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HOW CANDIDATES ARE DEFEATED.

Ex-Secretary Ettla Tells How Ex-Congressman Arnold Was Counted Out.

A STATE CONVENTION STORY.

The Machine's Efforts to Defeat Fusion Will Now Be Aired in Court. The Anti-Quay Fighting Force Has Engaged Counsel to Defend Its Interests—Secretary Greist Comes Out in His True Colors.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Harrisburg, Sept. 11.—The opening of the presidential campaign, the speeches of Bryan and Roosevelt, the terrible disaster on the Reading railroad and the threatened strike in the anthracite coal regions have been so many events to neutralize the interest in state politics. But just as men may come and go forever, so must state politics go on and the struggle of the people against the bosses continue.

There were some racy developments last week. Charles F. Ettla, for 16 years one of the attaches and secretaries of the Quay state committee, told how the machine had robbed ex-Congressman W. C. Arnold, of Clearfield, of the nomination for congressman-at-large. True to his associations Mr. Ettla preserved the secret of the machine leaders as long as he was connected with the organization, but when he found that Mr. Arnold more than suspected that he had been cheated and defrauded the ex-secretary of the state committee told all the facts. They are interesting reading for Republicans who believe in the purity of the Stone-Elkin-Penrose combination. Here is what Mr. Ettla wrote and swore to:

WHAT ETTLA SAID.

"At the Republican state convention which met at Harrisburg in June, 1898, I was elected one of the secretaries of the convention, together with Carl Espenshade, of Juniata county. Among the candidates of the party to be chosen at this convention, in addition to governor and lieutenant governor, etc., were two congressmen-at-large. There were three candidates for the latter two positions, viz., Galusha A. Grow, W. C. Arnold and C. A. Davenport.

"After the candidates for the other offices had been chosen, and just before the roll call of delegates for the vote on congressmen-at-large had commenced, a number of delegates left the Opera House. So great was the exodus of delegates that there was an expressed fear among the officers on the stage that there would not be a quorum left to go on with the balloting. There was a wait, therefore, of at least five minutes before the roll call began in hope that some of the absentees would return. As they did not, the order to proceed was given. As the call proceeded I noticed at first that the order of voting was Grow and Arnold, or Davenport and Arnold. This soon changed to Grow and Davenport. What attracted my attention to this was that the number of responses was out of proportion to the number of delegates present. A great many responses of 'Grow and Davenport' were in the same voice, and looking down among the Philadelphia delegation I noticed that two members, one a Philadelphia select councilman and the other sitting beside him now a member of the legislature from Philadelphia, were answering to nearly every call of a name whose owner did not respond promptly, thus indicating that the delegate was absent. I called Mr. Espenshade's attention to this and told him these men were voting illegally for Grow and Davenport. As they continued to answer for absent delegates I told Mr. Espenshade that I would not be a party to such a transaction. It was so manifestly an attempt to cheat that I laid down my pencil and ceased keeping tally. The fraud continued to the end of the balloting, and the result, 'Grow and Davenport's' nomination was declared upon the tally kept by the other secretary, Mr. Espenshade.

"I subsequently met the two men who helped perpetuate this fraud in the office of Senator Durham in Philadelphia, and told them that they were responsible for the defeat of Arnold and the nomination of Grow and Davenport, and they did not deny the charge, but treated it as a very good joke.

"(Signed) CHARLES F. ETTLA.

"Sworn and subscribed to before me, a justice of the peace in and for Clearfield county.

(Seal) "DANIEL CONNELLY, J. P."

Ex-Congressman Arnold, it will be remembered, resigned his position as elector-at-large on the national ticket two weeks ago—he is so thoroughly disgusted with the machine. He has cut loose from it forever, as his words, which follow, imply:

ARNOLD'S STORY.

"I have stood always with the regular Republican organization," said ex-Congressman Arnold, "although for two years and more I have been convinced that I was defrauded by the machine out of the nomination for congressman-at-large in the convention of 1898, just as other candidates have doubtless been deceived and defrauded.

"I have had several meetings with Mr. Ettla, who was one of the secretaries of that convention, and he has confirmed the opinion that I had formed. I did not think it was the thing for a good party man to expose the treachery of party leaders, especially in view of my position as a candidate. But there have been other considerations which have led me to decline the position of elector-at-large on the ticket. My friends who went to Harrisburg to present my claims for the nomination were betrayed by the same men who defrauded me.

"I took my medicine, as many another man has taken his under similar circumstances, with the idea that possibly I might have been mistaken. I did not desert the organization or its leadership or proclaim my suspicions abroad. I jogged along in the harness, and was again a candidate before the last state convention for the same position.

DONE WITH THE MACHINE.

"But the developments of the past two years have convinced me that nothing in the way of false pretense or fraud is too mean or trivial for the machine to descend to. I am done with the machine. It is the mere wreck of a superb organization in untrustworthy, irresponsible hands. Its doom is sealed." Quay and his personal friends, his true friends, have nothing to hope for from the speculators who control the Republican organization at present and are using it for their own selfish purposes."

As stated in my letter of last week the fusion movement has the bosses thoroughly rattled and badly frightened. The machine is doing, and will do, everything in its power to defeat fusion and nullify the will of the best element in the Republican party. Even Secretary of State Greist, who, in the estimation of independent Republicans, has stood better than any of the so-called-leaders, has pushed the cloven foot into view.

The state department, through the orders of Secretary Greist, has refused thus far to accept and file the papers of the fusionists of Chester county. Last year there was no question about these papers. This year the machine is gone, and the case is different. Robert Snodgrass and Charles W. Bergner, Esqs., have been engaged as counsel, and the case will be carried to the Dauphin county courts.

In the same way will be contest to unseat Dr. Weiss from Lebanon county be carried into court. Perjury, the purchase of votes, the flight of guilty men, have all figured in the efforts of the Quay machine leaders in Lebanon county to deprive Dr. Weiss of his seat. All the old tactics of the machine have been put into force. But it is the last struggle of the disorganized, demoralized, corrupt organization, and never again will the people of Pennsylvania be permitted to witness such outrages against their will as have been seen in the past half dozen years.

It is a fortunate thing for the people of Pennsylvania that there are men who can fight and will fight in charge of the anti-Quay campaign. Men like Senator Flinn of Pittsburg, Fred A. Van Valkenburg of Philadelphia, A. D. Fetteroff of Montgomery, Senator Bayard Henry and others are born fighters, and the Quay machine is up against the hardest proposition in all its history. The next legislature will witness the result of their labors on behalf of the whole Republican party.

DEAR BOY LETTER No. 3.

MY DEAR BOY—Senator William M. Stewart has said about the so-called imperialism issue just what I meant to say in this letter. So I send you his statement and defer any remarks of my own till some future time. Meanwhile, I take this opportunity to answer your last epistle.

"You say that you told Mr. Skinner that labor had never been more adequately rewarded than during McKinley's administration, and that he replied, "That is not true so far as farmers are concerned. Before the demonetization of silver I sold my wool for fifty cents a pound and my wheat for a dollar and a half a bushel."

Yes, my son, your father remembers those days. I taught school in the Skinner district the winter of 1872-73, just before the act which Democrats call the "crime of '73." I boarded with old man Skinner all winter. He did sell his wheat for a dollar and a half and his wool for forty-five cents in 1872. But I will mention some facts which he forgot to tell you, and you may jog his memory a little.

I studied algebra that winter by the light of a home-made tallow dip because Skinner could not afford to buy oil. Oil was forty cents a gallon. Now, in these days when the Standard Oil Co. is crushing the life out of Skinner he takes his oil can to the grocery and buys a gallon for twelve cents.

We used roasted wheat and burnt molasses in place of coffee that winter because coffee was forty-five cents a pound. Now, the insatiable coffee trust makes Skinner pay thirteen cents a pound for good roasted Lion.

We used home-made sorghum instead of sugar. Skinner bought just six pounds of dirty-looking brown sugar that winter and he paid a dollar for the six pounds. Now, in these awful times, when the sugar trust is grinding the farmers under its iron heel, Skinner gets sixteen pounds of nice granulated sugar for a dollar.

Mrs. Skinner had one calico dress which she saved for Sundays. On week days she wore a linsey dress woven by her own hands. Calico was twenty-two cents a yard and people spoke of its being cheap at that. Now, you can get good calico at five to six cents.

The Skinners rode to town in a big farm wagon in those days. I remember hearing Skinner ask the price of a buggy and, when he was told that it was a hundred and forty dollars, he sighed and said that he could not afford to buy. Two years ago he bought two new buggies, one for himself and Mrs. Skinner, and one for the girls, Melinda and Maria. He got the two for a hundred and ten dollars, fifty-five dollars apiece.

When I got through teaching that school I bought me a new suit of clothes. It was a ready-made suit of rather ordinary goods and cost me twenty-eight dollars. This summer I bought a better suit from Dowd & Beckley for twelve dollars and fifty cents.

In those days Skinner sold a pound of wool for forty-five cents. With the money he could buy less than three pounds of sugar, or a little more than a gallon of oil, or one pound of coffee, or two yards of calico. This year he sold his wool for twenty-five cents a pound. With the money he can buy four and a half pounds of sugar, or two and a fourth gallons of oil, or two and a fourth pounds of coffee, or five yards of calico.

Now it seems to me as plain as daylight that the best measure of remuneration for labor or farming products is the amount of food or clothing that you can get for them. I am best paid for the labors of a day when I can buy the most with the wages for the day.

Judged by this standard, never were the workingmen, and especially the farmers, of America, so prosperous as under McKinley's administration. There has been plenty of work for everybody who wants to work. Our folks have just been getting their church painted. They put me on the committee to attend to the matter, and the hardest thing I had to do was to find a painter. Every painter to whom I went had work engaged ahead for the season. At last I found a boy who knew a little about painting and gave him the job, and he did very well. Not only has there been plenty of work, but wages have been good and would buy far more of the necessities and comforts of life than the wages of the laborer in the days of depreciated currency after the civil war.

Meanwhile, everybody knows that this prosperity has come about under the Dingley tariff, under a gold standard, and under a Republican administration. They also know that the Democratic platform dictated by Mr. Bryan denounces the Dingley tariff and the gold standard.

My boy, it is simply astounding to me that any workingman, or farmer, or business man should think seriously of voting the Democratic ticket this year. Leaving out the requirements of patriotism, self-interest ought to make every man a Republican this year. A supposition that the nation will vote to tear down our protective system and precipitate a financial revolution is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. YOUR FATHER.

THE workingmen are understood to be still calling for dinner pails, McKinley size.

DICK CROKER is now utilizing the Hon. David B. Hill as a combination punching bag and lawn seat.

AS USUAL, the Democracy enters the campaign mighty long on precept and dreadfully short on example.

IT is believed that Mr. Bryan has turned out more perforated predictions than any other man in public life.

IT is believed that the Hon. George L. Wellington is engaged in blowing into the wrong end of his Waterloo.

THE Hon. John P. Altgeld as Attorney General of the United States would be a fine thing for the anarchist industry.

THE returns are not complete, and it is not believed that Mr. Bryan has heard from all of his notification committeess.

YES, Mr. Bryan, we are ashamed, millions of us, that the Filipinos are expecting aid from the Democrats in this election.

WITH his paramount issue and his back number running mate, Mr. Bryan makes a fire exhibition of the art of going backward.

IT is no joke or dream, but a hard cold fact that many of the Filipinos think that Aguinaldo is running on the ticket with Bryan.

THE Democratic campaign managers are not the least bit opposed to the policy of claiming votes without the consent of the claimed.

SO FAR the gentlemen in charge of the Democratic spellbinding have been unable to announce any appointments for the Hon. Grover Cleveland.

"HE voted for Bryan in 1896" is becoming quite a common form of introduction for the speakers at the Republican meetings in Kansas this year.

IT will be perceived that Governor Roosevelt is not going about the country apologizing for his views of Democratic encouragement for the Tagals.

AMONG Mr. Bryan's many exploded predictions is the one of 1896 which threatened the country with four years more of hard times in case of his defeat.

THE growth of the Southern cotton industry during the past three years is an emphatic answer to the calamity predictions of the politicians of that section.

THE figures show that the farmers of the country paid $825,000,000 for the fun of electing a Democratic President in 1892. It is doubtful if they will do so again.

IF, as the Democrats affirm, the Dingley bill is the mother of trusts, it must be admitted that quite a large family of children was born before their mother.

CALIFORNIA'S trade with the Philippines now amounts to $2,000,000 a month. California didn't send a single delegate to the Indianapolis gathering of malcontents.

THE Democratic managers have requested Mr. Altgeld to confine his remarks to German, but the German voters will understand the gentleman in more ways than one.

GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER announces that he will cast his vote for McKinley and Roosevelt this year. The old soldier understands the best way to accomplish a desired result.

AFTER surveying all the predictions he made, a less vain man than Mr. Bryan would, emulating the example of the parrot, come to the conclusion that he had talked too much.

THE Democratic leaders in Congress were not the least bit apprehensive about "militarism" when they were engaged in urging that the United States go to war to free Cuba.

CHAIRMAN JONES has not given up New York. It will be recalled that this astute campaign manager didn't give up the fight in 1896 for several days after the voting was over.

"THE gold standard," declared Mr. Bryan in his Minneapolis speech in 1896, "would destroy the opportunity to work." Is Mr. Bryan depending upon the votes of the idle this year?

THE imperial dominion of Tammany Hall over the destiny of the city of New York is pledged to liberty for all people who will contribute to their un interrupted access to the tax receipts.

SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN resents the idea that the Democrats can make "anti-imperialism" a paramount issue. He holds that there are too many Democratic expansionists like himself.

CHAIRMAN HANNA has not been compelled to attempt an explanation of his connection with trusts for the simple reason that, unlike Chairman Jones, he is not a beneficiary of such organizations.

THE election of Bryan would be an endorsement of Goebelism, Red Shirtism, Tammanyism and all those unlawful methods employed by corrupt politicians for thwarting the will of the people.

IF Bryan is so thoroughly convinced that he sees the dawn of empire, and nothing can prevent its establishment except his election, why does he not threaten to emigrate in the event of his defeat?

THE enemy's country is moving westward much faster than the center of population. In four years it has gone from New York to Indiana, and by the end of this year even Nebraska will become the enemy of political fads.

UNDER the present administration the United States is sending coal to Newcastle, cotton to Manchester, iron to Russia and machinery to all the world. The Democrats promise to stop this business when they get into power.

EVERY Democratic editor is hard a work trying to convince his readers that the 16 to 1 plank of the Kansas City platform doesn't mean anything. But he doesn't attempt to account for Mr. Bryan's persistency in forcing its adoption.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S ice trust dividends, according to his own sworn statement, amounts to $35,000 annually. It was his brother "Gus," who is also a heavy stockholder, that drafted the anti-trust plank of the Kansas City platform.

THERE is one proposition that the free traders cannot answer, and do not understand; it is the enormous and unprecedented increase of our export business. All of them said that kind of thing was impossible under a protective tariff.

AS THE campaign advances it becomes more and more evident that the friends of good government, true patriotism, sound money and protection to American interests are uniting to oppose those who stand for the reverse of these civic virtues.

THE Hon. George Fred Williams has been up in Maine and Vermont warning the voters of the presence of "the empire." An inspection of the election returns from these two states will show how much of a prophet George Fred is considered in his part of the country.

IN 1899 ten staple crops were worth upwards of $323,000,000 more to the American farmer than in 1895. Add to this increase an advance of $633,000,000 in the value of live stock, and there is a round billion of dollars that has been paid in prosperity dividends by the Republican party to the farmers for the single year of 1899.

"WHAT I denounce," said William J. Bryan when a Congressman, "is a protective tariff; it is false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country." Since then the Gold Standard was the most vicious, and now Imperialism is the most vicious principle that ever cursed this country.

IN his Topeka speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan neglected to allude to the manner in which his North Carolina Democratic supporters put on their red shirts and beat his North Carolina Populist friends out of the recent election. Mr. Bryan understands that the less his friends know of each other the better it will be for him.

THE anti-Goebel Democrats of Kentucky will support the Republican nominee for Governor, and many of them, remembering Mr. Bryan's unqualified indorsement of Goebelism, have declared their intention of voting for McKinley and Roosevelt. The prospect for a general political house-cleaning in Kentucky this year is excellent.

THE Des Moines Leader, an anti-imperialism" organ in Iowa, says:

"Let it be granted that imperialism will slay its hundreds; 16 to 1 would slay its thousands. Let the November news be that Mr. Bryan is elected, and although it may bring gladness to the far-off Filipinos, as to the struggle for their liberties, it will bring despair and a short larder to the American business and working man."

UNLESS there is a free ballot and a fair count and an acquiescence in the results of elections, a Republic cannot live. In South Carolina there is not a free ballot. In Louisiana there is not a fair count and in Kentucky there is not acquiescence in the results of elections. Yet the party whose strength in Congress depends on such methods is now posing as a friend of freedom and the savior of free institutions.

CHARLES W. FENWICK, a soldier in the Philippines, has written home to his Democratic father at Herndon, Saline county, Missouri, and declares that the election of Bryan is the one hope of the followers of Aguinaldo. The letter says there is no telling how much longer the bushwhacking warfare will last if the encouragement to the natives from the United States is to be kept up. He further expresses very contemptuously the wish that Mr. Bryan himself might have them to deal with, for if he had he would "change his tune." This is in line with the last letter on the subject by the late General Lawton. The troops in the Philippines know where to place the responsibility for the prolongation of their service there.

NEVER before in the history of Presidential campaigns have the supporters of a candidate been asked to believe that the platform means the reverse of what it says. The Democrats argue that Bryan will not do anything to advance the cause of silver, as he has promised to do. They are also being convinced that he would not retire the army from the Philippines as he has promised. Such an anomalous condition should not beget confidence.

IF Mr. Bryan cared to be candid he could discourse more learnedly upon the art of accumulating wealth than any of the other candidates in the field. Mr. Bryan is the wealthiest candidate before the people to-day and he has made his money since the inauguration of the politics against which he declaimed so vigorously. Yet Mr. Bryan is selfish enough to decline to give the Republican administration the proper credit for his good fortune.

THE Democratic apology for free silver is that it is way down toward the tail of the platform as though that were evidence that they did not mean it. If they do not mean it, they are trying to fool the country with a falsehood, knowing it to be such. If they do mean it, in the event of securing a Democratic house and Bryan's election, they will not delay in commencing to tinker with the tariff and trifle with the financial policy of the government.

HERE is another sentence from Mr Bryan's speech of acceptance which has a decided application to those Southern states where disfranchisement of the negro is practiced: "Once admit that some people are capable of self-government and that others are not, and that the capable people have a right to seize upon and govern the incapable and you make force—brute force—the only foundation of government and invite the reign of the despot."

BRYAN has a peculiar sort of logic. Before the convention he insisted and commanded that a 16 to 1 plank be inserted in the platform, saying that the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform was not sufficient. Now that nothing was said in the Kansas City platform about the income tax, he declares that the indorsement of the Chicago platform covers the question perfectly. Such trifling may be thought shrewd, but it is neither good politics nor respectable statesmanship.

MR. BRYAN did not close his predicting department when he received the election returns of 1896. After his defeat he issued an address in which he said: "Before the year 1900 arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people, then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people, will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1." Has anybody noticed a great rush at the realization entrance of this prediction?

THERE is scarcely a business man, there is no man who was in the enjoyment of a moderate income, or no man who was a mechanic or laboring man who did not feel the disastrous effects of Democratic rule from 1893 to 1897. If this class of citizens realized to-day that the return to that same Democratic rule is almost sure to plunge them into the same troublous times there would be no apathy nor possibility of Bryan's success. The great difficulty is in convincing contented men that there is a possibility of danger ahead. Everybody realizes that in 1892 the same difficulty arose, and the result was four years of Democratic disaster, four years of hard times, which were felt by every man in the country.

IF Bryan were elected President there is not a bit of doubt that he would construe it as a proper endorsement of his 16 to 1 ideas. He would say that the end had justified the imperialistic means by which he imposed his will on the builders of the Democratic platform, he being indeed "wiser than they knew." In his inaugural address he would say that the will of the people as expressed at the polls was that the gold law must go, and the policy of free silverism be ushered in. He would then proceed to impose on Congress the imperialistic methods by which he won in the Democratic Committee on Resolutions at Kansas City. When Congress had done his bidding, and free siver was accomplished, how would humbugged Honest Money Democrats feel about their own share in the dishonest work of making present 100-cent dollars worth 42 cents? They would undoubtedly feel "like 30 cents."

SENATOR PETTIGREW, who addressed the delegates to the Sioux Falls Convention as "Fellow Populists," now states that he is a Bryan Democrat, and by making such a statement he fails to make a bit of sensation, nor stir up a ripple of anger in the ranks of the Sioux Falls Populists. This is because there is no popular disposition to split hairs over the technical differences between the pie biting wing of the Populist party and the Democracy under Bryan. It only stirs up hard feeling to dispute which it is that has really swallowed up the other in its attempts to swallow pie. J. Sterling Morton, who is an unswallowed remnant of the old Democracy which Jefferson founded, says that the Bryan Democracy is an "undigested mass in the uneasy stomach of populism." Occasionally, however, there are evidences that Mr. Morton cannot be wholly right. After the dust of contention had become cleared from the atmosphere of the state conventions of Nebraska and Kansas it was found that there were visible on the tickets about sixteen pieces of Populistic head to every one piece of Democratic tail.