

## GREAT MEETING IN THE ARMORY

(Continued from Page 3.)

about which he knew as much as he knew of anything, that is, the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Bryan made his speech at that occasion and he was in love then with this doctrine which he is now so afraid of, and in that speech he said that wheat and silver were the indications of the financial conditions, that they were married together by a divine union, one was the bride and the other was the bridegroom, and he said whom God doth join let no man put asunder, and yet within six months after the election of William McKinley the logic of events divorced wheat and silver quicker than a divorce was ever decreed in Chicago, and wheat went up and silver went down, and this divine union pair now, it is said, don't even speak when they pass by.

Well, that simply shows how much my friend Bryan knew about that question. He told the people of the republic—and I want to mention it here because I see a large representation of this audience is made up of men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces—he told the men if they didn't have this free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 the laboring men of the country would have to draw from the savings bank the money they had deposited to take care of them in their old age and the care of their wives and children, and it has some justification, because during the administration of Grover Cleveland they did have to draw \$27,000,000 from the savings banks for that purpose, when they were out of employment, had no labor to perform, and when the soup houses were the frequent institutions to be found on the corners of streets where men do most congregate.

Now, he had some justification for that statement; but what has turned out to be the fact? Since the administration of William McKinley, instead of drawing out of the savings banks they have increased their deposits \$180,000,000. Well, he was simply a fortune teller out of the way. It is a mere trifle so far as he is concerned; he don't take any time to pass over that, merely walk by it; he turns around and goes the other way. That is simply an illustration of the prophecies made by Bryan.

(Voice: How about the trusts?)  
I will come to the trusts in a minute, and when I reach it I will demonstrate to you, if you are an intelligent man, that you will put your trust in the Republican party. I don't want this young man to go out until I get through with the discussion of trusts, because I know what I am talking about, and if the young man don't believe it when I get through I would like to know for what reason he does not.

**BRYAN THE AWFUL DODGER.**  
Now let me give you a practical illustration. I say they increased their deposits. I believe in a policy that allows labor and capital both to live, and I will say what I think of it. Bryan, because this apostle of discontent, the prince of demagogues in the republic, has not answered in this campaign honestly, sincerely, straightforwardly and candidly a single question; he has dodged every question put to him. I have got tired of calling that gentleman an honest man, because I know the contrary to be true, and I can demonstrate it in any place and anywhere and any time, and I will do it before I get through with this speech.

(A voice: Hanna says he is honest.)  
No, sir; Hanna says he is a hypocrite. Hanna says that if any man ever worked for a dollar he will resign from the office of senator of the United States. Will William Jennings Bryan say he never worked any of his clients, if he had any clients; if they can say he never worked them will he get out of this race? I have given him that proposition twice, but he does not seem to take up with it.

Now let me give you just another illustration, and I will reach the trusts as quick as my friend wants me to. In 1894 and 1895 there was a vast army marching through this republic. I don't know whether it was recruited from this vicinity or not, but it marched from the west and the only stops it made on its march were stops at soup houses; it was the army of the

unemployed; some wore shoes and some were barefooted; some wore coats and some no coats; some had hats others were bareheaded; and it was an army that marched on Washington, D. C., under a man by the name of Coxey, and it was Coxey's army, and it met at Washington, D. C., that enticing invitation on the laws of the capital and white house, "Keep off the grass," and that is all it did meet at Washington, D. C.

Now where is Coxey's army today under the Republican administration? Is it marching through any part of the republic? Is it marching anywhere? Where is the army of the unemployed today that existed in 1894, '95 and '96? It is at work. And I am very glad, by the way, that they are at work here. I congratulate the operators and the operatives upon the high plane that has been followed in the settlement of this controversy in this vicinity and the law and order that has been maintained by the men, and that has characterized the proceedings throughout. They conducted themselves properly and in order. If Mark Hanna did it he did well. William Jennings Bryan never did anything of that kind, nor James K. Jones, nor John A. Altshuler, nor Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. They never furnished a day's employment, much less to harmonize the conditions between labor and capital; they haven't any such record or history.

### WHEREABOUTS OF COXEY'S ARMY.

Well, where is Coxey's army today? The army is at work, all of the army that wants to work, anywhere and everywhere. Coxey himself is in Ohio advertising for five hundred men to build a plant that will cost \$250,000 to make cast steel products, a demand for which has been created by the prosperity of the last two years. Now there is an object lesson of the two policies, the policy of the Republican party and the policy of the Democratic party; protection to American labor and industry and a sound currency based upon a gold standard and upon the fundamental principles of public and private honesty as against free silver and free trade.

Now, which do we prefer with those illustrations staring us in the face, Coxey's army marching on Washington, D. C., attracting a crowd of the unemployed, jeopardizing the peace and the welfare of the republic, or Coxey himself at work, advertising for labor and unable to get all the labor he wants to put it into his own employment and build his own works. I prefer the last, and for that reason I propose to vote the Republican ticket. If any man prefers the situation of six years ago let him vote the Democratic ticket and help Bryan bring about the conditions that will produce that situation.

We have the same threat now we had in 1896; William Jennings Bryan in the White House and many of us in the soup houses and the poor house as a result thereof. These are the real practical issues in this campaign. Whether or not the policies of the Republican party, which it is conceded have produced the magnificent results that now bless the republic from one end to the other, shall continue, or whether you will go back to the policies of the Democratic party acted up in 1894, when they had an opportunity, and embraced it, of enacting an economic measure that plunged the industries of this country into disaster and brought upon us so much private bankruptcy and filled the land with unemployed—the Wilson tariff bill—built on the lines of free trade.

These are the great practical questions and upon these questions the state of Pennsylvania stands as solid as the eternal hills that exist within her borders. She stands for the protection of American labor and sound currency. Let nobody make any mistake; they can talk about trusts, I am going to talk about trusts. They can talk about imperialism, they can talk about militarism and all of the other issues; they are bound to introduce this policy of free trade; William Jennings Bryan is bound to introduce his policy of free silver, although he hasn't got the courage in this campaign to say whether he would pay the obligations of the republic in coin silver or coin gold, because he is afraid it would frighten the business of this country and destroy his prospects of election, he has not the courage of his opinions in this campaign.

### TIME TO TELL THE TRUTH.

Make no mistake; these are the real issues. The issues and the other issues they speak about are perfectly willing to meet those gentlemen on. It is getting about time in this campaign to state things as they are, to tell the truth and to call a spade a spade, as we say up where I come from, and when I find the Democracy

guilty of insincerity I propose to say so, if I can demonstrate it, as I believe I can.

Now, I am going to discuss this question of trusts. I am going to take in my discussion a text, and I do it because I desire to follow in the discussion the line marked out by Bryan. I find in the western country that it is the habit to take texts from the scriptures; they don't do it in my country; I don't know how universal it may become. Now, Bryan's text in St. Louis on the fifteenth day of September was, "Is the Young Man Absalom safe?" and upon that he proceeded to demonstrate from his standpoint that the young man was about to be deprived of everything by the trusts.

I am going to take a text, my text is from the scriptures, because I am familiar with them, and my text is this: "A hypocrite with his mouth deceiveth his neighbor, but through knowledge shall he be delivered." Now, as the first step in this discussion I want to demonstrate from the mouth of Bryan himself that the Democracy of 1894 completely misled the people of this republic and became the willing tools of the most gigantic trust the country ever knew.

I had the pleasure of following, about a week later, this great apostle of discontent when he made a speech in the northern part of Wisconsin, and about an hour before I made my speech I had placed in my hands a verbatim report of the speech made by Bryan a week before, and in his speech he made the quotation from a speech of William McKinley in the campaign of 1894, and I want to quote that just as Bryan said it.

He said McKinley charged that the Democracy got into power as the enemy of trusts in 1892 when they wanted the votes of the people, but when they got into power, according to the testimony of their own members, they became the willing tools of the most gigantic trust of the country. Now, a very singular thing about that speech of Bryan's is this: He quoted that charge made by McKinley, he didn't undertake to deny it; I had a verbatim copy of his speech taken by a stenographer, and the only way he undertook to answer it was by making a counter-charge against the Republican party. Now, which do we prefer with those illustrations staring us in the face, Coxey's army marching on Washington, D. C., attracting a crowd of the unemployed, jeopardizing the peace and the welfare of the republic, or Coxey himself at work, advertising for labor and unable to get all the labor he wants to put it into his own employment and build his own works. I prefer the last, and for that reason I propose to vote the Republican ticket. If any man prefers the situation of six years ago let him vote the Democratic ticket and help Bryan bring about the conditions that will produce that situation.

### BRYAN GLORIED IN HIS SHAME.

Why? Because Bryan himself was a member of the house of representatives against which McKinley made that charge. He was a member of the ways and means committee that made that Wilson tariff bill; he supported it by his speech on the floor, and he voted for it when it came to a test vote, and not only that, he gloried in his shame, because he was one of the three men who took Wilson on their shoulders and walked about the floor of the house glorifying in the success of that charge, which Grover Cleveland said, under the manipulation of the trusts, became the product of perjury and dishonesty. Now, there is William Jennings Bryan's admission that McKinley's charge was true.

His charge against the Republican party was that the administration of McKinley had not enforced the law against trusts, and I left this conundrum in Toledo, where I spoke last week, and Bryan is to be there this week. I challenged Bryan then and I challenge him now, and I challenge any Democrat, or Populist, or Anarchist, or Socialist, or Communist, if you have any here, I challenge any of them, to produce a single case where the facts have been presented to the department of justice that would furnish the basis of a prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law when the department of justice has not moved where the information has been presented in good faith. I challenge him, and I leave it here now to any Democrat to produce a single case where the department of justice has not moved.

Bryan said McKinley had not made any specific recommendation for the amendment of the law in relation to trusts when Bryan knew that McKinley at the beginning of the last session made a recommendation urging congress to exercise the whole of its constitutional power against trusts. He did not confine himself to a specific recommendation, but he urged congress to exercise its power in every respect, and Bryan knew it when he made that speech. Now he admits this charge that the Democracy became the willing tools of the most gigantic trust, and that trust was the sugar trust, because the testimony shows that the sugar trust contributed

in that campaign largely to the Democratic campaign fund.

I submit this proposition upon this great question of trusts. I submit when it appears by the admission of William Jennings Bryan that his Democratic party became the willing tools of the trusts in 1894, by what assurance now can he ask the republic to elect the Democracy to power again and take the chances of their again becoming the willing tools of trusts when he himself was a part of the bargain, sale and delivery, and he knows it?

### DEMOCRACY CANNOT BE TRUSTED.

I left that question for him in Toledo, but he won't answer it because there is no answer thereto that is consistent with the Democratic programme. Of whom can we take a bond and make assurance doubly sure and trust the Democracy again in this campaign. These own mouth condemneth thee and not I; yes, these own lips testify against thee. There is not a man that sits here that would employ an agent that had behind him that record. If he did would sign his name to the statement of facts it would furnish him with a certificate for admission to a retreat for the feebleminded and a continuance therein during the rest of his natural lifetime. Why can't people do their politics as they do their business?

Perhaps I ought to stop here and explain what a trust is and state its constitutional limits. Now what is a trust, that people are talking about in this campaign? A trust is simply this: It is an agreement entered into by corporations, firms, individuals and associations, but the control of the properties of the parties to the agreement is vested in a board of trustees; they have the power to say what the output should be and what the price of it should be. The board of trustees control the business and all the parties thereto. The Standard Oil company was in 1888 a trust like this, consisting of about forty different firms, individuals and associations, but the Standard Oil company is now a vast corporation; there is only one corporation now instead of forty different firms and individuals.

What they call a trust today is a large corporation, nearly all of them organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey. My Democratic friends when they refer to a trust do not say "trust"; they say "corporation" and "giant-man." One of my friends who is a very able lawyer and a vastly greater master of the English language than William Jennings Bryan on the floor of the house, was so awfully impressed with the tremendous gravity of the situation described like this: He said, "I think I see coming up over the financial horizon a cloud about the size of a man's hand; I see it spreading itself over the whole financial firmament until it develops the republic in darkness through

which the awful Jauggernaut, with its tremendous strides, is making its progress from one end of the republic to the other, crushing into the earth helpless women and children." See how bad he felt.

### QUESTION OF MILITARISM.

I have just a few words to say about the question of militarism, because it has some bearing in this community, I take it. Mr. Bryan's proposition in this campaign is that we have raised an army to 100,000 men and that we propose to continue a standing army and among other things to erect forts near large cities for the purpose of interfering with labor troubles in the republic. That is his proposition. Now in the first place the army now exists to the amount of 100,000 men; the bill raising it received in the senate of the United States the vote of twenty Democratic senators against twelve, and when it passed it contained a provision providing that the army was to be used in the Philippine archipelago to quell insurgents and maintain law and order. When it reached the house seventy-five Democrats voted to sustain the rules when it should be voted upon in the house, and when it came up it passed unanimously, every Democrat voting for it upon the floor of the house.

There is the responsibility for the army of 100,000 men resting upon the Democrats and Republican alike. The Republicans do not seek to evade this responsibility. I want to say that if it is necessary to keep the army at 100,000 men or 150,000 men in order to maintain the dignity of the republic, law and order, protect life, property and the administration of justice in the lands where our flag floats, and protect American citizens everywhere.

### ABOUT WILLIAM CONNELL IN CONGRESS.

Vote for Hon. William Connell, who, by two years faithful, efficient and effective service upon the floor of the lower house, has demonstrated what an intelligent, self-made, conscientious man can accomplish for the constituents he represents; and I speak from personal knowledge when I say that no man on the floor in his capacity exercises a more conservative and effective influence than Hon. William Connell, from this district of Pennsylvania.

Let every Republican that believes in Republican principles, in those that underlie the issues in this campaign, and in the honor and integrity of the republic, vote to return him by an overwhelming and increased majority, in order that he may have not only the administration, but the lower house, with the speaker thereof, and the senate of the United States, so that the Republican party may again bless the republic with four years of its glorious and unparalleled prosperity.

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There are sixty departments of merchandise here—everything one might need. We credit your intelligence to judge of the splendor and completeness of this up-to-date store. Dress Goods, Gloves, Millinery, Coats and Suits, Corsets, Books, Shoes—whatever you can think of, you'll find here. Just now the store is resplendent in its

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Tomorrow (Wednesday) Grand Musicales by the Keller Concert Company, assisted by Misses Mae Murphy, Lizzie Hiltz and Mr. Andrew Hayes, pianists; Mr. P. J. Quinn, baritone soloist, and Master George Francis Keller, pianist. A feature of the concert will be the playing of one composition on six different pianos, by six different players, all at one time—with them, the famous Electrical Piano.

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