

The Sun

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Warranted to Kill.

Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS, at one time Governor of Rhode Island, is reported as an advocate of a depreciated silver standard, and, when asked what would be the consequence of the election of BRYAN, as saying this:

"Foreign capitalists would unload all their holdings, undoubtedly, and there would be a great business panic."

As to that consequence of the free coinage of silver there is no difference of opinion between the two sides to the controversy. The first effect would be disastrous to business. There would be a great panic productive of widespread suffering. Those who foster and those who oppose the financial revolution agree in that opinion.

That is the certainty. Mr. DAVIS then proceeds to conjecture. He guesses that "when it [the business panic] was all over there would be a readjustment of values and a greater prosperity." The ruin is sure, but the subsequent prosperity can be assumed and supposed merely, even in the mind of a silver repudiator.

How, then, can any Democrat who has a conscience, or who values his reputation, tolerate a policy and support a candidate for the Presidency with the certainty that thereby he is assisting in an effort to produce business disaster? What can the people think of a man or a newspaper that seeks thus to bring them to ruin? The vendors of the silver nostrum do not deny that its first effect will be deadly. They only pretend that after the killing it will resuscitate the corpse and infuse new vitality into it.

But suppose that the silver juggler, whose ability to kill is undoubted and unquestioned, should fail to resurrect? Where should we be then?

If business has to be killed and all enterprise annihilated before the financial quacks can begin to experiment with their wanted silver restorative, sensible people will be likely to conclude that it is better to cling to the life they have already. A man may come out of a dangerous disease into better health than ever, but disease is not popular on that account. It is said that sometimes small-pox even, when it has been carefully treated, results in improving the complexion, but it is not for that reason fashionable among women as a substitute for cosmetics.

The debasement of the currency would produce both immediate and future disaster to business. There might be temporary stimulation after the panic was over and the business wreck complete, but it would be followed by another panic and by a succession of panics. Every value would be disturbed and every man in the country would be the sufferer.

No Use to Them.

The Hon. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS is the Nevada member of the House of Representatives. He was elected by the Silver party, and is one of the most distinguished advocates of the free coinage of silver. On his way to the St. Louis Silver party Convention, of which he was temporary Chairman, he said in an interview that "among the miners and the wheat and cotton growers of the West and South the economic features of the silver question have been studied."

So much the worse for Mr. NEWLANDS and his silver friends. If the miners have studied the economic features of the silver question, they have found out that under the reign of silver the price of the labor which they have to sell would fall for a long while, and go up in proportion to the necessities of life which they have to buy. The wheat growers of the West, know without study and in spite of the bluntness about an independent American financial system, without regard to the rest of the world, that their surplus product of wheat is sold abroad, while their coffee, their tea, their sugar and many other supplies, are bought abroad. And the cotton growers of the South know the same thing.

Miners, wheat growers, and cotton growers, except those who own money, have nothing to hope from the free coinage of silver.

Bismarck's View of England's Predicament.

It was an interesting despatch from Hamburg, which we published yesterday, in which were outlined the opinions of Prince BISMARCK regarding the situation in which England will find herself in the crisis that seems approaching. As one can hardly conceive of a better qualified observer of political incidents and tendencies than is the ex-Chancellor of the German empire, his belief that England's world-wide dominion is threatened with catastrophe will compel discussion, if not assent, on both sides of the Atlantic.

The fact that the position taken by the St. Petersburg Government in the Armenian affair was sustained as vigorously by Germany and Austria as by France, has been generally admitted to prove that there will be no war on the Rhine in the near future, and that the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine will be left to another generation. A similar inference was drawn by France, but by Germany to Russia's interposition in the war between China and Japan. But the French people will not go on bearing the tremendous burden of their present military establishment if they are once fully convinced that no use is to be made of it. Some use must be found for it, and the question arises, what country, next to Germany, is most signally the object of French jealousy, cupidity, and hate? The obvious answer is England, but for whom France would have become dominant in India, and have retained the fairest part of North America, and but for whom she might now look forward to the creation of a mighty empire in Africa, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Gulf of Suez, and a Mediterranean empire to the Congo. As it happens, the States which is an object of special antipathy to Frenchmen has been throughout this century the obstructor of Russia's ambition

also, barring her path to conquest south of the Balkans and the Himalayas.

We do not need, therefore, the most eminent of veteran statesmen to tell us that an coalition of Russia and France against England would be the most natural thing in the world. What gives peculiar interest to BISMARCK'S views upon the subject is his evident conviction that, were such a coalition formed for the purpose of disrupting and despoiling the British empire, Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary, would remain neutral. The neutrality of the two central powers practically assures the neutrality of Italy also; for she could not employ her fleet against the French navy without exposing herself to an attack by land, and this would compel her to call upon Germany for aid, which, according to the hypothesis, could not be given. If BISMARCK, then, is right in his assumption that the Berlin and Vienna Governments would stand aloof, England would be completely isolated. In the strength enough to defend herself, single-handed, against a combined attack of the Czar, Russia and France? That, since the extension of the Russian railways in central Asia, she could shut the Russians out of India for a long period, even on the supposition that she retained control of her transmarine communications, is at least open to doubt, although the ex-Chancellor does not touch upon this branch of the question. What he does is to dispute the certainty of England's maintaining a command of the sea. He points out that, owing to the necessity of England's keeping a large number of her war ships on distant coasts to protect her world-wide commercial interests, the French Channel fleet alone is already a match for the English, and the junction of the former with the Russian Baltic fleet would put an end to England's superiority in the waters of which the control is vital to her. More vital by far than the control of the Channel is that of today that was in the time of the first NAPOLEON, for now the loss of it would expose her not only to invasion, which she is unprepared to resist, but to starvation through the cutting off of her regular food supplies, for which she is now largely dependent on foreign and colonial purveyors.

It is scarcely too much to say that the loss of one great naval battle in the British Channel might ruin the British empire. Prince BISMARCK manifestly thinks that such a disaster is on the cards.

Unknown Factors in This Election. At the present stage of the canvass no occupation is less profitable than the construction of tables of the electoral vote showing the probable result in November. Essays of this sort are becoming frequent, but they are all equally destitute of value.

The Populist or Poperact experiences little difficulty in getting up a table which lists to BRYAN States aggregating 234 electoral votes, or a majority, without including either any Eastern State north of Virginia, or even any one of the great central groups which consists of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, all likely to be fiercely contested. For example, this is the way the BRYAN arithmeticians figure out a majority of one electoral vote without reckoning States which they class as doubtful, but hope to carry:

Table listing electoral votes for various states: Alabama 11, Nevada 3, Arkansas 7, South Carolina 11, Colorado 7, North Dakota 3, Florida 9, Oregon 3, Georgia 15, South Dakota 3, Idaho 3, Tennessee 10, Indiana 15, Texas 12, Kansas 10, Utah 3, Kentucky 12, Virginia 12, Louisiana 8, Mississippi 7, Washington 4, Missouri 17, Wyoming 7, Montana 3, Total 234.

We take this particular estimate as a specimen, because it is at first glance the most moderate and reasonable of the silverite efforts at tabulation. The States claimed lie wholly within the regions wherein the 16 to 1 heresy is admitted by sound-money men to be most prevalent, and it is impossible for any critic of the figures to assert authoritatively that any State in the list will go the other way. Assuming the above table as a safe basis of certainty, the silverite cipherers go on to claim, with more or less positiveness according to their enthusiasm:

Table listing electoral votes for various states: California 55, Wisconsin 12, Iowa 13, Minnesota 13, Missouri 17, Ohio 23, Total 119.

Proceeding one step further, the more sanguine builders of BRYAN tables declare that the free silver cause has the odds for success in several of the States in the following class, and at least an equal chance in all of them:

Table listing electoral votes for various states: Maine 3, New York 36, Maryland 10, New Hampshire 3, New Jersey 19, Add foreign 10, Total 104.

That, of course, would sweep the country for BRYAN and Populism. In a total of 447 electoral votes, it would give free silver 398 against 49 for MCKINLEY and sound money; a majority of 349, and 174 more than are wanted to elect.

Analytically need not go beyond the first class of States, those, namely, which are not as absolutely sure for BRYAN and free silver. Here the silver cipherers include Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas, having conjointly not less than 62 electoral votes. The fact about these States is that in the present campaign they are as doubtful as the Illinois or Iowa. They can no more be set down in the BRYAN column with positiveness than in the MCKINLEY column. No human being can predict with certainty the result in Indiana, for until the vote is counted on the night of November 3, no human being can know the extent to which the votes of sound-money Democrats, lost to BRYAN or given directly to MCKINLEY, will offset the votes of sound-money Republicans. That same unknown factor enters into the case of every other State where in ordinary elections the margin has been narrow. In the two old-fashioned Kansas types, the believers, or the political managers, is in some others perhaps to a less degree, there are indications which lead close observers of political conditions to expect a readjustment of party forces offering great encouragement to the friends of honest money, and holding in reserve, perhaps, a considerable surprise to those silverites who reckon confidently upon a South solid for any ticket labelled Democratic.

A good example of equally misleading arithmetic on the other side was afforded yesterday by our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times. With great care and particularity it has prepared a table showing that according to the significant way or the other at the latest significant elections, in 1892, 1890, and 1894, the Republican ticket in 1890 got 709, the Republican States, with a total of 271 electoral votes, while the combined Democratic and Populist parties would carry twenty States, with

a total of only 176 electoral votes. The Times' apportionment of the electoral vote on the basis of actual majorities at recent elections is as follows:

Table listing electoral votes for various states: Colorado 7, Nevada 3, Connecticut 7, California 55, Delaware 3, Illinois 13, Georgia 15, Iowa 13, Kansas 10, Maine 3, Massachusetts 12, Michigan 14, Minnesota 13, Missouri 17, Montana 3, Nebraska 10, New Jersey 19, New York 36, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Pennsylvania 23, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 11, South Dakota 3, Tennessee 10, Texas 12, Vermont 3, Virginia 12, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 12, Wyoming 7, Total 447.

Here again the result is valueless, because of the unknown factor. There is no analogy between a State's vote at the Congress elections of 1894 or at the Presidential election of 1892, when the issue was the ordinary issue between the Republican party and the Democracy (barring some Southern States where there was an attempt at Republican-Populist fusion) and the vote of that same State in 1896, when a new issue is clearly drawn between the advocates of a dollar and a half cent and the promoters of a dishonest dollar worth only 50 cents. The fact that the application of the Times' method results in classing Colorado, surely a silver State this year if any State is sure for silver, among the States contributing to the majority for MCKINLEY and honest money, is a sufficient commentary upon the value of the process.

We attach much more importance to a general remark of our neighbor, namely, that the hope of BRYAN'S crushing defeat lies in "a strong, united resistance by the sense and honesty of the country," than we do to its prognostications based on the majorities in past elections into which the issue of sound money did not enter.

The political almanacs of next year will contain a vast amount of statistical information which is now beyond the reach of the most industrious student of election returns. We shall know after November whether things among others:

1. Whether the political morality and business honesty outweigh nominal political allegiance.

2. Whether the honest-money Democrats outnumber the dishonest-money Republicans, or vice versa.

3. Whether the honest-money sentiment of the United States is evenly and widely distributed throughout the country, as the friends of honest money hereabouts hope and believe, or whether it is confined to certain sections, as the silverites allege.

4. Where the strongholds of repudiation and revolution are, and how strong those strongholds are.

If any previous vote of the people had thrown light upon these questions, it might not be an entire waste of time to construct in advance tables of the electoral vote of 1896. There exists at present no material for such estimates. The factors essential to any forecast worth a moment's attention happen this year to be unknown factors, and unknown they will remain until the actual voting is done. Purely hypothetical estimates may do harm by encouraging a dangerous feeling of security. It will be much more beneficial for newspapers which stand for honest money to devote their energies to the education of voters on this supremely important public question, and to the concentration of the sense and honesty of the country for an effective demonstration at the polls on the third of next November.

Police Raids.

In the present strained and complicated conditions which prevail at Police Headquarters at 300 Mulberry street, it is difficult, if not impossible, to ascribe correctly the credit due to the abandonment of the raids as a means for the enforcement of the laws. This sensational method of coping with malefactors had its humorous as well as its serious side; for a majority of the persons arrested were, on arraignment next day, discharged in the absence of any specific legal complaint against them, to be arrested again under similar circumstances later on, and without any recourse for this manifest misuse of police power.

Warrants of arrest are granted where on affidavit it appears that the law has been violated or about to be endangered. It grew to be a practice to grant such warrants of arrest "in blank," to be filled up as occasion might require. Armed with this doubtful authority "raid" or dozens were made upon gambling houses, an opium den, a pool room, or some other establishment, and all persons in or about the premises were taken into custody, accompanied usually by a large crowd of sightseers and bystanders. Next day in court the principals were fined or held for trial, but the other persons arrested during the "raid" were, as we have said, discharged. Ultimately, the power given to some police officials to make these raids became an instrument of oppression if not of extortion.

It is a salutary thing that the practice has been done away with, and that obedience to the laws is to be enforced hereafter by more progressive and less summary methods.

Seven Little Nutmeg Pops.

Populism, whether of Chicago or St. Louis, is full of rich material for the student of delusions and eccentricities. Queer characters proclaiming queer doctrines and peddling strange notions abound in it. DANIEL PRATT, of illustrious memory, seems to be continued in thousands of Populist laboratories day and night. A conference or convention of Populists of the true old-fashioned Kansas type, is some of the political managers, is something between a campaign burlesque in a variety theatre and a ward of harmless megalomaniac incurables in Bedlam.

Observe, for example, the seven undoubtedly estimable, but wholly inexplicable Connecticut Populist delegates to St. Louis who were in this town Sunday. They were seven, perhaps, because seven is a mystic number; but sixteen is the Abracadabra of Populism, and there should have been sixteen of them. Still, there were enough, and the wonder was that Connecticut, the land of hard heads, of abrid calculations, of patient labor and prudence, the thrifty and accumulated capital of Arithmetic, should produce even seven Populists. Certain interior resemblances between a Waterbury watch and a Populist may suggest themselves, but they are not decisive. We believe the cause, here is the fact that seven Connecticut

Populists were visible and audible in New York last Sunday. They were genuflecting on their chest a badge of yellow, ornamented with a red ribbon rosette and a wooden nutmeg, inscribed with this baffling epitome of finance: "Silver in a nutshell: Under free coinage it will be sixteen times easier to make a dollar than under a gold standard." "None of the delegates," says THE SUN reporter who was privileged to gaze upon the Seven Silver Nutmegs, "knew just what the inscription meant." Exactly. It sounded well, and was no more of a fraud than a wooden nutmeg sold for the real article.

There were other things mystic, wonderful, among the properties of the Seven Nutmeg Pops. They bore a banner which was illuminated on one side by a peculiar collection of words which read as if they had been put together by Mr. ALFRED JINGLE in a moment of optimism:

"Conservative Democrats, People's Party, Friends of the Masses, Democratic Party, Every old party swears a patriot. Every honest new party man an Anarchist. The truth is a nutmeg. The people are damned in the patriotic sentiment of the old parties, and the old parties are damned in the patriotic sentiment of the new parties."

From the other side flamed an emotional observation of the kind which is likely to be common among the Populists, since their impetuous chief leader set the example at Chicago:

"The old parties pray: 'Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven'; then they get out and vote for Hell!"

Evidently these Seven Nutmegs could wander, unarmed, among the Bedouins or the Turks, and be not only spared but also respected and succeeded.

A Populist Clergyman's Speech.

The Rev. REDDIE ANDREWS is the Populist candidate for Congress in the Ninth Texas district. The San Antonio Express prints the speech which he delivered at Austin on July 15. A few extracts from it are printed below as specimens of the language and ideas of the Populists:

"The rich are rapidly getting richer and the poor poorer."

"The time will come when the people must own the railroads, for the railroads will own the people. If you won't own the railroads, they will get into power again, to run into monarchy."

"The foreigners failed to subjugate us in 1776, but now they are doing it through the machinery of the banks. They could, indeed, have an England and Germany will soon have mortgages enough in this country to run our Government."

"John D. ROCKWELL is an enemy of mankind."

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comfort as affected by humidity and high temperature. Suppose, yesterday morning, the temperature had been 90° with the same absolute humidity. Then the air would not have been saturated, for, at the higher temperature, it can hold far more water vapor. Our discomfort would have been lessened by the lower relative humidity, and it would have been increased by the higher temperature. Sweating is in fashion either way.

What we want to make a fine summer day is what tolerably warm temperature and low relative humidity. Then the sun may shine if it pleases, and there is no breeze will create one on our bicycles.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—There are some papers published with the silver question that are not clear to my mind.

First—I do not understand why the products of this country, as they are the soil or the manufacture, should be raised in price if the free coinage of silver were permitted.

Second—Would not a silver dollar be good in any part of this country for a dollar, the same as it is to-day?

It is stated that there is only fifty-three cents' worth of silver in the world, and that it is accepted for one hundred cents.

Some of the foreign countries will only take out silver if the ultra-protectionists that this country is large enough in resources, to enable it to build a wall around itself and still survive without commercial independence.

The home price of our agricultural and manufactured products is regulated by their price abroad. The price of wheat and cotton in Liverpool or London, for instance, is the same, adding freight and charges, that it is in New York. The foreign price being reckoned in gold, and the gold dollar being worth nearly twice as much as the silver dollar would be under free coinage, the price in silver dollars would be nearly twice as high as it is now.

A silver dollar, under free coinage, would not be the same dollar that we have to-day. It would still be called a dollar, but its issue being unlimited, it would sink to the value of the silver dollar.

Our silver dollar, as yet, is equal in value to a gold dollar, although the silver in it is worth but 63 cents in gold, for the same reason that a dollar bill, costing less than a cent, is worth a dollar in gold. It is a metallic greenback, limited in volume, and accepted by the Government the same as gold.

The statement of the protectionists is false. We consume every year hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of coffee, tea, sugar, India rubber, leather, and similar articles, which we cannot produce ourselves, and which we can produce only by giving our products in exchange for the articles we need.

Everywhere Against Anarchy, Repudiation, and Wildcat Finance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I am a Democrat by inheritance and conviction; therefore I am not a candidate for the Presidency, and I am not a candidate for the Presidency, and I am not a candidate for the Presidency.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—As a Democrat and a twenty-five year constant reader of your paper, I am glad to see that you are in the face of sound money. Let THE SUN shine in all its glory, and let its editorial rays burn hard and fast in the mind of every man who loves and honors his country and desires that the dollar of the world shall be worth one hundred cents the world over.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—During the past few days I have interviewed many Germans and Hebrews, and I find that a very large proportion are for honest money, and they told me they expected to cast their ballots for McKinley. In fact, I found that a large majority of the voters East and West, the working class, were agreed that the gold platform of Chicago would almost to a man vote for honest money.

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