FIVE MEETINGS.

Continued form Second Page.

decorated with stars and stripes and portraits of Senator Hanna and Governor Bushnell, and the national colors were seen floating over the wagon from which Senator Hanna and Congressman Danford spoke.

The crowd was larger than expected. Nearly all of the employes in the mills dropped their work and ran out when the senatorial party arrived and a large number of other Martin's Ferry people, including not a few ladies, attended this meeting, which was a most enthusiastic and most satisfactory one. Everybody wanted to see Senator Hanna and there was cheer after cheer when he arrived at the mills.

The meeting was called to order by Samuel Westwood who introduced Captain Lorenzo Danford, who spoke quite briefly in introducing Mr. Hanna. Captain Danford said the employes in the mills could remain only a few minutes and the speeches must necessarily be brief. He said workingmen had more time last year, he was glad to see the men of this mill, that he knew many of them, having talked along this valley for forty years and that the people were all desirous of hearing Senator Hanna, who by his voice and influence, had done so much for the Dingley bill.

Congress Danford was well received.

When Senator Hanna arose from his seat in the wagon to speak for the first time to an audience in the Ohio valley, he was greeted with deafening cheers, which showed what the crowd thought of him. He said:

"I feel almost guilty to take a moment of your time. It has been my ambition to get work for men and not to take it away from them. The happiest moments of my life were those when I could make my men happy. I am glad to have the opportunity to stand before so many workingmen here to-day. I am called a 'labor crusher' by those who are opposed to me in politics. When the Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896, gave to us the best platform ever given us by any party and they gave us McKinley, the best exponent of protection and the best friend of the workingman in the United States, many promises were made and every one is being fulfilled as rapidly as possible. You all remember that in 1892 the country was the most prosperous in its history. The changes came and there was a complete overthrow of the government and for the first time in those years the Democratic party had charge and following that were hard times and you all know that times are better to-day.

"The Republican party promised a tariff bill and they fulfilled that promise and they promised to protect labor not only in the tin industry, but a law against the tramp labor of Europe. In prosperous times the tramp labor of Europe comes over, saves some money and go back and live on 'mack,' and if the Republican party has the opportunity, it will pass a law to keep out this tramp labor. We have the President and it is necessary to have both branches of Congress. We are now three votes in the senate. The election this fall will decide whether McKinley will have support or not, or whether, by fault of neglect, or of apathy, they will let the state go by default and elect a Democratic legislature and gerrymander the state and reverse the state and elect a Democratic senator, who lives in Washington. Do you want any more senators who live in Washington or New York? (Cries of "No, no;" "Nit," "We want Hanna and will get him.")

"All laws are acts of legislation. In order to pass an immigration bill and other bills, President McKinley must have support. Will you give it to him? (Cries of "Yes;" "You bet we will. We will elect Mark Hanna.") My friends, if you will think for a moment you will see that the issues is even more important than it was a year ago, whereby the voice of the people they voted for protection and sound money and already the proof is on hand and followed by full noon-tide.

"Do not be impatient if all the promises have not yet been filled. We will fill every promise made. Boys, we will have still more prosperity when all of the foreign goods that have been rushed in and piled up are consumed. Many of the great warehouses are still full of foreign articles. When we placed a protective duty on tin, Europe laughed and the best argument is that today we are making three-fourths of the tin used in this country and this industry is employing 50,000 persons in that labor and this means food for 250,000 mouths. Give to our own people the American markets. That great disciple of free silver will soon enter Ohio and tell the people how to vote. Bryan said there was not enough money to do the business. Somebody discovered the Klondike and that settled the silver business. The passage of the Wilson-Gorman law closed up the mills. A voice—"That's right."

"No matter whether a man has $100 or $1,000, he wants to take care of it. Business is improving all over the country in every industry. Pay rolls have been resumed and every man gets his pay and every farmer gets cash and all are happy. Bryan said silver and wheat go hand in hand. (Laughter.) I deny it. That argument has been knocked into a cocked hat. Bryan said Mark Hanna got up a pool and put up the price of wheat. (Laughter.) That did not do it. Any man who will make a proposition that will try to excite one man against another and to excite him against his government, ought to be in the penitentiary. (Loud cheers.) Any man who tries to run down the American flag ought to be drowned in the Ohio river. (Continued cheering and cries of "Right." "Hooray," etc.) Bryan is insulting the American workingmen. Wait until he hears from Martin's Ferry and the other towns along the Ohio river and he will wonder what has struck him. (Cheering.)

"I presume he told them out west about wheat and blamed the famine in India. I am willing to accept that as an act of providence and I notice that these acts of providence are always in favor of the Republican party. One vote might elect a legislator and the vote of one legislator may elect a United States senator and on each and every individual voter rests much responsibility. It is your duty to elect the right kind of a legislature and this means the support of your family. If you love your family and your God, do you duty on election day."

HUNDREDS WERE THERE.

The Reception to Senator Hanna in Martin's Ferry at Noon.

Hundreds of Martin's Ferry people, men, women and children, both Republicans and Democrats, attended the reception to Senator Hanna at the Bellvue Hotel at noon and in the evening. Tinworkers, glass workers, ironworkers, laborers, teamsters, blacksmiths, coal miners, furnacemen, farmers, ministers, lawyers, doctors, school teachers, school children, young ladies, and many women called to pay their respects to Senator Hanna, and all left with a good opinion of the man. Almost every person eyed him closely, and they liked his appearance, manner and actions. Not a few men were accompanied by their wives and to all he had a pleasant word. He seemed glad to meet the ladies and talked with them about matters in general, discussing school work with the school teachers.

It made no difference how Senator Hanna was addressed or by whom the people were introduced and he did not care whether they called him Mark Hanna, Senator Hanna, Mr. Hanna or what. Everything went and the senator addressed his acquaintances familiarly. Martin's Ferry people as a rule called him Senator Hanna in introducing him and taking him by the hand. To mere children he would say "I'm glad to see you," "What is your name?" and so on. When a ten-year-old boy would walk up to him the senator would salute him with "How are, you, sir?" as if the youngster was the mostp rominent citizen and it made no difference whether the children were white or colored; it was all the same to him. "How are you, my girl?" said the senator to a seven-year-old child, with a rather dirty face.

The ladies enjoyed conversing with the senator and he appeared to enjoy it equally as much. All of them admired him and think more of him now than ever. To say that he made a splendid impression on the people of Martin's Ferry is putting it mildly. He not only made a good impression on the people, but he made many votes in Martin's Ferry, and his visit will mean much to the grand old party on election day. The Republicans are feeling good over his visit. They are glad he came and they think more favorably of him today than ever before. His oratorical ability was a surprise to everybody, for the people did not expect much in this way. Every act of the man pleased them.

Among the Republicans who surrounded Senator Hanna at dinner at the Bellvue Hotel, were Hon. Lorenzo Danford, Hon. E. B. Armstrong, Hon. C. J. Howard, Hon. John L. Means, L. C. Sedgwick, M. C. Mitchell, E. J. A. Drennen, Samuel Westwood, H. M. Davies, S. J. Keator, Jerry Dunbar, Ira Sedgwick, John W Crooks, James Arrick, James Cope, E. B. Steel, James Brown, Major Scott and Hal Landon.

Henry Hall, Pittsburgh Times; Hal Landon, Cincinnati-Commercial Tribune; B. J. Mullaney, Chicago Times-Herald, and L. E. Reed, Chicago Tribune, are the newspaper men accompanying Senator Hanna.

THE AETNA-STANDARD MEN

Turn out Numerously to Hear Speeches by Danford and Hanna.

The meeting at the Aetna-Standard mills in Aetnaville was announced to take lace at 2 o'clock. The arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Higgins, of the Bridgeport committee, and State Committeeman L. C. Sedgwick, of Martin's Ferry. When carriages containing the Hanna party came in sight at 2 o'clock there were several hundred people gathered around the office building at the mill, and at the same moment Meister's band struck up that inspiring melody, "Marching Through Georgia." The crowd gave a ringing cheer when Ohio's junior senator stepped from the carriage and, accompanied by Congressman Lorenzo Danford, Committeeman Sedgwick and Candidate Armstrong, entered the office building. At first it was proposed to have the speakers address the crowd from an upper story window, but it was finally decided to have the speaking from the carriage, which was drawn up near the iron fence.

Congressman Danford was first introduced and made one of the most effective short speeches heard in this campaign.

"We have about fifty minutes for this meeting," began Captain Danford, "so I will make my remarks brief. I know the people of this valley are anxious to see and hear the gentleman I am accompanying, and I promise not to tresspass on his time.

"I am glad to meet so many working people; I am glad to see your mill running full time and that you have work ahead for many months and assurance of more work after that. I am glad to have assurances that you are enjoying at least a degree of the prosperity that you enjoyed in 1892.

ABOUT TIN PLATE.

"You are making tin plate at this great plant. At the Laughlin, where we just addressed a large gathering, they are also making tin plate and are now doubling their capacity. You remember, my friends, that not more than five or six years ago the Democratic politicians told us something like this: 'You can't make tin plate in this country; you haven't the material or the skill that is required.' As though the American workingman hasn't the skill to make anything the workmen of any other country on this earth can put together!

"This one single industry that was brought to life in these United States by the passage of the tariff law that bears the name of President McKinley, gives employment to thousands of men (applause). Not only that, but we are saving annually the $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 that was formerly spent abroad in payment for the tin plate consumed here. Thus is illustrated one of the great propositions made by the Republican party."

Proceeding, Captain Danford spoke of the birth of the steel rail industry in America, directly attributable to the enactment of protective legislation by the Republican party.

"I am glad to know that the workingmen who are employed in the great industries along this river front in Belmont county are in line with the farmers back in the hills—in line for Republican success, which means your success.

NOT A POLITICAL ISSUE.

"There is here and there dissatisfaction about wages and scales, but as I said at Bridgeport, the Republican party by the enactment of its policy is bringing prosperity and confidence here; proposes to protect our home labor against cheaper foreign labor; it proposes to have our money good, all good for one hundred cents on the dollar, and when prosperity comes to your mills, when the farmers are making purchases and when business generally is starting up—then the Republican party has performed its promises made in 1896.

"If you have disagreements with your management (and I am glad to hear that you haven't) party politics cannot settle them. When demagogues tell you they can, they are telling you something you know is not true (prolonged applause). No legislation can touch trouble of that kind. It is a question that has been with us through the centuries, in all ages and in all times. Such disagreements must be and can only be settled by the parties to the bargain. Those who go about saying politics has something to do with such matters are disturbers of the public peace.

"I have occupied all the time that I feel justified in taking. I feel that you are to-day to see and hear Senator Hanna, a gentleman who in the last session of Congress labored for your interests and for the interests of all the people of this great nation. I have always liked to come to Aetnaville. I have spoken here many times and I like your people. My prayer is that in the future you will enjoy prosperity in this valley. May God bless you all (applause). It is now my pleasure, my great pleasure to introduce Senator Hanna (great applause).

WARMLY RECEIVED.

As the senator arose and looked around upon the earnest upturned faces of the crowd the enthusiasm was pronounced and gave the lie direct to the assertion that the working people of the river front see in Mr. Hanna an enemy to organized labor.

Said Mr. Hanna:

"I am glad to have the privilege to appear before such an audience. You all know that the Democratic party and the Democratic press have been industriously engaged in the past year in calling me a 'labor crusher.' They have since the campaign opened asserted that I would not dare confront an audience of working people. Well, I'm here, boys—here to tell you some things; to tell you nothing but the truth. I am here to answer those charges, and I want you to believe me because I am telling the truth (applause).

"A 'labor crusher!' Why, my friends, I believe I was the first man in the state of Ohio, a large employer of labor, who recognized organized labor (hearty cheers). I will tell you about it. I was interested in the coal business back in '72 or '73. The National Coal Miners' Association was organized, with Mr. Sweeney as president and John James as secretary. We had had strikes in the Tuscarawas valley. The idea of the organizers of this union was that by having organizations of both the miners and the operators, working together in unison, these troubles would be settled amicably by arbitration. Mr. James, the secretary, came to me at Cleveland and asked if I would undertake the task of organizing the operators of the Tuscarawas valley. After looking over the constitution and by-laws of his organization I said that I would gladly undertake the task. I did it and we soon had a complete organization. I acted as president of the operators' association, and all difficulties that arose were settled to the satisfaction of both sides. I will tell you what made me a friend of organized labor. I found that labor is just as intelligent, just as able and just as honest in carrying out its promises as we were."

"THEIR TIME'S GONE."

At this point, some one who has been postered by the aspersions upon the friendliness of Hanna to labor, cried:

"Where's your Lewises now? Let them come out and ask questions."

"I will tell you," replied Senator Hanna, "we will give Lewis a chance another time."

But this didn't satisfy the man who had been so satisfactorily enlightened regarding Mr. Hanna and labor, and he got in the last word in this wise:

"They've had their chance; their time's gone now," a sally that evoked a burst of laughter from the crowd.

Continuing, Mr. Hanna said: "I may be pardoned for dwelling on these matters at such length because the campaign in this state has settled down to attacks upon me individually. There are three issues, as stated by an orator of the other side. They are: 'The tariff, free silver and Mark Hanna.' (Laughter and applause.)

"During the campaign of 1896 they did not dare to attack the character and personality of William McKinley (cheers); they did not dare to sling mud at McKinley. Why? Because they knew what we all know, because McKinley has always been the friend and supporter of the laboring man. Early in his career in politics he championed the cause of the common people; he has always been an advocate of the principles that have built up the great industries of this country.

"Therefore they chose poor me (laughter)."

A WONDERFUL PLATFORM.

Continuing, and speaking of that wonderful creation, the Chicago platform, Senator Hanna told his hearers confidentially that he knew the Popocracy would give "their old clothes" to get rid of that platform. After the result of 1896 and the large measure of prosperity that has followed the enactment of Republican tariff legislation they cannot expect the people of Ohio to support them on that platform. Such a proposition would be an insult to the people of Ohio.

Speaking of last fall's magnificent campaign of education, the senator said that the skeptic of '96 cannot fail to become the enthusiastic believer in 1897. These busy mills and busy farmers are object lessons that cannot fail to convince the people that the Republican policy is the best for them to adopt and stick to. They are arguments that cannot be answered from the Popocratic stump.

Only the dawn of the sun of prosperity has reached us now. When the Dingley bill was under consideration in Congress, every importer and exporter interested in the American market was busy shipping or receiving goods in anticipation of the passage of the bill. The result is that a tremendous amount of merchandise of every character affected by the tariff has accumulated in American warehouses, and this must be consumed before the Dingley bill will give the full measure of protection to American labor which it was intended to give. Within a few months these large importations will have become exhausted and then we will feel the bright noon-day light of the sun of prosperity undimmed by a single cloud. And it has come to stay if the people do their duty to themselves, their party and their country.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

The speaker next touched on the importance of the approaching election in Ohio. One vote in Belmont county may defeat a candidate for the general assembly; one legislator may make the assembly Democratic and insure the election of a Popocratic United States senator, and that senator may swing the United States senate into antagonism to President McKinley's administration and make it impossible for the Republican party to fulfil all its promises to the people.

"We have passed the Dingley bill with a Republican minority in the senate. One sound money Democrat and several of our erring brothers supported the measure, acknowledging that lack of free silver is not the trouble. But there are other measures that the Republican party is pledged to enact. We must pass an immigration bill that will protect the labor of the United States (cheers) from inroads by the tramp labor of Europe which comes to us in times of prosperity, accumulates money, and at the first sign of danger returns across the sea and lives on maccaroni until the danger is past. I am interested in a measure on this line and working to secure its passage. There are other important measures to be passed, and in order to enact these laws we must have a majority in each branch of Congress.

"Men of Belmont county, I appeal to your patriotism to sink personal differences; put them aside and remember only your duty to the party and its principles. Never mind who the candidates are. You are voting for principles this fall; voting for your homes, families and country, for your nation's honesty, integrity and honor; you are voting for the stars and stripes and against the red rag of anarchy (prolonged cheers).

Proceeding, the speaker referred to the coming to Ohio of Bryan, and said that as an Ohio man he welcomed him, but wondered how he would explain his predictions made along this valley last fall. If Mr. Bryan believed all that he told the people last fall, the speaker said he surely didn't know enough to be President of the United States.

At the conclusion of the Aetnaville speech, Senator Hanna was given an enthusiastic parting cheer. The speech made a fine impression. The party entered the carriages and proceeded to Bridgeport, where the next meeting of the afternoon was scheduled.

THE BRIDGEPORT MEETING.

The Union Opera House Filled to Overflowing at 3 O'clock.

Long before Senator Hanna and party reached the Union opera house in Bridgeport, the building was crowded with people and there were many outside who more than filled the hall to its capacity. Mr. J. C. Heinlein, former representative from Belmont county, was chairman of the meeting, and a large number of vice presidents occupied seats on the stage. Several Wheeling people were on the stage, including National Chairman N. B. Scott, Mr. George Wise, Councilman W. H. Haller, Mr. Hugh Etzler, Mr. B. S. McLure and others. When Senator Hanna and Congressman Danford appeared on the stage they were given a very warm greeting by the audience. City Committeeman Higgins introduced Mr. Heinlein as chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Heinlein said he took pleasure in introducing one to the audience who needed no introduction to the people of Belmont county, Captain Lorenzo Danford, representative in Congress from the over-the-river district. Mr. Danford was received with prolonged cheers.

Captain Danford said Mr. Hanna had talked straightaway for forty-five minutes at Aetnaville, and he would speak while the senator recovered his wind, an expression that caused a smile to pass over the senator's face.

Continuing, the captain said the Columbus platform of the Popocracy made silver at 16 to 1 the issue in this campaign, but since the 25th of July, when the Dingley bill passed, and after which the farmer has been getting ninety cents to $1 for his wheat, and twenty-five cents a pound for his wool, the mills getting orders ahead for six months and even a year, the coal strike ended, and people generally getting down to business—since then, in fact, the Popocracy has discovered that it must manufacture another issue in this campaign. "And," remarked Captain Danford, "we have that issue with us this afternoon in the person of Senator Hanna." (Laughter.)

NOT NECESSARY TO TALK.

"It is not necessary for me to talk. You have on all sides object lessons of the revival in business and industry. There is, in fact, no need to talk of changed conditions since last year. One year ago two-thirds of the labor of this valley was unemployed or working short time. To-day every mill save one in this valley is running on full time and with a full force, and with orders for six months. Your mines are mining all the coal that the railroads can transport to the lakes. The change since last year is a favorable one and the people rightly conclude it is caused by the change in the country's tariff policy.

"I remember when no party in Belmont county would dare to make a contest on the tariff for revenue only or free trade. Then the Democrats would send over to the grand old commonwealth of Pennsylvania and bring that great protectionist and Democrat, Samuel J. Randall, to help them out. It has been only within a few years that the Democracy of this section has been converted to the Gorman-Wilson theories. I predict there will not soon be a recurrence to that policy. Not within the next quarter of a century will a political party preach free wool to the farmers of Belmont county. Last year there was some trouble in talking to the farmers; they had become imbued with the 16 to 1 idea. Now there is no trouble in talking to the farmers of Ohio. They're all right. They're all with us that were ever with us. I predict they will do more for the Republican party next Tuesday than they did in Ohio last fall. Wool at fifteen cents and wool at twenty-five cents are plain propositions to the farmer.

Captain Danford then spoke of labor and politics.

"There never was a more bitter thing to the Popocratic politicians than the settlement of the late miners' strike. So with the closing of the mill below here. Thank God I belong to a party that is not trying to create differences between capital and labor, to a party that does not glory in disturbances of any kind. There are no capitalists here. There are not three men in Belmont county worth $100,000 each; not ten worth $50,000 apiece, nor fifty worth $10,000. When a man comes among you and talks of plutocracy and creates mill disturbances he is not your friend—he is your worst enemy."

Concluding, Congressman Danford said he had faith in Pease township, which gave the banner McKinley majority of 760 last fall.

SENATOR HANNA SPEAKS.

Chairman Heinlein next introduced Senator Hanna, paying a high tribute to his magnificent generalship and management of the campaign of 1896. His work in that campaign earned for him his recent appointment as United States senator, and his work in Congress earns the gratitude of his constituents and a re-election this fall.

Senator Hanna received an enthusiastic welcome. He said:

"My Democratic critics have said that in my attempts to entertain the people of Ohio I have talked too much about myself. My friend Danford has just let me out by announcing that the campaign in Ohio has narrowed down to one issue—Mark Hanna (applause and laughter). I therefore feel encouraged to continue talking about myself.

"I am glad to stand before an audience of working people, just to show that I have no horns (laughter). I am glad, too, because the people have been told that I would not dare to face workingmen. I am not afraid to stand in the presence of any American citizen or any American audience, because I stand not as the representative of my own personality, but for the political principles for which I have worked during an entire lifetime.

"If one-half of what the Democratic papers say of me is true I am a very wicked fellow (laughter). I am blamed for having left my business, laying aside my own affairs, and devoting myself to my friend McKinley and the principles he represents, and because I know my own heart better than the Cincinnati Enquirer can read it. If devotion to Mr. McKinley and these principles constitute wickedness then I am a very wicked man (applause). In 1894 and 1895 I thought that unless something was done to change the current this nation would soon become bankrupt. One thing I knew, William McKinley was nearer to the hearts of the people than any other. I knew that the common people of the United States had more confidence in him than in any other. I confess I did devote my time and did all I could to secure for William McKinley the Republican Presidential nomination. Whether we made a mistake in nominating and electing him depends upon the election this fall. We have made a mistake if we do not hold up McKinley's hand and strengthen his administration. It is treachery to refuse him our further support. A demand is made on you to support the administration and I do not think Ohio will shirk the demand."

The remainder of Senator Hanna's speech was on the lines of those at Aetnaville and the Laughlin mills.

HANNA'S EMPLOYES

Again Come out and Denounce the Baseless Assertion of Mistreatment.

Senator Hann's employes continue to express their belief in his fairness and courtesy in dealing with labor. Fifty men employed at the Lorain street shops of the Cleveland City Railway Company adopted the following, and caused its publication:

"We, the undersigned, as employes of the Cleveland City Railway Company, at Lorain street shops, wish to go on record as emphatically denying the statements made by Mr. Hanna's enemies that he is a crusher of labor. Many of us have been in the employ of Mr. Hanna many years, and can say from personal knowledge that such stories are absolutely false, having no foundation whatever. We consider him our friend, notwithstanding some of our number may not agree with him politically."

Mr. Hanna has also received a letter signed by 600 men employed in Hamilton, Chapin and Ludington mines in the Lake Superior iron district, in which they say: "We, the undersigned, your employes, working in the Hamilton, Chapin and Ludington mines, have read the numerous charges printed against you in several papers, to the effect that you were a labor crusher; to contradict the charges in question and to assure you of our moral support and sympathy, and to express our sincere wishes for your success, we do voluntarily attach our names, knowing that the charges made are false."

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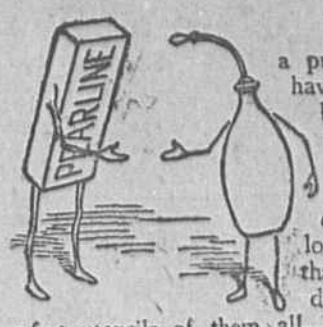

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March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

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