

# WILLMAR TRIBUNE.

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OFFICE IN GILGER BLOCK.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1896.

## PEOPLES' TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**WILLIAM J. BRYAN,**

OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**THOMAS E. WATSON,**

OF GEORGIA.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, 7TH DIST.

**EDWINE E. LOMMEN,**

OF POLK COUNTY.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor.

**JOHN LIND,**

of Brown County.

For Lieut. Governor.

**J. M. BOWLER,**

of Renville County.

For Secretary of State.

**JULIUS S. HEINRICHS,**

of Hennepin County.

For State Treasurer.

**ALEXANDER MCKINNON,**

of Polk County.

For Attorney General.

**JOHN A. KEYES,**

of St. Louis County.

## THAT ARTICLE.

Our article in last week's TRIBUNE "Prepare for battle" seems to have caused more than usual flurry among our contemporaries here in the county. The Argus takes some clauses of a sentence and presents them in display type with fringed border etc., etc. and elsewhere makes whole columns of its usual able comments and so forth. The Gazette refers to it in several places and assumes the startling news that it is discussed on the streets by friends and foes, and that the disputants are unable to decide just where C. J. stands politically and so on.

Now while we feel highly complimented by all this attention to anything that the Willmar TRIBUNE may contain from our pen, we can assure our fellow citizens friend and foe alike, that they need not worry over our political course. We have our eyes on the compass, the map is before us, and we are sailing right ahead let squalls and cyclones blow from which ever direction they may.

We want to impress on our old party brethren that a populist editor can always afford to be frank, fair, and above board in what he has to say for his cause, in fact he cannot afford to be otherwise. We are not out to try to deceive the people even for the sake of party advantage. We are soliciting recruits for our army to be sure, but we want intelligent and loyal soldiers. And we want our men to understand the nature of the contest we are engaged in. We are not enlisting men for a three months campaign but to serve to the end of the war.

We think we fully realize the critical situation of the business conditions of our country. Our business is done on borrowed capital. Our people as a mass, only owns an equity in the wealth of the country. Just how to save that equity to our property holders is the question involved in the political issue. We populists have formulated principles and measures, which if carried out will, we believe, enable the American people to resume business again on a paying basis, and thus enable them in time to gain industrial and business independence of the money power of the country.

But now comes the money power and says that if we succeed in carrying out our principles we shall be forced to the wall at once.

Now we admit the force of this argument. It is no use to ignore it. We understand that prudence dictates cool and deliberate action to extricate the American people from this domination of Wall street. Now if the Republican party had any policy that looked to the liberation of our debt fettered people and business, be it ever so remote, we should be willing to consider it with due deliberation. But as nothing of the kind is offered, but only a continuation of present conditions in an ever aggravated form, we see no hope there. It seems to us too humiliating for an American citizen to be coerced in this way to support policies and measures of government that our best judgment condemn. And it seems to us that no American citizen, even to gain party advantage, should rejoice in a victory gained by such means.

We are in favor of radical measures of relief. But as the whole business fabric of the nation is involved, it is a grave question in our mind whether the people, that is a majority of them, are ready for this. It remains to be seen whether the people have suffered long enough to be willing to suffer the shock and pain of the operation to have it done now. The statesman that can suggest the best and safest remedy for the liberation of the American people from this bondage of debt to Wall street, is the Moses that this country wants.

But our simple statement of this debt slavery of the American people to the money power seems to have disturbed the minds of some of our good people here about. Some populists dropped their heads and said: "The Doctor has scared the people to vote for Wall street;" and some republicans became jubilant and said, "Yes, that's so. We will be the gainers."

Both are mistaken. The populist that will run because of the truth is not worthy of the name. And the republican that will rejoice because the American people are in a condition to be coerced by the money power to vote as it dictates, is a poor specimen of an American citizen. And he admits the whole contention of the populist: That we are ruled by the money power. He admits, that the fear of a panic, is the motive that sways the people to vote the republican ticket. The cancer that eats at the vitals of this nation is indelible. Nothing more and nothing less.

How shall it be cured? The populist doctor advises a surgical operation of a radical nature. Cut out the cancer, let the consequences be what they may. And do it now. The republican doctor wants palliative measures; wants confidence cure, and time. He says that the populist plan will endanger the life of the patient. But he himself offers no cure, only a prolongation of life in any events.

Now we hold, the same as in a surgical case, that the patient—the American people—should be confronted with all the facts in the case and then be allowed to say that plan of treatment he prefers. If the American people wants a real and lasting cure for debt disease, although it may and likely will hurt during the operation, we populists have got it.

If on the other hand the American people are afraid of an operation let them employ Doctor Republican with his confidence medicine, that is all we have to say.

We are holding the banner of populism aloft, for we believe that our party has the principles that must be carried out in any event before things can get permanently better.

But let us have a free and fair discussion how best to save this country from the present disaster and business ruin, and not simply political party animosities during the coming campaign.

doubtless will be verified if the country turns over the reins of government to Bryan and his forces. But fortunately no such calamity is even remotely probable. McKinley will be elected, and the date of his election will be the commencement of an era of general prosperity throughout this fair country.—Willmar Gazette.

We ask every reader of the TRIBUNE and Gazette to chalk down Bro. Crosby's prediction "that the date of McKinley's election will be the commencement of an era of prosperity throughout this fair country." Two years ago Bro. Crosby predicted the same thing in the event of a republican victory. You may be right this time Bro. Crosby, but in view of your former record as a prophet, we lack faith in your prophecy.

C. J.

## INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT WILL BE FORCED BY BRYAN'S ELECTION.

Dr. Otto Arendt, the well-known German bimetalist, says in an article contributed to the New York Journal:

"The people of the United States have never been called upon to decide a question so important as that of the coming presidential election.

Persons and parties do not count at all in this campaign—the great, fundamental principles of modern national life are at stake. Shall these be upheld or shall they be trampled under foot? This is the all-absorbing question.

Europe, the mighty grandparent of the young Colossus, feels in her old bones that the ballot boxes which are soon to be set up in the cities, villages and hamlets of America will speak the destinies of her leading nation.

Look at the two sides and mark the striking contrasts. McKinley and his votaries representing the party of so-called "honest money" and dishonest profits, the party of trusts and monopolies, the party that brought the pillage of national resources for the benefit of capital to a fine point and into method on the one side.

Their opponents we find under the proud banner of Bryan. These are the productive classes—workingmen and farmers who refuse to permit themselves to be bled in future for cause of the gold standard.

European bimetalists who have been fighting the gold standard for many years past regard international bimetalism as the true solution of the questions involved.

My own views on that subject I have laid down in an essay published in the June issue of the North America Review, when I gave it as my opinion that the question of free silver should be settled only after an international agreement regarding the relative values of gold and silver had been arrived at; for at that time I took it for granted that both parties would favor silver in their platforms, though not to the extent of free coinage.

With respect to the possible candidates, bimetalists, taking McKinley to be a thorough silver man, certainly regarded him with much favor.

What sad disappointment, however, came with the St. Louis convention? It was obvious that the spirit of that convention was inspired by Wall street while McKinley himself deserted the people's cause and closed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with all-grasping capital.

Heaven high above him, unfettered, unmercenary, rose Bryan, who at once gained the respect and sympathies of bimetalists the world over.

If I were an American citizen I would unhesitatingly vote for the people's champion. A free coinage president appears to me less evil than a stock exchange president, who should walk in Cleveland's footsteps. There are superficial people in this and other countries who imagine that if Bryan is elected in November free silver coinage will begin next March. They forget that Congress must finally decide the question. Even should President Bryan, as will be most probable, call an extra session, it would take several months before free silver coinage would be legalized.

It is fully appreciated in Europe that free coinage would prove a more formidable menace than the proposed suspension of the Bland and Sherman acts. European financiers and monopolists have had a taste of the fluctuations in American values, and fear them more than even McKinley's prohibitive tariff.

America offers us the tantalizing alternative between a prohibitive tariff and a silver standard. But our money monopolists in this case harvest the storm where they have been sowing the wind. Their long continued opposition to international bimetalism is on the eve of receiving its proper retribution. Bryan's victory will no doubt prepare the way for an international agreement.

Should Bryan be elected, we the bimetalists would gain formidable allies, while American bankers would certainly do all in their power to forestall the depreciation of American values by backing our cause of international bimetalism.

Now as to the prospects of Europe. The possessors of American values, fearing depreciation, would influence the bourse to such an extent as to cause capital to consider its attitude toward bimetalism, whereupon the European governments may be obliged to adopt bimetalism in order to restore confidence and equality.

All Europe has formerly declared that bimetalism shall not be introduced without Britain's co-operation. The English cabinet at Balfour's instigation decided on March 17 that nothing should interfere with the gold standard. Balfour represents the remarkable and questionable view that no change of coinage should be imposed on financial men. In other words, the world of finance rules—the thief is jailor.

Balfour waits and and hopes patiently for the bimetallic conversion of London. The famous debate of March 17 has clearly shown what is thought of the question in the city. The shylock standpoint was never presented with more brutal effrontery than by Harcourt. The American silver party will find Harcourt's speech their best campaign document. A producer who reads this speech and does not vote for Bryan cuts his own throat. In order to prevent some of this moral suicide I quote a few characteristic phrases. Said the leader of the English Liberals:

"England has been called the land of shylocks. Nobody who was present will forget the memorable speech, delivered by Mr. Gladstone in this house on the same question, in which he submitted to the world's ridicule the proposition that this land of money lenders should go from country to country hat in hand begging that we should be paid ten shillings for a pound.

"This is practically the goal to which bimetalism would lead us, (Hear, hear.) Of course we are told that we shall receive more money. The truth is that we are paid not in gold but in goods. It is out of this merchandise that our people make their living, and now it is expected of us that we shall go around the world begging that we shall receive less merchandise for our gold. Can anything more ridiculous be suggested? (Hear, hear.) We, who have lent hundreds, nay, thousands of millions to foreign nations, shall ask them that for this money they shall give us less in return than we now receive. (Hear.)"

With this speech Shylock Harcourt had laid bare the kernel of the whole matter. Shall producers pay double value in goods or not? The English creditor grows rich, while his American victim goes to ruin.

When once it becomes fully understood in London that Bryan is bound to enact the free silver coinage, without the permission of the stock exchange, will not the fear of the decrease of American values brings about the city's conversion? Then Balfour will follow the bimetallic convictions and in that case all Europe is conquered.

It is self-evident that the American people desire to be as independent of the manipulators of the bourses of New York and Chicago as they must be absolutely free of the conditions that govern speculation in Berlin and London. So-called silver fanaticism, of which we hear so much, is really but a protest against shady bourse manipulations that threaten the small man year in and year out.

The American silver party, if it means to do its fully duty, must not be content to break the gold monopoly, but must also put an end to the fluctuations of the value of silver. This should be accomplished as follows: Immediately after Bryan resumes his office the government of the United States should ask the powers of Europe whether they desire a mutual understanding with reference to free coinage.

The powers will not be long in formulating requests and submitting propositions, by whose adoption all contracting parties will gain. Thus it may come about that international bimetalism and the best possible solution of the financial and economical problems of the day will be the ultimate results of Bryan's and the peoples victory.

But how should it be should McKinley be elected? Nothing could act more disastrously on the American standard. Only Bryan can save the American standard by an international understanding.

The honest money party overlooks the fact that the present American standard is endangered more by causes emanating from itself than by Bryan. It is true that the banks are just now heaping up the coin of the treasury, and, contrary to their usual ways without compensation.

This may proceed for some time, but should McKinley be well installed, they will remember the nice little profits of the Cleveland bond issues and "get even."

Does anyone believe that Wall street gives up its gold so unselfishly? The aim is to keep up the single standard, for should November pronounce its doom, silver would, as money, be decidedly "sunder" than paper with a gold premium.

How will McKinley seek to combat the chronic standard crisis? With a protective tariff?

In case a protective tariff shall be enforced, the income of the government will be lessened, since the imports will be reduced. Look, then, also, as under Cleveland, for another syndicate which will be asked to play the guardian angel role over the standard, and the American people will contribute more millions for the redemption of currency, thus playing into the hands of the money lenders and lowering the prices of all products.

Bryan has a money program, but how is McKinley? With the simple promise to maintain this gold value of the standard nothing can be effected. By what means can this be done? McKinley and his party must confess that the only means acceptable to the American people would be international bimetalism.

The sound money party, therefore, cannot save the gold standard. If McKinley be victorious, it is doomed. Unless prohibitive tariff bugaboo will bring Europe to terms with us, the alternative is McKinley tariff or Bryan free silver, in America it is McKinley coercion or Bryan silver. "Incidit in Scyllam qui vult evitare Charybdis."

This is silver revenge!

It is really edifying to see how our European capitalistic free trade and gold press raves over the arch tariff fiend, McKinley. You see, on this side of the Atlantic the silver question is recognized as paramount by capitalism. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan has the sympathies of the producing classes of all European lands in this campaign.

You are fighting the battle of labor against the bourse, the battle of the farmer against the speculator.

The victory of Bryan will be the beginning of the peaceful solution of the social questions, not through utopian revolutionary schemes. But through a healthy economic policy for the

maintenance and strengthening of the working and producing classes.

OTTO ARENDT.

## DID NOT VOTE FOR THE CAPITOL BILL.

CROOKSTON, MINN., Sept. 1.

To the Willmar Tribune:  
A clipping from the Atwater Press has been sent me in which I am falsely charged with voting for the capitol bill. The editor says:

"In looking up the records of the capitol legislation we find that the would-be congressman, Lommen, was one of the men who made it possible for the St. Paul gang to foist a debt estimated at the gigantic sum of \$10,000,000 upon the people of Minnesota, with which to build a new capitol. In this matter Lommen was a traitor to the people he represented, as well as to the people of the entire state. He not only voted for the measure himself, but he traded the votes he controlled, to the St. Paul gang, and in return they passed a bill for Lommen appropriating \$100,000 with which to drain the Red River Valley."

On pages 719 and 720 of the of the Senate Journal of 1893 will be found the record of the vote whereby A. F. No. 694. "A bill for an Act to Provide a New Capitol for the State of Minnesota." Those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Allen, Ayers, Barr, Bill, Burkhardt, Dougherty, Davis, Day, Dean, Dedon, Eaton, Erickson, Geissel, Hammer, Keller, Kelly, Keister, LaDue, Lincoln, Little, McHale, McMillan, Mayo, Mott, Nelson, O'Brien, Peterson, S. D., Sauborn, Smith, E. R., Smith John Day, Stevens, Stockton, Tawny and Wood.

Those voting in the negative were, Messrs. Borchert, Brown, Canestorp, Craig, Crandall, Craven, Donnelly, Glader, Graffe, Guderian, Hompe, Leavitt, LOMMEN, March, Morse, Peterson J. W., Philips, Probstfield, Sevaton and Sheisguth.

Now while I did not vote for the bill, I had many requests to do so from my constituents, who were afraid we could not pass the Red River Valley Drainage Bill. When the Editor of the Press, says I traded votes to secure the passage of the drainage bill, he is not telling the truth. The drainage bill passed the Senate under a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 42 to 3. Later it passed the House by a vote of 85 to 5.

The United States had granted to the State certain swamp lands, for the purpose of reclaiming the wet lands of the State. In the Red River Valley where 275,000 acres of these lands, most of them had been misappropriated by the state, by giving them to railroad corporations. We asked as a matter of justice for an appropriation on these grounds. The demand for this act was general among the citizens of this valley, and the members of the legislature from this section, regardless of party, worked faithfully for its passage. The beneficial results have been so apparent, that Gov. Nelson went through the valley claiming the principal credit of the bill. If those who voted for the capitol bill were dishonest traitors, the "Atwater Press" should devote its attention to those members of its own party who voted for it.

The majority of those who voted for the capitol bill were republicans, and as Governor Nelson signed it, they would all come under the ban of the "Atwater Press."

It comes with poor grace for those to cry "traitor," who are trying to fasten upon the people the British gold standard, a system which has cost this nation more money than all its wars, and plunged the people hopelessly into debt; offering no relief or hope for the future, but the pauperism and serfdom of the "enlightened" gold standard countries of Europe.

E. E. LOMMEN.

"We want to see the defeat of the Chicago ticket and we shall try to draw as many voters as we can from it. Of course we shall find no fault with those of our friends who cast a straight vote for McKinley."—Ex-Secretary Fairchild.

That's the way the present administration feels. They have no time for the new-born democratic party but have organized a Republican Aid Society with

Palmer at the head to further the interests of McKinley and the syndicates.

There was some dispute regarding the taxation of the banks, occasioned by the remarks Mr. J. L. Towley. We have secured the report of the State Auditor and find that in the year 1893 the banks of Kandiyohi county were assessed as follows:  
Moneys of banks, bankers, brokers and stock jobbers.....\$ 1,756.00  
Credits of banks bankers, brokers or stock jobbers..... 16,942.00  
Shares of bank stocks, 127,052.00

The paper from which the speaker quoted had omitted the item of "Shares of Bank Stock," and as his statement was taken by many to mean the total amount assessed against the bankers the figures were ridiculously low. What complicated the matter was that Meeker county banks for that year are assessed under the first item for \$135,324, but we find that there is no assessment under the head of "Shares of Bank Stock," which explains the big difference between the two items of the two counties

We heard a man say the other day that the price of provisions cut no figure with him, as he was a single man and had to pay just so much per week for board anyway. He was a farm laborer and we asked him if he did not find it considerably harder to find employment now on the farm than he did when the farmer got more for his products and if in that way it did not effect him. It is strange to see men reason from such selfish standpoints.—Littlefield News-Ledger.

If we understand Bro. Joubert rightly, he first depreciates this young man's notions that high priced provisions will not injure him, and afterwards shows him that high-priced farm products is what he wants to insure him employment. This young man should replied that high-priced farm products meant high-priced provisions, and that he was willing to give the farmer living prices when by so doing he received more work and more pay in return. How can Bro. Joubert expect to win by making such double-faced statements. Either he must decide that cheap provisions is what will help the country most and that the prosperity of the farmers is a secondary matter (as England has done), or decide that the country will be most prosperous when the farmers, who are the basis of all wealth, are prospering.

The Gazette and Argus last week published a list of wealthy men who are supposed to be behind Bryan's campaign, and the list is headed by two estates of California. The most laughable part of the article, and it fully upsets the whole absurd fake, is that it is claimed that under free coinage these men could have their entire holdings, consisting of what ever they might in the way of property, converted into money worth twice the present value of their "holdings." Free coinage of estates! Isn't it fun to watch these frantic gold men tangle themselves up?

Every farmer should read the article on the next page. The illustrations bear no relation to the text, but are reproduced from eastern newspapers to illustrate the eastern ideas of the western farmers.

If you want a change of administration which will be a change in fact and not only in name, vote for Bryan. The Republicans are pledged to continue the financial policy of Cleveland.

## To Fight the New Capital.

Notice to the taxpayers of the County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota: We, the undersigned, at a mass-meeting held May 23rd, 1896, at the school house No. 81 were duly elected a board of trustees, to take subscriptions for a fund and also employ an attorney and start a law suit in the names of some taxpayers in the county, to stop the building of a second State Capitol at St. Paul upon the grounds that St. Paul is only the temporary seat of government to the state, and that the legal seat of the state government is not the land granted by congress for a seat of government to the state. We have already employed for this work an attorney and in order to pay him we must have money. We therefore ask each and every taxpayer who should see this notice to be kind enough to contribute his mite and thus help the good work along. Contributions may be sent to the editor of the paper in which this notice appears so that acknowledgment of such receipts can be made in the paper. Dated this 24th day of July A. D. 1896.

OLE A. LARSON, President;  
JOHN J. VICK, Treasurer;  
JOHN E. FLECKNER, Secretary.