party, who possesses in the highest degree the con-fidence of the people regardless of their political affiliations, Grover Cleveland, and the democratic representatives in the congress of the United States, in their efforts to carry out the instractions of the people as voted in that election.

I appeal to you, then, to vote the democratic ticket. Shall I appeal in vain? It is for you to answer. But, in answering, I beg you to remember that the democratic party is the party of the people; that it has always been the party of the people, that it has, at all times and in all places, and under all circumstances, in sunshine and in storm, in prosperity and in adversity, in peace and in war, watched, as a guardian angel, over the rights, interests and liberties of the people; and that, whether it wins or loses the election in Ohio this year, it will continue this fight for tariff re-vision, reduction and reform, until it shall break and destroy the stronghold of the monopolists and protectionists upon the throats of the people, and give to us a system of taxation, which, just and equal in its provisions, will blot out all discriminations and distinctions between one citizen and another, and secure to each and all alike freedom from taxation to the fullest ex-tent consistent with a pure, honest, wise and economical administration of the government.

The following, which we quote from the New Lisbon Patriot, is as meaty as an egg. These hard times a round \$100 is not easily picked up. We suggest that some pension howler, who followed some money-making pursuit between 1861 and 1865 goes fo this reward:

"The Patriot will pay a reward of \$100 to any responsible party who will furnish the name of a single deserving soldier who has lost his pension. Do not go off a thousand miles to find one: but put your finger on one somewhere in reach. The deserving soldier is now in the house of his friends and the mas-ter of the house, Grover Cleveland, will see that the pension roll be kept as a roll of honor. You brainless howlers, who never heard the thunder of battle. shut up or furnish the proof and get your money.

tunities, is perhaps the natural result of reminiscent association.

But why any young voter of thirtyfive years, or under, can march under its banner of Bourbonism is incomprehensible. And I address myself especially to young men and young republicans. Why should you link yourself to the Bourbon corpse? Why should you act as pall-bearers at the funeral of your own opportunities.

Unjust, inequitable and burdensome taxation, levied for any purpose, and especially for the purpose of enriching a class at the expense of all others, is oppressive to the middle-aged and the ld, but to the young it is the blighting mildew which destroys their hopes and withers their opportunities upon the very threshold of their lives.

The McKinley bill unfurled the Algerian flag of rapacious and piratical Mammon, in opposition to the glorious banner of the brain and brawn and muscle of American youth; of the young and virile, born to the plow and not to the purple, engaged in a noble battle to free themselves from their early environments and reach the highest planes of American citizenship without trampling down and destroying the rights and opportunities of their fel-

Under which flag?

You must give your answer at the polls, and in giving it you should save your common opportunities from overthrow and destruction.

Let demagogues maunder, but vote for the preservation of your own future.

The overthrow of McKinleyism in Ohio this year insures the triumph of the people in state and national affairs for years to come. The rock of their safety towers like Mt. St. Elias above the spray of the culminating storm in the nation's capitol. There we have the cheering spectacle of democratic president and congress-

"The temple of a people's hope, The center of a land's desire." working out the people's will.

The redemption of the promises made to the people has begun long before the regular assembling of congress, and it will go on until the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the mighty and the humble, shall each and every one come into his rightful heritage, bequeathed by the fathers and guaranteed by the constitution. We publicans, to come with us this year and help emphasize the triumph of a free and intelligent people. And now concerning the pension and denounced without light without light and corse, and Slocum, and McCook, and Ewing, and Wiley, and Rice, and Rosecrans, and all the long roll of democratic heroes, whom they reviled want you young men, you young re-

question. I desire to say a few words on that. I have the right to sav it here in democratic old Licking county. It cess of the democratic ticket

The only hope for a revision and re-duction of the tariff lies in the contin-uance of the democratic party in power. That many of the content of the republican party should cling to the organization, even after it had ful-stud its mission and abused its opporhim stand up and make himself known. pin, at Chamberlain's, and Welckler's, Why should we democrats be op-

posed to generous and honest pensions to the deserving? To the shattered members of our own household? The charge that we are is the wilful falsehood of the dispairing demagogue, and demanding the \$20,000. is beneath the contempt of every man who wore blue.

It is projected into this campaign by the same men who said that the election of a democratic president meant the payment of the rebel debt; that it meant the pensioning of the confederate soldiers: that it meant the re-enslavement of the negroes; that it meant the nullification of the XIV and XV amendments to the constitution; that it meant the taking away of pensions of all union soldiers, and the immediate destruction of the government itself.

All these things were to come to pass between the 4th of March, 1885, and the ard of March, 1889, while Grover Cleveland was president. You know that not one of them came to pass. You know that each of them was a miserable falsehood. So. too, is the charge in 1898 that a

democratic administration proposes to deprive the battle-scarred veterans of John G. Mitchell, a good republican, their pensions, because it intends to make the pension roll a roll of honor. and pay honest pensions to the deserv-ing without asking the politics of the

ing without asking the pensioner. If there ever is a party in this country, organized to take away the pensions of the soldiers, you will see it vears from now, "UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY, 1 1893. ("UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY, 1 COLUMBUS, O., Sept 1, 1893. ("UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY, 1 "UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY, 1 "

to-day are lying about the democratic administration, in the hope and expectation of seducing democratic soldiers from their allegiance.

Let me say to the old soldiers of all parties: You have nothing to fear from the democratic party, founded in the hearts and consciences of the people, but keep your eyes upon the Bourbon republican leaders. They are anxious to deceive you out of your votes, but beyond those votes they have no use for you.

These republican politicians, who have raised this pension outcry, have no more use for you, after they fool you out of your votes, than they had for McClellan, and Hancock, and Thomas, and Morgan, and Steadman, and Corse, and Slocum, and McCook,

and Wormley's, in Washington.

And what will the 200,000 victims profit by their \$20,000? Nothing. Their members in Congress will gladly furnish them all the information without

Before leaving this subject I desire to refute, with the official figures, the conscienceless falsehoods placed in circulation and disseminated by the republican committee at Columbus and

by other parties. At one point in Ohio, during the closing days of August, at a soldier's re-union, a republican politician, in the guise of a truthful soldier, declared that he had official information from the pension agency at Columbus that 24,000 names had been stricken from the rolls in Ohio since August 1.

At another reunion, another man of the same class and caliber, declared that he had official information from Columbus that pensions were being stricken from the rolls in the Ohio district at the rate of more than 1,000 a day, and that 32,000 had already been dropped during the month of August. Knowing as I did that on the last day

of each month, Pension Agent Gen. made up a list showing the number dropped from the roll, I resolved to appeal to him for an official statement of the exact truth. On the 28th of Au-

gust I addressed him a letter, asking him to give me the figures. Here is his

"MY DEAR SIR .- Your favor of the 28th ult. is duly received. The total number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls of this agency on

"The large increase noted above is occasioned by the transfer to this agency of the pensioners at the National Military home, Dayton, O. If you wish any subdivision or modification of the above figures I shall be pleased to give you access to the monthly report, which gives in detail all the various laws under which the

above-mentioned aggregates are pensioned.

"I regret to inform you that I am prohibited by the honorable commissioner of pensions from giving any information about suspensions.

"Sincerely yours, "JOHN G. MITCHELL,

"U. S. Pension Agent."

There is the complete refutation of all these monstrous falsehoods, from a ords. Instead of 24,000 or 32,000 pen-sioners being dropped from the rolls in It is for you, my fellow citizens, to say

over in Washington, with fresh and emphatic and unmistakable instructions from the people, are at work re lieving you from the burdens of a quarter of a century of republican class legislation and twenty-one years of re-publican mal administration, and that gives you Buckeye voters the golden opportunity to do a big job of thresh-

ing on your own threshing floor. Every officer to be voted for in Ohio, from governor, state officers and legislature, down to county infirmary director, with the exception of a single congressman to fill a vacancy, has to do only with your state and county affairs and will determine whether Ohio is to be turned over to the bond brokers and tax-gatherers, or whether the load of taxation for all purposes in the state is to be reduced below \$40,000,000 limit next year, or whether it shall go beyond the \$46,000,000 limit of this year, and call upon you for \$50,000,000 or more of taxes annually. If you want to see it reduced, you will turn the present republican state government and legislature out of power.

If you want to see it increased, you will re-elect Gov. McKinley and a republican legislature, and by that vote give them carte blanche to confiscate your property without the right of appeal.

No man more cheerfully concedes to quirer. Gov. McKinley all the high attributes of honesty and integrity claimed for him by his friends than I. I have known him for many years, and known him only to respect him.

But his administrative misfortunes have been so many and so signal that he well right pose as the modern Jeremiah and issue a new edition of Lamentation.

Beginning with all the public institutions carrying the most enormous deficiencies to the yawning mouth of an empty treasury, the procession is a solemn one and conducive of tears.

woman, was brought to the bar of a public investigation by the democratic and independent press, and was shown to have looted the treasury to the extent of thousands of dollars.

A part of his misdoings, but not all of them, were exposed, and a part of the thousands of the people's money, wrongfully taken, but not all, was returned in the executive chamber, and the perpetrator went thence unmolested, although the state's law officer, now asking a re-election at your hands, was present and knew the full depth republican official who keeps the rec- of the offense against public morality

He reminds one of the fellow who was being tried for the unlawful selling of whisky, and who plead that he only sold cocktails. "But what composes a cocktail?" inquired the judge. "You take a little water, and a little sugar, and a little stoughton bitters, and a little lemon, and a little pine apple and a few other little things and mix them together," was the reply.

When pressed to tell what the other "little things" were, he offered to sell the court the recipe for \$25. So with the republican writer who wants to omit the 'road bills and other measures," which make up the other \$8,200,-000 and complete the legislative cocktails.

On the morning on which the regular and adjourned sessions of the legislature quit work in 1892 and 1893, there appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer, one of the leading newspapers of the country, complete lists of all the bond-creating bills, with their number as introduced, description and the amount of bonds they called for.

These lists are still accessible in its files. Their accuracy has never been successfully questioned and never will be. The auditor of state has officially certified that the increase of local debt following the regular session of 1892 was \$12,400,000, exactly verifying the list for that year, published in the En-

The list published in 1893 shows an increase of \$17,600,000 in round numbers, and the next annual report of the auditor of state will confirm its accur-

This year, for the first time, the general laws are bound in one volume and the local laws are to be bound in another. The local laws create the \$17,-600,000 debt. The general laws have been printed and bound; the local laws have not. Nor will they be in all liklihood, this side of the November election. They are the record of the bonds, and are under the seal of secresy in a friendly printing office in Norwalk. The republican leaders deny the enormity of the burden and say: "Produce the laws and show the amount of bonds!"

This is what they call republican statesmanship in Ohio!

And in that same printing office are buried the journals of the two houses, and there they will remain buried until after the election, and the republican members, denying their records, will defy their constituents to prove them by the journal!

There are republican officers about the state house, who know more about that printing office and its secrets, and who are backing it, than they care to tell. But touching these and several other matters, I shall speak at future dates and places.