

HANNA ANALYZES BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Democratic Leader Again Switches His Issue.

Bryan and Bryanism Punctured at an
Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the
Commercial McKinley Club
in Chicago.

Three thousand people tried to crowd
into the quarters of the McKinley Com-
mercial Club in Chicago, Sept. 18, to see
and hear Senator Hanna. On that occasion
Senator Hanna made the following
speech:

I take for my text Mr. Bryan's views
on the minor issues of the campaign as
set forth in his letter of acceptance pub-
lished to-day. Just before the Democrati-
c convention at Kansas City many pil-
grimages were made to Lincoln, Neb., by
Democratic missionaries at the urgent
call of Mr. Bryan. This was for the pur-
pose of putting Bryan's pet scheme of
free silver in the platform.

But, if you remember correctly, that issue
was only placed in the platform by a
majority of one vote of the committee.
Now Bryan has relegated the silver issue
to the rear, and brings out imperialism as
the chief issue. Bryan gained this issue
when the treaty was made with Spain in
which the Philippine Islands were pur-
chased. He went to Washington and by
his own influence forced certain Democrati-
c Senators to adopt the treaty, in order
that the Democratic party might
fight against it in the coming campaign.

That proves that Bryan has not the courage
to stand by his own convictions. Mr.
Bryan's letter speaks of trusts. Yet he
does not mention the ice trust or the cotton
bale trust. In the latter Senator
Jones is heavily interested. Every one
knows the story of the ice trust. As
Bryan declares that the trust is one of
the main issues of this campaign, I can
say that we are ready to meet him on that
proposition as well as on any other.

Hanna's Relations with Labor.
Bryan also makes much ado concern-
ing the conflict between capital and
organized labor. For myself, I have this to
say: I was the first man in Ohio to recog-
nize organized labor. It was in 1871,
when I was in the coal business in Cleve-
land, Ohio. John Seanev and John James,
President and Secretary of the first bitu-
minous coal miners' organization in the
United States, called upon me and stated
that the miners had organized into a
union.

As I was a leading coal operator, the
two gentlemen urged me to use my influ-
ence in organizing the operators. That
was my first experience with a trust. I
organized the operators in the district in
which I was interested, and during my
entire experience there we never had a
strike or trouble of any kind.

I want to make this statement here,
once and for all, in reply to all these
charges and insinuations with reference
to my aspect toward labor: If any man
in the United States of America can
bring into my presence a man who has
ever worked for me and truthfully state
and substantiate that I have refused to
meet at any time and anywhere any man
in my employ, that I have ever intention-
ally done any man a harm, that I have
ever insisted on lowering wages to any
man who works for me, or who can truth-
fully say that I have done evil to him, I
will resign from the United States Senate
to-morrow. (Great applause.) I made
the proposition in 1897 I have found no
akers, and it is still open. (Laughter and
applause.)

Republican Party Against Trusts.
Now, then, about this trust question, a
few words more. I would like to have
Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat tell me
what a trust is. I don't believe there is
a trust in the United States, for every
State law and national law will destroy
any trust that comes within its jurisdic-
tion, and the courts of the State and na-
tional, that have ever been put upon sta-
tute books were enacted by the Republi-
can party. (A voice—Never enforced.)
es, they are enforced. (Voices—Put him
out.) No, don't put him out. I don't
want to put anybody out. (A voice—He
is a good Democrat; he shoots in the
ear.)

We have no objections to the Democ-
ratic party being opposed to trusts, but
they have got no patent on it. (Laugh-
er.)

Bryan's Policy for Philippines.
Now, then, one word more with refer-
ence to the position of Mr. Bryan upon
his Philippine question—and it has been
thoroughly exploded that I won't men-
tion it except in passing. I recited to
you the part that he took in the execu-
tion of that treaty, and the authority
that he used with authority to ratify the
treaty, and I think I have convinced
you that many of my hearers that his pur-
pose and motive was not patriotic. He
tells the people of the United States what
he will do if he is elected President of the
United States. His first act would be to
pull down the American flag in the Philip-
pines. (A voice: "He never could do
it.")

Then he would establish a stable govern-
ment—he doesn't say republican govern-
ment—and probably put Aguinaldo at
the head of it. Then he said that he
would establish a protectorate by the
United States, pull down the American
flag, withdraw our soldiers from the soil,
leave our bared dead there under
supervision of Aguinaldo, renounce
every vestige of power, which has come
us legally and lawfully, and then estab-
lish a protectorate—which means what?
means that the government of the
United States would be obliged to protect
the government of Aguinaldo from all for-
eign foes and interference. And what
would be the result?

judging the future by the past, the next
things of Aguinaldo would be such as to
kick the civilized world; and, if for no
other reason, the nations would interfere
the interests of humanity as we did in
Cuba. But if for selfish reasons any
European people should make up their
minds that they wanted a foothold in that
island, and propose to take it, what
would be the duty of the United States
government under Mr. Bryan's ideas?
would have to say, "No, hands off."
Feat of Intellectual Acrobatic.
Mr. Bryan has performed a wonderful
feat, an acrobat in it, when he con-

veys the Monroe doctrine to Asiatic waters.
Whoever heard of such a thing? The
Monroe doctrine is founded purely
and simply on the determination on the
part of the government of the United
States that no foreign country should in-
terfere in the western hemisphere. Mr.
Bryan would do what? Spread it all over
the world and we would stand behind and
defend it. What do you call that if it
isn't imperialism? As a result of that
procedure we would find ourselves in-
volved in all kinds of foreign wars. (A
voice—That is right.) That is true—and
yet Mr. Bryan is for peace. He was for
peace when he resigned from the army
and he has been for peace ever since. I
am for peace. I'm a Quaker. I am for
peace, but not peace at any price. I am
not for peace, and I know that the ma-
jority of the people of this country are
not for peace, with that brigand Agui-
naldo as long as he is hiding in the bushes
and shooting down from ambush our boys
in blue. (Applause.)

Bryan Switches Issues.
But Mr. Bryan has already been driven
from his position on imperialism. He
knows now what many of us knew in the
beginning—that it was only one rooster
that he was going to put in the pit, and
he would fight it as long as he could.
Now he has got his last gamecock, Trust,
and that goes into the pit for the next
thirty days, and the Republican party
will be prepared to meet him on all such
questions, and if I had the time and voice
and opportunity I would like to speak to
every laboring man in the United States
upon that question; because in warning
the laboring people of this country against
this huge monster, the trusts, in the same
breath he says that the Dingley bill is
the incubator of trusts.

Now, we are getting to know where we
stand with the laboring people when we
come to the tariff, and we won't allow
him to evade the issue that he has made
in the bald proposition that the protec-
tive tariff principle goes hand in hand with
trusts. We keep the protective tariff
principle there and we will furnish our
own definition for trusts. I say we are
at home on that proposition because we
have at the head of our national ticket
that great advocate of protection, Wil-
liam McKinley; because in him we have
the best friend of the United States; and
there isn't a laboring man in the city of
Chicago, or in the State of Illinois, or in
the United States, who knows anything
about public affairs, who knows anything
about the career of President McKinley,
that does not know from actual proof the
fact that during his whole public life he
is the only man that the workingmen of
this country always felt at liberty to call
upon to support their interests, and he
never failed them. And he is just as
much their friend to-day as he was fifteen
years ago.

Bryan and the Laboring Men.
And now let me ask what has W. J.
Bryan done for the workingmen of this
country? (A voice: "Nothing.") An-
other voice: "Yes, he charged us half a
dollar to hear him talk." Not a thing.

Came near saying damn. Not a thing.
His career in public life is available to
every man. His short service was mark-
ed and made conspicuous by his opposi-
tion to the tariff bill. And what has he
done since to show any particular inter-
est in the working people of this country?
He tells them what he would do. He is
profuse in promises, rosy in painting the
picture as to what would be the result of
his administration, but I charge you,
workingmen, turn away from that picture
and look upon the other; and the other is
McKinley.

Do not let us take any promise from
any candidate or any man whose whole
record has shown that his over-riding
ambition is to be President of the United
States. He will ride any issue, he will
climb on to any platform that is made for
him, he will preach any doctrine, he will
even abuse me to be President of the
United States.

Most Important Issues.
Now, bringing these issues home to each
and every individual, I want to bring
them there because I expect and I know
that every man who goes to the polls on
election day having heard the arguments
in the case, has considered how the de-
cision of these issues will bear upon his
personal interests and those of his family,
will cast that ballot intelligently in his
own interest and not in Mr. Bryan's. But
there is a further responsibility which
comes to every man and to every woman
who can influence a man.

I say that the importance of the issues
in this campaign at this time and under
these conditions is greater than ever be-
fore in the history of our country. I say
so because I believe it, because I know
that any reversing of the present policy
of the administration of this government,
any change in that administration, would
bring about a condition of things in the
business and industrial interests of this
country that would dwarf the flood and
storm at Galveston it would mean a bur-
ricane that would carry before it every
interest, it would be a flood that would
ingulf the property and the material in-
terests of every man, woman and child
that enjoys the present prosperity.

Where Interests Are.
There is no question where your interest
is, because every year, every month,
and every day of the administration of
William McKinley has been an object les-
son. Every man who has an insurance
policy on his life for the benefit of his family,
every man who has his deposits in a sav-
ings bank or a loan association where he
has gathered together perhaps the sav-
ings of a lifetime, where he believes it is
safe, and it is, although that money that
he deposits in a savings bank is not there,
for they don't keep the money in their
vaults. What do they do with it? They
invest it in securities, in bonds and mort-
gages, satisfying themselves that the
property behind those securities is per-
fectly good for the loan made—and it is
under all normal conditions. But it is
under the policy of Mr. Bryan should be
elected—God forbid. (A voice—Amen.) Sup-
posing he should be. Remember 1893.

Immediately capital is withdrawn from
the avenues of business panic seizes and
dethrones confidence and we find a con-
dition of things that sends values down the
toboggan slide until they are cut in two
and quartered; and the property that is
represented by the securities in the vaults
of these banks covering your deposit is
reduced in value. That is your property.
It doesn't belong to the savings bank or
the life insurance company. It is yours,
you have put it in their custody for safe-
keeping. They are doing their duty. They
have builded vaults of deposit secure
against the burglar and the thief, they
have employed men of integrity and ability
to invest your money and protect your
interests, and therefore I say they have
done their duty.

Urges All to Work for McKinley.
Now you do yours. Do yours by not
only depositing your vote for McKinley,
but get as many of your neighbors who
are undecided upon these questions, per-
haps for want of knowledge, as you can,
to vote as you do; make it your business
to secure one more vote for the President
of the United States, and that small effort
will put us on a perfectly safe basis.
Won't you do that much for your family?
Won't you do that much for the national
good? Haven't you pride enough to do
that much for the national honor, integ-
rity, and the flag? (Voices: "Yes, yes.")
All right, then do it. Good-by.

HUGO DENKENSPRUCT

Relates One of His Experiences as Jus-
tice of the Peace.

(By William E. Anderson.)
"Yes, you are right, Jonathan, Mr.
Bryan will do good to his own party
talking about political equality, liberty
and the rights of man, for it was always
hard for his friends to make such things
work in this country among the Ameri-
can-born colored citizens. But it is a
little late to do any good in those States
where Mr. Bryan will get nearly all the
votes cast. No, you are wrong, Jonathan.
The very many kvotations he
makes from Washington, Lincoln and
others isn't quite a case of the 'Devil
kvoting scripture.' It goes a long way
ahead of that and just fits the case I
am about to tell you.

"During my term as justice of the
peace in this town we had a great deal
of trouble with tramps. They used to
get into the school houses to sleep and
at last they got so bold, a school house
wasn't good enough for them. They be-
gan to profane the churches. Big Jo-
hannes, neighbor Smith's son, was con-
stable and he at last arrested a gang in
the Methodist church down there. He
had not much experience, you see; and a
schmartz lawyer from the village was up
before me to defend them. That man
really was a fine pleader; and as he knew
the Bible kvotations well, he made a good
impression on the court. He said that
his friends, the defendants, went from
the school houses to the church to get
religion; and that the Lord was where
"two or three were gathered together in
His name," and so on. Then he pulled
out the notes of a sermon which he got

from one of the tramps and said his
clients were in church to have divine wor-
ship. I remember the text. It was, "Go
ye into all the world and preach the gos-
pel to every people." Wasn't that a co-
incidence to remind me of Bryan's pious
remarks on the same text?
"The lawyer got along so well that I
about made up my mind to kvit the pris-
oners. But the schmartz young lawyer
didn't know it so he began to go for big
Johannes and cross-kvestion him. Joh-
hannes was the only witness, you see,
and didn't have much experience. By
and by Johannes could not stand so
much fun at his expense, so he got mad
and yelled out: "That may all be, Mr.
Lawyer, what you say. You seem to know
that the notes of the sermon you got from
that big hobo were his own notes; but I
know what you don't know, and that is
that the gang you say he was preaching to
tore out of the pulpit Bible all the book
of Genesis and Exodus, including the ten
commandments, to light their pipes with
while they listened to the sermon." Then
I reversed my decision, Jonathan, and
sent those fellows to the calaboose."

ARE SOLDIERS TO BE PAID IN SILVER?

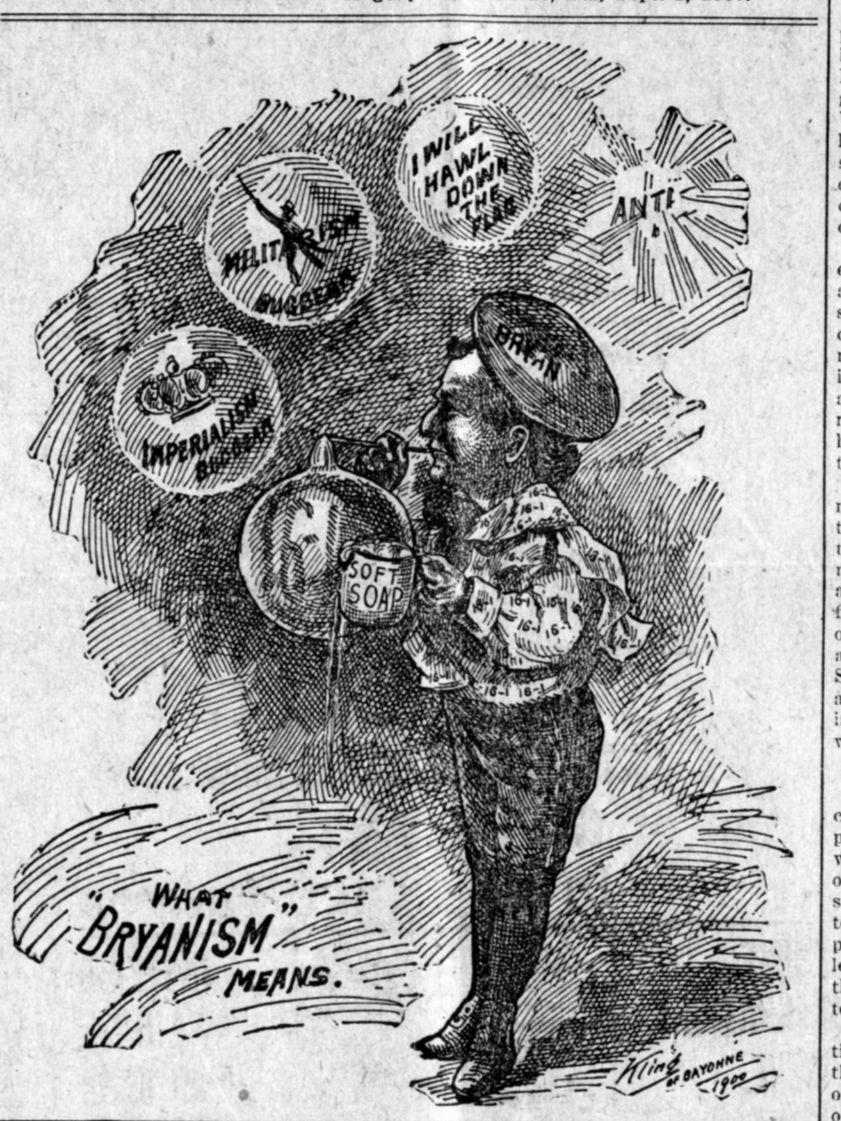
A Pertinent Inquiry from an Old
Soldier Still Unanswered.

In Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance,
No. 1, he said that if he was elected to
the office of President of the United
States next November that as soon as he
was inaugurated he would immediately
call an extra session of Congress and
give freedom to the inhabitants of the
Philippine Islands and recall the army of
the United States, which would include
the bringing home of the "Stars and
Stripes."

If elected President of the United
States Mr. Bryan will become command-
er-in-chief of the army. This being the
case,

Will Mr. Bryan pay the soldiers of the
United States of America in silver?

It is very important that the soldiers
of the American army understand this
matter clearly and distinctly as to what
Mr. Bryan's intentions are in the matter.
OLD SOLDIER.
New Castle, Pa., Sept. 1, 1900.



PEOPLE'S BANK DEPOSITS SHOW IMMENSE INCREASE.

Prosperity Has Come to the
People.

The one supreme test of prosperity is
the money in the bank. This is a self-
evident truth. If a man's family is well
clothed and fed and in a comfortable
home, and besides this he can put money
in the bank, it must be admitted that he
is prosperous.

In the following unparalleled showing
of the increase in the number of deposits
from the dark days of the Democratic
Wilson bill regime in 1894 to the glorious
days of McKinley prosperity, the most
marvelous of all is the increase in the
number of depositors and in the amount
of deposits in the savings banks of the
country. These banks are particularly
the ones where the wage earners of the
country put their savings.

Mr. Bryan says the people are not pros-
perous. So say all his calamity follow-
ers. We commend to them the following
official figures from the report of the
Comptroller of the Currency of the United
States for 1899. They are unanswer-
able:

TOTAL UNITED STATES.		—Total No. depositors.—	
		1894	1899.
Bank	1,424,906	1,901,183	
National	602,756	906,301	
State and private	205,368	443,321	
Loan and trust com- panies	3,413,477	4,254,516	
Savings	5,545,807	7,055,414	
Total	5,545,807	7,055,414	
Increase in number of depositors			2,100,947

—Total amount of deposits.—		1894.	
		1894.	1899.
National	\$1,155,191,588	\$1,830,116,149	
State and private	214,442,510	418,281,267	
Loan and trust cos.	229,504,892	576,724,117	
Savings	1,265,450,416	1,782,974,481	
Total	\$2,874,589,406	\$4,608,096,005	
Increase in amount of deposits.			\$1,733,506,599

Average Deposits in All Banks.
1894.....\$20
1899.....602

Since the Democratic days of 1894 there
has been an increase of 2,100,947 bank
depositors in the whole United States.

This number more people have had
money to deposit during McKinley pros-
perity.

The total amount of money deposited
to the credit of the people was \$2,874,-
589,406 in 1894, in 1899, it was \$4,608,096,005,
showing an increase of almost one and three-
quarter billions of dollars to the credit of the
people who had bank accounts in the five
years since the country was suffering the
agony of a Democratic administration.

Not only has there been this vast in-
crease in the aggregate amount of money
placed in the banks, but the average
amount of each bank account has in-
creased from \$520, in 1894, to an average
of \$902 per bank account in 1899.

Who will say that the promises of the
Republican party have not been fulfilled?

Who will say that the advance agent
of prosperity has not visited the American
people under the Republican adminis-
tration of President McKinley?

ELECTION OF 1900.

Democratic Platform Adopted at Kansas City, July 4, 1900.

The Party (Democratic) Stands
Where It Did in 1896 on the
Money Question.—William J. Bryan
at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1900.

Nominated:
For President—WILLIAM J. BRYAN
of Nebraska.
Vice-President—ADLAI E. STEVEN-
SON of Illinois.

PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of the United
States, in national convention assembled,
do reaffirm our allegiance to those great
essential principles of justice and liberty
upon which our institutions are founded,
and which the Democratic party has ad-
vocated from Jefferson's time to our own—
freedom of speech, freedom of the
press, freedom of conscience, the preser-
vation of personal rights, the equality of
all citizens before the law, and the faith-
ful observance of constitutional limita-
tions.

State Rights.

During all these years the Democratic
party has resisted the tendency of selfish
interests to the centralization of govern-
mental power, and steadfastly maintain-
ed the integrity of the dual scheme of
government established by the founders
of this republic or republics. Under its
guidance and teachings the great princi-
ple of local self-government has found
its best expression in the maintenance
of the rights of the States and in its as-
sertion of the necessity of confining the
general government to the exercise of the
powers granted by the Constitution of
the United States.

The Money Question.

Recognizing that the money system is
paramount to all others at this time, we
invite attention to the fact that the
Federal Constitution names silver and
gold together as the money metals of the
United States, and that the first coinage
law passed by Congress under the Con-
stitution made the silver dollar the mon-
etary unit, and admitted gold to free
coinage at a ratio based upon the silver
dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demon-
etizing silver without the knowledge or
approval of the American people has re-
sulted in the appreciation of gold and a
corresponding fall in the prices of com-
modities produced by the people; a heavy
increase in the burden of taxation and of
all debts, public and private; the enrich-
ment of the money lending classes at
home and abroad; prostration of indus-
try and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to gold
monometallism, which has locked fast
the prosperity of an industrial people in
the paralysis of hard times. Gold mono-
metallism is a British policy, and its
adoption has brought other nations into
financial servitude to London. It is not
only un-American, but anti-American
and it can be fastened on the United
States only by the stifling of that spirit
and love of liberty which proclaimed our
independence in 1776 and won it in the
war of the Revolution.

Free Silver.

We demand the free and unlimited
coinage of both gold and silver at the
present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without
waiting for the aid or consent of any
other nation. We demand that the
standard silver dollar shall be a full legal
tender, equally with gold, for all debts,
public and private, and we favor such
legislation as will prevent for the future
the demonetization of any kind of legal-
tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and prac-
tice of surrendering to the holders of the
obligations of the United States the
option reserved by law to the government
of redeeming such obligations in either
silver coin or gold coin.

Bond Issues.

We are opposed to the issuing of inter-
est-bearing bonds of the United States
in time of peace, and condemn the traf-
ficking with banking syndicates which,
in exchange for bonds and at an enor-
mous profit to themselves, supply the
Federal treasury with gold to maintain
the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin
and issue money, and President Jackson
declared that this power could not be de-
legated to corporations or individuals. We
therefore demand that the power to issue
notes to circulate as money be taken from
the national banks, and that all paper
money shall be issued directly by the
Treasury Department, be redeemable in
coin, and receivable for all debts, public
and private.

Tariff for Revenue.

We hold that the tariff duties should be
levied for purposes of revenue, such du-
ties to be so adjusted as to operate equal-
ly throughout the country and not dis-
criminate between class or section, and
that taxation should be limited by the
needs of the government honestly and
economically administered. We de-
nounce, as disturbing to business, the Re-
publican threat to restore the McKinley
law, which has been twice condemned by
the people in national elections, and
which, enacted under the false plea of
protection to home industry, proved a
prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies,
enriched the few at the expense of many,
restricted trade and deprived the pro-
ducers of the great American staples of
access to their natural markets. Until
the money question is settled we are op-
posed to any agitation for further
changes in our tariff laws, except such
as are necessary to make the deficit in
revenue caused by the adverse decision
of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

The Income Tax.

There would be no deficit in the revenue
but for the annulment by the Sup-
reme Court of a law passed by a Democ-
ratic Congress in strict pursuance of
the uniform decisions of that court for
nearly one hundred years, that court hav-
ing sustained constitutional objections to
its enactment which had been overruled
by the ablest judges who have ever sat
on that bench. We declare that it is the

duty of Congress to use all the constitu-
tional power which remains after that
decision, or which may come by its re-
versal by the court, as it may hereafter
be constituted, so that the burdens of tax-
ation may be equally and impartially
laid, to the end that wealth may bear
its due proportion of the expenses of the
government.

Immigration.
We hold that the most efficient way to
protect American labor is to prevent the
importation of foreign pauper labor to
compete with it in the home market, and
that the value of the home market to our
American farmers and artisans is greatly
reduced by a vicious monetary system,
which depresses the price of their prod-
ucts below the cost of production, and
thus deprives them of the means of pur-
chasing the products of our home man-
ufacture.

Congressional Appropriations.

We denounce the profligate waste of
the money wrung from the people by op-
pressive taxation and the lavish appro-
priations of recent Republican Con-
gresses, which have kept taxes high,
while the labor that pays them is unem-
ployed, and the products of the people's
toil are depressed in price until they no
longer repay the cost of production. We
demand a return to that simplicity and
economy which best befitted a Democratic
government and a reduction in the num-
ber of useless offices, the salaries of
which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference.

We denounce arbitrary interference by
Federal authorities in local affairs as a
violation of the Constitution of the United
States and a crime against free insti-
tutions, and we especially object to gov-
ernment by injunction as a new and high-
ly dangerous form of oppression, by
which Federal judges, in contempt of the
laws of the States and rights of citizens,
become at once legislators, judges and ex-
ecutors, and we approve the bill passed
at the last session of the United
States Senate, and now pending in the
House, relative to contempt in Federal
courts, and providing for trials by jury
in certain cases of contempt.

Pacific Funding Bill.

No discrimination should be indulged
by the government of the United States
in favor of any of its debtors. We ap-
prove of the refusal of the Fifty-third
Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad
funding bill, and denounce the effort of
the present Republican Congress to en-
act a similar measure.

Pensions.

Recognizing the just claims of deserv-
ing Union soldiers, we heartily endorse
the rule of the present Commissioner of
Pensions that no names shall be arbi-
trarily dropped from the pension roll,
and the fact of an enlistment and ser-
vice should be deemed conclusive evi-
dence against disease or disability before
enlistment.

Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people
of Cuba in their heroic struggle for lib-
erty and independence.

The Civil Service.

We are opposed to life tenure in the
public service. We favor appointments
based on merit, fixed terms of office, and
such an administration of the civil ser-
vice laws as will afford equal opportuni-
ties of all citizens of ascertained fitness.

No Third Term.

We declare it to be the unwritten law
of this republic, established by custom
and usage of one hundred years, and
sanctioned by the examples of the great-
est and wisest of those who founded and
have maintained our government, that
no man should be eligible for a third
term of the presidential office.

Corporate Wealth.

The absorption of wealth by the few,
the consolidation of our leading railroad
systems, and formation of trusts and
pools require a stricter control by the
Federal government of those arteries of
commerce. We demand the enlargement
of the powers of the Interstate Commerce
Commission, and such restrictions and
guarantees in the control of railroads as
will protect the people from robbery and
oppression.

Admission of Territories.

We favor the admission of the terri-
tories of New Mexico and Arizona into
the Union as States, and we favor the
early admission of all the territories giv-
ing the necessary population and re-
sources to entitle them to statehood, and
while they remain territories we hold
that the officials appointed to administer
the government of any territory, togeth-
er with the District of Columbia and
Alaska, should be bona fide residents of
the territory or district in which their
duties are to be performed. The Democ-
ratic party believes in home rule and
that all public lands of the