

tion of Washington, "There should be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common country."

It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States.

I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever.

I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated or in danger of becoming separated because of sectional or party differences.

The war is long since over; "we are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy amongst the greatest governments on earth.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.



CHAPTER XIX.

SALIENT EXTRACTS FROM MAJOR McKINLEY'S ADDRESSES TO REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATIONS.

EVEN before the date of the publication of his brilliant letter of acceptance, and thence on to the day of his triumphant election, Major McKinley was called upon daily—almost hourly—to address various visiting delegations upon the supreme issue of the campaign. His speeches were always to the point, pungent in phrase, and pregnant with fact. As in his letter of acceptance, so in his speeches, he multiplied the resources of the campaign for sound money, and gave convincing arguments for an honest standard of value.

Three days prior to his acceptance of the nomination, he addressed a body of 500 farmers, and made an earnest appeal for an honest currency. In the course of his address he said:

"Can the farmer be helped by free coinage of silver?

"He cannot be helped because if the nominal price of grain were to rise, through an inflation of the currency, the price of everything else would rise

also, and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before.

"He would not get any more real value for his grain than he gets now, and would suffer from the general demoralization which would follow the free coinage of silver. You cannot help the farmer by more coinage of silver. He can only be helped by more consumers for his products. You cannot help him by free trade, but, as I have shown, he can be hurt, and seriously hurt, by the free introduction of competing products into this country.

"Better a thousand times enlarge the markets for American products than to enlarge the mints for the silver products of the world. You might just as well understand now that you cannot add value to anything by diminishing the measure of the value with which the thing is sold or exchanged.

"If you can increase the value by lowering the measure of value, and you want to benefit the farmer, then make the bushel smaller, the pound lighter and declare a legal dozen less than twelve.

"The home market is the best friend of the farmer. It is his best market. It is his only reliable market. It is his own natural market.

"Prosperity of manufacturers is inseparable from the prosperity of agriculture." Set all our wheels in motion, set all our spindles whirling, set all our men at work on full time, start up the idle workshops of the country, bring back confidence and business, and the farmer will at once feel the influence in the

greater demand for his products and in the better prices he would receive. When the farmer has found a market for his goods, he wants his pay for what he sells in such unquestioned coin that he will know it is good not only to-day, but will be certain to be good every day of the year and in all countries of the world.

"Free silver will not cure over-production or under-consumption. Free silver will not remove the competition of Russia, India and the Argentine Republic. This competition would remain if you would coin all the silver of the world. Free silver will not increase the demand for your wheat or make a single new consumer.

"You don't get consumers through the mints. You get them through the factories. You will not get them by increasing the circulation of money in the United States. You will only get them by increasing the manufacturing establishments in the United States."

Again, he said to the Chicago Commercial M'Kinley Club on August 29th: "If there is one kind of money that is good in every civilized world and another that passes in only some parts of the world, the people of the United States will never be content with anything short of the best.

"We have been doing business on that basis since January 1, 1879. We will continue that policy so long as we have a just regard for our honest obligations and high standing as a nation.

"Free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or about half its true bullion value, is not a full dollar. Good money never made times hard. And poor money never made times good.

"My fellow-citizens, our contest this year is for the country's honor and prosperity. The need of the hour is work for willing hands, work and wages for the unemployed and a chance to earn the good dollars which are now idle and are only waiting in their hiding places for a restoration of confidence.

"Our contest is for the good faith of the nation and the welfare of the people, and we can proclaim with confidence the same supreme faith in the people which upheld Lincoln in every trial of the war. As he said, 'Intelligence and patriotism and a firm reliance in Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.' In this faith we submit our contention to the great tribunal of the people."

ANTE-ELECTION SPEECHES.

It is not easy to comprise within the compass of this volume even brief extracts from a few of the leading ante-election addresses delivered by Major McKinley, but we cull the following:

To the Colored Riflemen of Cleveland: "I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the splendid progress that your race has made since emancipation. You have done better, you have advanced more rapidly than it was believed possible at that time: you have

improved greatly the educational advantages which you have had. Your people everywhere, North and South, are accumulating property and to-day you stand as among the most conservative of the citizens of this great Republic.

"We are now engaged in a political contest and your presence in such vast numbers here to-day evidence the interest which you have in the public questions that are now engaging the attention of the American people. We have a great country and we must keep it great.

"The post which the United States must occupy both in wages and industries, and in the integrity of its finances and currency, must be at the head of the nations of the earth. To that place of honor the people of the country must restore it this year. They have the opportunity that they have wished for since 1892. Will they meet it this year?

"We want in the United States neither cheap money nor cheap labor. We will have neither the one nor the other. We must not forget that nothing is cheap to the American people which comes from abroad when it entails idleness upon our own laborers."

To 3,000 Pennsylvania workingmen (on Labor Day): "When a man is out of a job he is usually out of money, and to live he must draw upon his savings if he has any. If not upon his savings then upon his credit. What the idle morkingman wants is a job that means money to him. The mints, if they were thrown wide open to the coinage of every character

of metal and were multiplied 100 fold in capacity, would neither furnish the workingman a job nor supply his exhausted savings or give him credit. Nothing will accomplish that but work. Work at fair wages, and that will only come through confidence restored by a wise financial and industrial policy.

"And there is another thing we ought to remember, that free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio, will not repeal the great law of supply and demand. It is a great error to suppose that you can enhance values by diminishing the value of money—that you can increase the value of anything by changing its measure. You can no more do that than you can increase quantity by lowering the bushel measure. Garfield uttered a great truth when speaking for the redemption of specie payments he said: 'In the name of every man who wants his own when he has earned it, I demand that he do not make the wages of the poor man to shrivel in his hands after he has earned them. But that his money shall be made better and easier until the plowholder's money shall be as good as the bondholder's money. Until our standard is one, and there is no longer one money for the rich and another for the poor.'

"I thank you, my countrymen, for this generous and gracious call here to-day. One of the great sources of comfort to me in this great campaign is the feeling that I have behind me the workingmen of the United States. It will give me pleasure now to meet and greet each and every one of you."

To a delegation from Vermont: "A people who could tax themselves most heavily to equip and maintain the armies and navies of the Union, and continue the most extensive and expensive war in history, will not turn their backs upon the soldiers of that war, nor seek to pay their pensions in dollars worth only half their face value.

"A people who emerged from that war with an interest-bearing debt of \$2,382,000,000, or \$70 per capita for our entire population in 1865, will not now, after having honestly paid three-fourths of that great debt, ever seek directly or indirectly to repudiate one dollar of it or cheapen the coin of payment.

"A people, I say, who proceeded in good faith to pay off that debt with such unparalleled rapidity that, it was estimated in 1888, up to that time they had paid \$123 for every minute of every day of every year from 1865 to 1888, will not now falter, bargain or scheme to defraud any creditor of the Government, whoever or wherever he may be."

To G. A. R. veterans of Ohio: "You were good citizens before you went to the war; you were good soldiers in the war; you have been good citizens ever since, standing by the same old flag, no matter where you are.

Let me point to you a picture!
See a million soldiers there,
Flushed with triumph, and with weapons
Flashing keen and bright and bare.
Vanished! Wondrous transformation!
Where is now that mighty band?

Do they roam, a vast banditti,
 Pillaging their native land?
 No, we point to field and workshop;
 Let the world the moral see,
 There, beneath the dust of labor,
 Toil the veteran soldiery.
 Ye, who, mightiest in the battle,
 On the mountain and the plain
 Wrought, yes, wrought your greatest triumph
 When ye sought your homes again.
 Sought your home, 'mid peace and quiet,
 Grasping with your strong right hand
 Implements of honest labor,
 Toiling to rebuild the land.

"You were patriots then; you are patriots to-day. You know no politics in your Grand Army posts, but you do know patriotism when you see it."

To the steel workers of Braddock, Pa.: "From the hour it was determined by the American people that the Republican party which with but a single interruption had been in control of the Government for thirty years, was to go out of power and another party with a different policy was to come in, that moment every business man of the country assumed an attitude of anxious waiting and of fear and anxiety.

"While business men were waiting to know what legislation was to be, business was languishing from one end of the country to the other, and labor was without work. Then we commenced living from hand to mouth, and we have been living from hand to mouth ever since. And, as an old comrade said to me the other day, the distance seemed to be getting greater with every succeeding year.

"According to a census recently taken by a newspaper in New York, it appears that in July, 1892, 577 employers of labor in the United States that year gave work to 114,231 hands. How was it in July, 1896? The same employers gave work to 78,700 hands; 35,531 men who had been employed in 1892 were thrown out of employment in 1896 and put in a state of idleness, resulting in a loss of more than 30 per cent. to labor.

"In July, 1892, the wages paid to the 114,231 hands amounted to \$3,927,000; in July, 1896, the earnings of the 78,700 hands amounted to only \$2,469,712, a loss to labor in a single month in these establishments of \$1,457,000, a decrease or loss to labor of 40 per cent."

To delegates from Indiana: "I believe in America for Americans, native born and naturalized. I believe in the American pay roll. And I don't believe in diminishing that pay roll by giving work to anybody else under another flag while we've got an idle man under our flag.

"Four years ago the laborer was agitating the question of shorter hours. We then had too much to do. I have heard no discussion of that kind for four years. And I never heard a laboring man discussing the desirability of having shorter dollars.

"The cause of complaint of our opponents is, first, that we have not enough money, and, second, that our money is too good.

"To the first complaint, I answer that the per

capita of circulating medium of this country has been greater since the so-called 'crime of 1873' than it ever was before, and that it has been greater in the past five years than it ever was in all our history.

"We have not only got the best money in the world, but we've got more of it than most of the nations of the world. We've got more money than the United Kingdom per capita. We've got more money than Germany per capita. We've got more money than Italy per capita. We've got more money than Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Roumania, Servia, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Turkey, Mexico, and the Central and Southern American States, and more than Japan or China per capita.

"So that some other reason than the lack of volume of money must be found to account for the present condition of the country."

To Buffalo, N. Y., real estate men: "The courts which interpret and execute the law must be preserved on that exalted plane of purity and incorruptibility which have so signally characterized the American judiciary. These courts must be upheld for the safety and defense of the citizen. When the law and those whose constitutional duty it is to execute them are assailed the Government itself is assailed.

"If there are those who would break down law and disturb the peace and good order of society, then those who value these safeguards as essential to our



MILITARY HEROES OF SANTIAGO AND PORTO RICO.

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NAVAL HEROES OF SANTIAGO

(Photo of Hobson Copyrighted by Falk.)

liberty must sacredly guard and defend them by their ballots. This they will do with the same earnest patriotism that they have always displayed in every great emergency in the life of the nation.

"To strike at the credit of the country is to deal a blow at its prosperity. It destroys confidence, and, when that is gone business stops and the currents of trade are dried up. Confidence, in a measure, and in a very great measure, is the capital of the world. Destroy confidence and you invite ruin to every enterprise in the land.

"Absolute integrity of payment in all transactions, public and private, lies at the foundation of confidence, and, when confidence is once firmly established, there is scarcely any limit to capital. This is the universal experience of both government and individual.

"A tainted credit is a constant embarrassment to government and citizens, and, when it once fastens itself upon either, it is hard for them to recover. A limping credit attracts no capital and inspires no confidence."

To tin-plate men: "I submit to all of you, no matter what may have been your politics in the past, whether you would not prefer to have that tin-plate factory in your county, and in your State than to have it in Wales. The more factories you can have in any community the better will be the general industrial conditions and the better will be the market for the farmer who produces food products. But it