TELEGRAPHIC.

TALK TO EDITORS.

West Virginia Journalists Call on McKinley.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS.

Protection and Patriotism the Topic of the Address—An Enthusiastic Crowd.

CANTON, O., Sept. 1.—The newspaper editors of West Virginia have good, healthy lungs. When the party of eighty-six called on Maj. McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon, several hundred people joined in the gathering. Everybody was enthusiastic and the delegation applauded nearly every sentence Major McKinley spoke. The presentation of the Republican Press association by Mr. W. P. Morris was unusually witty and entertaining.

McKinley in response said:

"Mr. Morris and Gentlemen of the Republican Press Association of West Virginia:

"It affords me sincere pleasure to give you welcome to my state, my city and my home. From no quarter could visitors be more welcome; and from any body of men than the representatives of the Republican press of West Virginia, of a state in which I am intensely interested as a citizen and Republican, and because I believe that upon the success of Republican principles her advancement and welfare largely depend. The cause in which you are engaged this year is one commanding conscience and interest. The Republican cause never was more just and righteous than this year, and the triumph of its principles was never more essential to the general welfare of the American people than now. We have had great political contests in the past, but I doubt if there ever was waged a campaign which involved higher interest to the people and the country than those presented in this campaign. [Applause and cries of 'That's right.'] Nothing is more vital to the standing and progress of a country than the preservation of its credit and financial honor. [Applause and cries of "That's right, too."] Nothing is more indispensable to business and prosperity than that the currency of the country shall be so honest that it can cheat nobody. Nothing is of greater moment to the welfare of the country than the adoption of a policy which will give to labor and capital constant employment with fair returns. [Applause and cries of 'Good!'

"But, gentlemen, lying beneath all these and more important than all these, is the preservation of law and order—the reign of domestic quiet. [Cheers.] All these are embraced in the contention which is upon this year. In connection with these questions, as editors and publishers, you have the gravest responsibilities. You help to make public sentiment, and a right public sentiment is what is most needed at this juncture of our national affairs. Never was the press of the country more aroused to these issues than now. Never did the Republican cause have such mighty support from the newspapers of the United States as it has today. This help is not confined to the Republican press alone, but includes many of the greatest newspapers which have hitherto advocated the Democratic cause. [Great applause.] All this is an evidence that the people appreciate a great crisis is upon us and that the way to avoid that crisis is for patriotic men of every section of the country to unite and act together in the common cause of country. [Great applause.]

"It is no selfish concern, therefore, that prompts me to express the hope that West Virginia may become profoundly a Republican state [Cheers and cries of 'It will go Republican this fall all right!'] and that what was gained so gloriously in 1894 will not be lost in 1896. [Great applause.] The Republican party aims higher than that—it is not merely the success of individual or party, but the good of the country it seeks; and it is in that spirit, actuated only by patriotic sentiment that I wish always to constantly speak and act. There is in my judgment no state whose prosperity is linked more closely to Republican policies than West Virginia. You have an extensive river commerce, both on the Ohio and the Kanawha; and this is never so prosperous and active as when your great steel and iron interests, your mines, your mills, your factories are busily employed. [Cries of 'That's right.'] Your railroads, reaching now more than 2,000 miles, with their employes, are all better off when every field of industry is employed. Every railroad employe, from trackman to manager, appreciates this as he never appreciated it before. Then have you considered that perhaps no other equal territory, no other 25,000 square miles of the soil of the United States, mighty as her resources are, could contain so many interests whose development, growth and progress are so dependent upon maintenance of the great Republican doctrine of protection?" [Great applause.]

Maj. McKinley then described in detail the resources of the state, the vast coal deposits, the unsurpassed deposits of coke, the forests of great extent, furnishing material for innumerable saw mills, the inexhaustible deposits of petroleum, all of which furnished employment to thousands upon thousands of men, and then, in addition to all this, fully one-half of the land of the state is in use for farming and grazing, wool growing and stock raising. In conclusion, he added:

"How much these several industries have suffered in the last three years you know better than I can tell you. How much the wool growers have lost, those who have sheep and raise wool, the experience of the last three years has cost them, to the very cent. All these interests are directly affected; all are benefited or injured by our industrial legislation. You know and the people know that every one of them was advanced by Republican policies [applause], and that all have been more or less injured by Democratic legislation. [Great applause.] With almost inexhaustible wealth in your midst, with such possibilities of development and growth, with so excellent a foundation for increased business and greater general prosperity, I bid you newspaper men to lose no opportunity to arouse your people to the realization of their true interest and the immense importance to them of the issues of the present campaign, as they affect their material welfare in every business calling or occupation that can be named. Your interests as a people no longer run in sectional lines. Thank God, the last lingering estrangements between North and South are being forever effaced (great applause), and the appeal for the restoration of a system of protection and the maintenance of a sound system of finance is infinitely more important to the people of West Virginia than any other political question that could engage their attention. [Applause.] Sectional questions are no longer discussed.

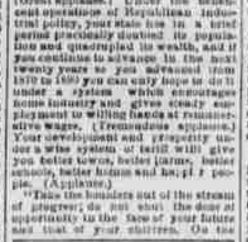
Patriotism is paramount, and the people's welfare and the country's honor are the supreme and overmastering issues commanding the attention of both North and South. [Great applause.] Under the beneficent operations of Republican industrial policy, your state has in a brief period practically doubled its population and quadrupled its wealth, and if you continue to advance in the next twenty years as you advanced from 1870 to 1890 you can only hope to do it under a system which encourages home industry and gives steady employment to willing hands at remunerative wages. [Tremendous applause.] Your development and prosperity under a wise system of tariff will give you better towns, better farms, better schools, better homes and happier people. [Applause.]

"Take the hinders out of the stream of progress; do not shut the door of opportunity in the face of your future and that of your children. On the contrary, open wide your gates; invite new people and new capital to come in, but remember you can do this only by a restoration of confidence. You can never do it if you destroy confidence. [Applause.] Strive for a future development of your industries, build up a great and more profitable home market for the products of your farms; advance that prosperity which enables the employer to pay the highest scale of wages to the workingmen of America, not the lowest.

"Exalt the character of your labor. Never degrade it. Promote that comfort and contentment at home which conduce to good citizenship, good morals and good order. Stand up for America, and America will stand up for you. [Applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley!'] Restore the principle in our legislation which gave us prosperity. [Cries of 'That's right!']

"Keep the credit of the government unblemished above all else. [Applause.] Keep the currency up to the highest standard of civilized nations. [Renewed applause.] No nation of the world must have better money than we have, and no nation of the world has better money than we have. [Great cheering.] And it is no reflection either upon our honor or independence that we refuse to adopt the financial policy of China and Mexico. [Renewed cheering.]

"Let us have neither free trade nor free silver. [Cries of 'We won't.'] Work and wages have been cut in two and we spurn the same experiment on the money in which they are paid. We want the same good money in the future that we have had since January, 1879, and that we intend to have. We want honest dollars. Our great need now is a chance to earn these honest dollars by honest work at home, and then there will not be an idle man beneath our flag. Such is the policy, newspaper men and friends, that I bid you most earnestly urge for the great good of the people of West Virginia and the ultimate good of all the people." [Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]



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Children's sizes, 8½ to 11, regular $1.75, at	$1.30
Children's sizes, 5 to 8, regular $1.50 at	$1.15
All our misses' tan button shoes that sold for $1.75, sizes 11½ to 2, will go this week at	$1.30
Same as above in black dongola kid, patent leather tip, spring heel, sizes 11½ to 2, regular $1.75, this week at	$1.30
Children's kid shoes, patent leather tip, button, regular $1.25 and $1.50, sizes 6 to 11, D and E widths, at	98c
Child's tan pebble goat, button, spring heel, sizes 6 to 11, at	98c
Youth's fine calfskin lace shoes, pointed or square toe, 11 to 2 at	$1.45
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FREE COINAGE EXPLAINED.

Mr. Bryan Speaks to a Large Crowd at Columbus, Ohio.

More Money Would Injure Nobody—Why a Ratio of Sixteen to One?

COLUMBUS, Sept. 1.—The free silver campaign in Ohio touched its high-water mark in Cleveland last night, but the outpouring of people to see and hear the Democratic Presidential candidate at the state capital tonight was greater in proportion to the size of the city than that in the northern metropolis had been. Mr. Bryan had the state capitol grounds for his forum, and the memory of the local politicians contains no such demonstration as the one in which he played the star part.

On account of the size of his audience Mr. Bryan adopted a novel method of speaking, talking to sections of the crowd alternately from each of the four sides of the platform, and even then not more than a tenth of the people could hear him. He was introduced by Hon. Allen G. Thurman, son of the "Old Roman," who has been fighting for free silver in Ohio for several years.

Mr. Bryan said in part:

Ladies and Gentlemen—This is the largest audience to which I have ever tried to speak. I have had occasion to talk where the audience filled the house, but never where the audience filled all outdoors. If you all vote as you now shout, I don't see how there can be any question about the triumph of free silver in the state of Ohio.

We have entered upon a campaign which means much to the American people. If our opponents speak truly when they describe what will in their judgment be the effect of free coinage, then the success of the Chicago ticket would certainly be a calamity to the country. If, on the other hand, we speak the truth when we describe to you the effects of the gold standard, then maintenance of the gold standard until foreign nations come to our relief is an evil which cannot be contemplated by those who love their country. We have have begun an unceasing warfare against the gold standard. The Republican party, without declaring that the gold standard is a good thing, has declared that the gold standard must be maintained. I call your attention to the fact that no party in the history of this country has ever in a national convention commended the gold standard. Its effects are so bad that no party has dared to uphold it.

Mr. Bryan then spoke from the side of the platform, saying:

I desire to impress upon your minds the fact that the enemy we are fighting in this campaign is an enemy which has never gone into an open battle. The advocates of the gold standard have never dared to submit the gold standard to the arbitrament of a ballot. Every step that has been taken has been taken by stealth and without the approval of the American people. When silver was demonetized in 1873, the people had not discussed it, and persons who were members of Congress and who voted upon the measure have testified that they did not understand that the bill demonetized silver. When the crime was discovered and the American people attempted to restore silver to its ancient place by the side of gold, the opponents of free coinage forced the Bland act upon Congress as a compromise, and as soon as the Bland act went into force the enemies of free silver proceeded to repeal the Bland act and left nothing in its place. But the silver sentiment grew until 1890, and that year the opponents of free coinage, being afraid of the passage of a free coinage bill, secured another compromise, which was known as the Sherman law.

In the support of that measure Senator Sherman made a speech, and in the course of that speech he went on to say that we required more than $42,000,000 new money every year to keep pace with population and industry, and he advocated that measure on the ground that it gave to the people more money, and yet, in his "Recollections," published only a few months ago, you will find that Senator Sherman there says that he was in favor of the Sherman law simply to prevent free coinage, and that he was willing to vote for its repeal the day after it was enacted if he could prevent the substitution of free coinage. There you will find the chief supporter of the gold standard policy in the United States supporting a bill because it gave money to the American people and then declaring that he would have voted for the repeal of it the very next day. [Great applause.]

They secured the repeal of the Sherman law, and they pretended that when they got that out of the way they would restore silver to its former place. There were some who said the repeal of the Sherman law was all that was needed, and that we had to clear away the rubbish before we could build up a good system, and there were others who said that if we stood by free silver we would drive Europe to bimetallism. But those who made this argument have proven that they were not sincere, and that their purpose was to deceive the American people. [Applause.]

Now you will find people who are afraid of a flood of silver. There is nothing that excites my sympathy more than to find a man that has never had enough money in his life, who has not enough to pay his debts, and does not know where the money is to come from to buy food for the next week, afraid of a deluge of silver. There are some people who have an idea that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would in some way, they know not how, bring ruin to this country. Did you ever try to figure out just how a man was going to hurt us by bringing silver here? If not, suppose you examine the situation and see whether you can find any way in which you will be injured. Let us suppose that you had free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; then any person in the world owning silver bullion could bring that bullion to our mints and have it converted into legal-tender dollars, just like the one that you use today. Now, how would you be injured? Suppose some man made up his mind to injure the American people under free coinage. How would he do it? Why, he would take his silver to our mint. Suppose he had a thousand dollars of it, and had it coined into dollars, then he would take these dollars out to hurt the American people with them, and how would he do it? He could take that money home and he would be required to pay the freight on it, and he would lose the cost of coinage and lose the freight both ways, and we could stand it longer than he could. You say that he would trade that silver for gold and take the gold away and leave the silver. Where would he get the gold? Would he get it at the treasury of the United States? Not under bimetallism, because under bimetallism the government does not agree to swap but under bimetallism the government converts the silver bullion into silver money and gold bullion into gold coin and makes them legal tender for all debts, public and private. But it does not agree to redeem a gold dollar in silver or a silver dollar in gold. [Great applause.] Under bimetallism, the foreigner could not exchange his silver at the mint for gold unless the government was disposed to let him do it. Where would he get the gold? He would have to find somebody with the gold who was willing to let the gold go. When would the man who held his gold let the gold go? Why, whenever he thought that silver was better for him than the gold, and not until then. Well, there is another way that he might do. He might, instead of taking the silver home, instead of giving it to us, instead of trading it to us for gold, he might trade it to us for property. Whenever we have anything to sell, we are looking for a man who has something to trade for what we have to sell, and instead of being frightened, if he will just let us know when he is coming with his silver to exchange for our products, we will meet him at the depot with a brass band and show him where he can buy. Have you ever heard people say that it did not make any difference how much money there was, that you could not get any of it unless you had something to sell? That is a very common argument. Whenever anybody asks you how you can get money, no matter how much, unless you have something to sell, you ask him how you can get any money at all, no matter how much you have to sell, until you find somebody who has money with which to buy. Of course you cannot get any money unless you have something to sell. If you are a syndicate and have control of thousands of dollars, you may sell credit and get money.

A gentleman asked me last night how this money could be put into circulation. That, to my mind, is one of the simplest of processes. Do you ever have any trouble in getting your money into circulation? Now, I know from your conduct that your trouble has been just like mine, not as to how to get your money into circulation, but how you could keep it from getting into circulation.

We are opposed to the gold standard because the gold standard means a rising dollar. A rising dollar means falling prices; falling prices mean hard times. The party that tries to make, by raising the value of the dollar, lower prices for the general product of human labor, is the party that legislates stagnation upon a people and drives men into bankruptcy by "Be it enacted," etc. We believe that the opening of our mints will bring into circulation more standard money; in the gold of the world we will add the silver, and when gold and silver together measure the price of all the property of the world, that price will be higher than it is now, and having been restored, it will remain more stable than it is now, and that is why we are in favor of bimetallism.

We want the ratio 16 to 1 for two reasons. In the first place we believe that the gap between gold bullion and silver bullion has been caused by hostile legislation and that it can be closed by friendly legislation. [Applause.]

Suppose all the world agreed to the ratio of 32 to 1, and suppose they made the change by doubling the size of the silver dollar. Do you know what that would mean? It would mean the recoinage of four billions of silver dollars. It would mean, first, the shrinkage of one-half of all the silver of the world measured in dollars, and a shrinkage of one-quarter of all the metallic money of the world. It would mean an increase in the purchasing power of every dollar. It would mean a decrease in the value of property in the world billions of dollars, and an increase in the burden of debts of the world billions of dollars more.

We are in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1, not because we produce silver, but because we use both gold and silver, and need all the gold and silver to keep the parity between money and property.

Let me read you something and see if you can guess who used this language: "Against insidious foreign influence I conjure you, my friends, and I believe, my fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government." What sort of man do you suppose wrote that? What man do you suppose, desiring to excite your prejudice "against foreigners, used that language? What demagogue, appealing to the passions of the people, employed those words? Those were the words used one hundred years ago on the 17th of this month by George Washington.

This is no simple matter. When the patriots of Greece were warning the people that the nation that Philip of Macedon was approaching, there were those then who were so tied up in their business relations with the Macedonians that they used harsh words toward the people who abused the Macedonians. And there are those whose commercial and financial relations with the financiers in London are such that they apply abusive epithets to those who warn the American people against a financial domination that is as severe, as merciless and pitiless as a political domination.

At the end of his address he was greeted by tremendous and prolonged applause.

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