

"IT IS ERROR ALONE WHICH NEEDS THE SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT; TRUTH CAN STAND BY ITSELF."
—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE.

"THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE AN EXAMPLE IN ALL THAT IS GOOD, AND THE LEADING SPIRIT IN EVERY MOVEMENT WHICH HAS FOR ITS OBJECT THE UPLIFTING OF THE HUMAN RACE."
—WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Vol. II.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, OCTOBER 24, 1896.

No. 9.

Democratic Ticket FOR 1896.

For President:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
OF NEBRASKA.

For Vice-President:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
OF MAINE.

For Presidential Electors:
ROBERT C. LUND,
JOHN J. DALY,
HENRY W. LAWRENCE.

For Congressman:
WILLIAM H. KING.

For Judges of the Third Judicial District:
ALBERT G. NORRELL,
A. N. CHERRY.

County Ticket.

For the State Senate—
JOHN T. CAINE,
MARTHA H. CANNON,
DAVID O. RIDEOUT, JR.,
GEORGE A. WHITTAKER,
BENJAMIN A. HARBOUR.

For the House of Representatives—
EVERETT W. WILSON,
EURETHA K. LA BARTHE,
GEORGE ROMNEY, JR.,
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
HEBER BENNING,
ROBERT W. SLOAN,
SCIPIO A. KRENNER,
RICHARD B. SHEPARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,
DANIEL MANGAN.

County Commissioners—
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JOSEPH S. BAWLINS,
LUCIUS E. HALL.

For County Attorney—
WALDEMAR VAN COTT.

For County Clerk—
DAVID C. DUNBAR.

For Sheriff—
THOMAS P. LEWIS.

For Recorder—
JAMES C. JENSEN.

For Auditor—
MARGARET A. CAINE.

For Treasurer—
STEPHEN H. LYNCH.

For Assessor—
BARNEY B. QUINN.

For Surveyor—
CHARLES S. WILKES.

THE GOLD-BUG ARGUMENTS REFUTED.

As we approach the eve of this intensely interesting campaign we behold a spectacle never presented in our political contests since the days of the Revolution. The advocates of the single monetary system are looking upon the commercial dependencies which their system has wrought, and brazenly endeavoring to perpetuate it by such appalling and unwarrantable methods as a systematic coercing of the voters of the country. Heretofore, in political campaigns, some extreme partisans have sought to unduly influence those who were immediately under their control, but at this time not only has the humble day laborer been made to feel that to receive a continuance of his already scanty means of a livelihood, depended upon his voting to sustain the "single standard," but those in some of the more exalted spheres of life have the same iron hand jostle them about in their political preferences. Recent examples of ministers of the gospel descending the pulpits, where they were preaching peace on earth to men of good will and take up a theme, calling it honest and holy while none but the blind and obtuse could be ignorant of the evil it has already done, is a daily occurrence.

The professors of many of our colleges and other institutions of learning have been reminded that they should become disciples of Moloch, and many of them, knowing better, are chanting his praise. The creditor has used his power over the debtor, first by the inducement of extending the loan, but failing in this he threatens to sell the debtor out of all his possessions if he dares vote his convictions.

Corporations, the creatures of lands and money from the public, seek to become the master and are using their combined power to prevent men from voting their convictions under threats of being prevented from having the means of earning a living. This system of bulldozing and coercion is a result of an awful fear which has seized the advocates of sound money; they realize it is wrong in principle, and can only be maintained where might makes right, and that the question of the day being left to the calm, deliberate judgment of the American people, the way would be paved to the adoption of both gold and silver not only in the United States but throughout the world, and the single standard policy would perish from the earth. The inconsistency of McKinley and his supporters becomes apparent to the most casual observer. The following is a passage taken from McKinley's speech on silver in the Fifty-first Congress:

"Two things, Mr. Speaker, have been made clear by the discussion during the last two days. The first one is that it is desirable and necessary that the country should have an increase of its circulating medium, and the second that in providing for this circulating medium the silver product of the United States should be used and employed. I have listened attentively now for the third day, and I have heard gentlemen on both sides of the House, without exception, repeatedly declare in favor of these two propositions:

"First. That we need more money; and,

"Second. That that money should be obtained by the use of the silver product of the United States. It is true that different methods have been suggested to reach these ends. It is true that on the one hand there are those who would have unlimited coinage of silver from every quarter of the globe at the present ratio, and again, there are those who would limit the coinage to the output of the United States, and still others who would increase this coinage by a purchase of the bullion at the market value, and there are those who would strike from this, or any bill, what is known as the bullion-redemption feature, making the notes redeemable in coin only, and there are those who would confine their redemption to silver alone. But all agree that we must have a larger volume of money, and that the added volume shall be silver or its equivalent based on silver."

After such liberal support, in 1890, in favor of silver and his present attitude, will it not occur to most people that the rich men who paid Mr. McKinley's debts, have used their coercive powers over him.

While mere talk of a double standard was being indulged in, nearly all the present single standard men lead the people to believe they were using herculean efforts to bring about the double standard, but as soon as a great political party placed this long talked of measure, the foremost question of governmental policy to be immediately considered, they became so panic-stricken that in their mad rush to defend it, their masks were inadvertently dropped, and they at once began by saying silver is dishonest money—it is cheap money. What has changed silver to make it dishonest in 1896 more than it was in 1890, when Mr. McKinley was so much in favor of it?

The "sound money" advocate says to the farmers, you have been the most loyal class of citizens in this republic, and therefore we do not want free silver for fear that it would injure you. Scarce has the farmer got out of hearing when the same men are loudly telling the wage-worker, and men earning a salary, the reason they are against a double standard is, because the wage-workers are the bone and sinew of the nation, and the double standard will increase the price of farm products one half, and thus injure the buyers and consumers of provisions. They turn to the money lender and say, subscribe more to the campaign, for you will soon find a better market with higher interest for your money. Next they turn to the debtor and borrower of money and say, vote our way, we are going to make it easier for you to get money at more reasonable rates of interest. Verily, if consistency is a jewel, then it would be in vain to search for it in the sound money camp.

Another favorite argument used by our opponents is, ostrich-like, to point to the decline in the price of wool, and fail to see all round them, a decline, in a proportionate manner, of all other staple articles. Would it be reasonable to have the prices of all other articles decline and have wool remain at its former price? He who cannot see that wool had to necessarily decline along with all the other common necessities of life, has been more successful in raising a crop of it over his eyes than upon his sheep.

The man who is in debt, should not be satisfied to listen to the argument that money is going to be easier at a lower rate of interest; he should repudiate such rot, and demand a fair chance to so succeed in his business as to enable him to pay off that which he already has obligated himself to do, without any additional borrowing or increasing his burden.

Reference to the decision of the Supreme Court by the Chicago platform, is made the basis of charging us with being in league with anarchists, yet there is not a sentence in the platform to justify the charge.

The sound money men are the law-breakers; for the coercive measure which they are now employing, violates both the letter and spirit of our law, and no other measure could be more effective to destroy popular, free government, than it is, if successfully carried out.

The cry of cheap money cannot alarm the student of our present needs; because the total amount of gold and silver used as money in the world, as given by statistics, is only five dollars and nine cents for each person in the world. It would be foolish to fear that the silver using nations could part with their silver and send it to this country under a free coinage law. The silver using nations are in need of a medium of exchange as well as the gold standard countries, and, besides this, if any silver is brought here, the owner of it will not make anyone a present of it. Then to benefit himself he must

invest it here by buying our products, which, of course, means that trade will be all the more increased.

The charge made that the mine owner, by reason of free coinage, will get a big price for his silver, is made by its opponents, and in the next breath they declare that free coinage will not raise the price of silver. It would be easy to go on pointing out the ludicrous and untenable position of the single standard advocates; but suffice to say, that when adverse silver legislation was enacted, the country was prosperous and there was no need of any financial legislation, and since then the commercial depressions has steadily and constantly harassed the people.

Besides all this, any measure which does not appeal to the people, but have to be forced upon them by use of large sums of money and coercion, is a fit measure to be rejected; and without such being done, free institutions are impossible.

J. H. MURPHY.
Salt Lake City, Oct. 23.

VOTE AS AMERICANS.

But a little more than one week remains until one of the most important battles of ballots will take place that ever occurred on American soil. The issue is: "Shall Americans rule America, or shall we become a dependency of Europe?" The question is squarely drawn in the two national platforms, as to whether we are strong enough to maintain a financial policy of our own, or whether we must bow to the wishes and dictations of England, Germany or France.

This year presents a new and strange alliance of all political affiliations. Mr. McKinley and the gold standard Democrats, like Cleveland, Carlisle and Palmer, are all in full accord on the side of maintaining that the United States cannot have a monetary system of its own without the aid and consent of foreign countries. Mr. Bryan and his supporters, many of whom come out of the Republican party, agree that we are strong and independent enough to successfully maintain a bi-metallic standard of money, by admitting silver to free and unlimited coinage in our mints.

As to a choice between these two positions, there should be but one sentiment in the State of Utah. It is useless to repeat at this time any reasons why a voter in Utah should support Bryan and silver. If he loves his family, his home and his country, he will go to the polls on the day of election and vote for America and the people, as against the plutocrats and English money lenders.

There is but two parties in this country now, viz., the silver party and the gold party. The name, Democracy and Republican, have lost their old meaning; they are used now merely for convenience. No man should stand on the name this year, as it does not mean what it did years ago with either party. The question of the hour is, can the United States survive the invasion of British gold? If every true man and woman in the country will do their duty on the 3rd of November, one of the grandest victories will be won since the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Vote for Bryan and the whole ticket he represents, and the duty will be nobly discharged. It is folly to discriminate on the local ticket. If the head of the ticket is right, then the balance cannot be far wrong. Be consistent and let us have a clean-up of the old rubbish and a new start on new lines.

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