

THE DAILY GLOBE

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. PAUL.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON Sept. 15.—Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota, North and South Dakota—Fair; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair; southwesterly winds.

Montana—Fair; warmer; southeasterly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

Table with 3 columns: Place, Temp. Place, Temp. St. Paul, 64; Minneapolis, 64; Duluth, 68; Buffalo, 70-78; Boston, 58-60; Helena, 58-72; Cheyenne, 58-72; Edmonton, 58-72; St. Louis, 64-68; Prince Albert, 64-68; Calgary, 64-68; Swift Current, 64-68; Qu'Appelle, 64-68.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.15; thermometer, 66; relative humidity, 76; wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 71; minimum thermometer, 61; daily range, 10; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, trace.

RIVER AT S. A. M.

Table with 3 columns: Gauge, Danger, Height of Reading, Water, Change. Duluth, 10.1, 1.4, 0.1; Lavenport, 10.1, 0.5, 0.0; St. Louis, 30.0, 0.5, 0.0.

*Miss—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

MORE SLUSH.

Mr. Bryan, having got away from the interval of sober reflection that overtook him on Labor day, is pouring out again to St. Louis audiences the watery stuff that he has dealt in liberally in his "rear platform" circuit around the country. Listen to him. Speaking of the financial question, he says:

I assume, in the first place, that every American citizen is content to form an opinion upon this issue. There is no question which can come before the American people which is too deep for the American people themselves. There is no question which must be submitted to a particular class of people. The Creator did not make any class of the people to think for the rest of the people.

This reminds us of the campaign in which Mr. J. Sloot Fassett tried to gain votes in New York by taking off his coat, while on the platform delivering a speech, and calling for a glass of beer, in order to show that he was himself one of the horny-handed and in full sympathy with their customs. He simply disgusted every sensible and right-thinking workman in his audience, and that performance cost him a good many thousand votes. This rot, with which Mr. Bryan tries to flatter and cajole his audiences, can affect only the most ignorant. It is an open insult to every man of even ordinary intelligence among them.

The money question is an economic question. It is a question to be investigated and passed upon by scientific methods after the most careful study of history and experience. Suppose Mr. Bryan had told his audience that every man of them was as competent as anybody else to calculate the orbit of a comet, or to furnish from his own computations the date of the next solar eclipse. Suppose he had said that the great American people are perfectly competent to obtain electricity direct from coal without the intervention of steam. Suppose he had said that it is a denial of equality to assume that one American sovereign knows better than another how to run a locomotive or a typesetting machine or a dynamo. His hearers would have hooted at him for plastering over them such a particularly imbecile form of flattery as this. Yet we are told that there was "great applause" when he made a statement precisely parallel and just as ridiculous, to the effect that any old intelligence can solve the financial question off-hand. Leaving out of the question the possibility of Mr. Bryan's election, it is a sorry and humiliating spectacle to have a man who can talk like this even running for the presidency, and making us ridiculous in the eyes of all sensible men at home and abroad.

GIVING THEM ROPE.

The policy followed by the Democrats of New York state is in line with that of every other state, as far as we are aware, except Connecticut. This is to allow the supporters of the Chicago platform and nominees to take charge, for this occasion, of the local campaign without serious opposition. This is not because they are in a majority. They are so, of course, in the Southern and some of the Western states. But everybody knows that the Democratic party of New York state contains five sound money men today for every one who believes in or would vote for the free coinage of silver. It follows that, if the sound money Democrats so desired, they could run the state convention at their pleasure. For example, no one doubts for one moment that if Senator Hill and Mr. Sheehan and Bourke Cockran and John R. Fellows, and a number of others who are powerful in state politics and have declared themselves in favor of honest money, should make the effort, they could control the state convention. The same situation was shown in Pennsylvania, where it was found, when the convention that met at Allentown, declared for sound money and adjourned until after the Chicago convention, had reassembled at Harrisburg, that only one-third of the original delegates were present. The balance had deliberately absented themselves in order that they might not be embarrassed by having either to come out for Bryan and free silver, or turn the organization of the Democratic party against the candidates who are now masquerading under its name. This is the policy of giving them rope enough to hang themselves.

For ourselves, we do not think that the policy is a wise one. The National Democracy has come to stay. It represents the principles that these men really believe. It is the party of the future. It is going to be in power in this country by the end of the century. It would be much better, in our opinion, if the political managers in New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and a score of other states in

which the sound money Democrats are a majority, had taken charge of the party organization, declared for Palmer and Buckner and let the silver men go if they would. Of course, we understand why this policy was not pursued. These sound money Democrats know that Mr. Bryan is going to be beaten in November by a majority so phenomenal that you will not be able to find a Democrat willing to confess that he voted for him. They reason that it is better to leave the party organization intact and merely withdraw from its councils for one campaign. They are going to vote for Palmer or McKinley, according to their convictions of what is best for the nation, and then they will reassert themselves and endeavor to bring back the great Democratic party to first principles. You will not hear any more about free silver in Democratic state conventions in the East one or two years from now than you will about secession.

The objection to this policy and the difficulty with which it will meet is that it will be impossible in a large number of states to rehabilitate the Democracy under that name after its complete fusion with Populism. There is no Democratic party in a good part of the West today. Nothing is left of it but a lump in the stomach of Populism. The Democrats who have accepted the People's party doctrine as to money and law and order will stay with them. Those who have not will turn naturally to the National Democracy and be faithful to it. The reorganization of party lines that will eventually take place after this campaign will find in the field three parties only contending for supremacy; the National Democratic, the Republican and the People's party. It would tend to clear the air and to facilitate the rearrangement of the great states that are sure to align themselves with the National Democracy later on were placed in their proper relations to it today. The policy of the New York leaders is one only of postponing what is sure to come. Free silver is going to be beaten badly enough, whether you give it rope or not. The rallying of all Democratic forces about the National Democratic standard is what we have to look to for the future, and that, to our mind, can be promoted and expedited most by supporting its ticket openly and unhesitatingly in this campaign.

NOT A DISCOVERY.

In a letter which we publish elsewhere, Mr. George H. Claggett announces that he has made a wonderful discovery to the effect that the Globe has "admitted" that value is determined by mental appreciation and measured by human desire. If Mr. Claggett had read his Globe as carefully as he ought to have done in the past, he would know that this is neither an admission nor a new thing. It has formed the subject of more than one article in our columns in the past, because it is the fundamental idea from which we must start before we get at correct notions of value in any sense. Mr. Claggett reminds us of another correspondent who wrote to us recently in great glee to the effect that we had "admitted" that there is no such thing as "intrinsic value," whereas the Globe has urged repeatedly, for months past, this conclusion of the best economic thought upon the people.

If our correspondent had studied the definitions of political economy and its fundamentals more carefully, also, he would not have confused the terms "value" and "prices" as he does. He mixes these terms up in complete confusion. Supply and demand do not create value, nor has anybody versed in political economy ever dreamed of such a thing. Value is fixed, first, by the desire of people to possess certain commodities. This desire, being a part of demand, then operates with supply to fix prices. Mr. Claggett should get the relation of these terms clear in his mind to begin with. He should next consider that the mental appreciation or desire which determines values must be general and not individual. It is the mental appreciation of all the people who have anything to do with a given commodity, who produce it, or buy it or sell it, or exchange anything else for it, taken as an aggregate, that determines its value. The opinion of one man cannot do it. Neither can the opinion of one nation fix the value of a commodity dealt in by all the nations. Furthermore, a law passed by a political body is so far from representing the actual mental condition of the community itself that to speak of it as such is absurd. For instance, we have a law in this state forbidding the sale of intoxicants on Sundays, and most of our cities have local ordinances providing that the saloons shall be closed. These are not enforced because the sentiment of the community does not demand it. The real mental state of the republic rises superior in thousands of instances to formal statutes.

HOW MANY FARMERS?

To the Editor of the Globe. Please inform me through your columns what proportion of the voters of the United States are farmers. —D. H. Keefe, St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 14, 1896.

The statistics of the census of 1890 are very faulty on this point, as on most others. In 1890, out of a population of 56,600,000, 17,400,000 were engaged in gainful occupation. Of these 44 per cent were employed in agriculture. The number of males above the age of twenty-one was 12,830,249. By 1890 the number of males of voting age had increased to 16,940,311. The number of male "agricultural laborers" is returned in 1890 as 2,555,957. But besides this there are 5,055,130 listed as "farmers, planters and owners." If we had had a decent census in 1890, instead of the Porter job, it would have shown from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 farmer voters, as nearly as we can estimate from the above figures.

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To the Editor of the Globe. Will you kindly answer the following: 1. What states elect United States senators the coming winter? 2. In substance, what was the "force bill"? —Reader.

Dumont, Minn., Sept. 15.

1. Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. Louisiana and Iowa elected senators in their last legislatures. 2. The original force bill of 1871 provided for the appointment by the federal circuit judges, on the petition of citizens, of supervisors of election to attend all registrations and elections where representatives in congress were chosen, challenge persons offering themselves for registration or voting, make lists of voters; for the appointment of a chief supervisor in each district, from among the court commissioners in each judicial district; required the federal marshal to appoint special deputies at the request of the supervisors to attend and protect them and prevent fraudulent registration and voting; authorized the chief supervisor to investigate all cases of suspected illegal registration and voting, and required reports to be made to and filed with the clerk of the house of representatives. Supervisors and marshals were authorized to make arrests and take the prisoners before a court commissioner, judge or court for examination. Severe punishment by fine and imprisonment was provided for resistance to the supervisors or marshals, or for refusing to answer questions put during the verification of any list of registration or voters. The president was authorized to use the army or navy in enforcing the execution of the law. A bill was introduced in the senate in the Fifty-first congress by Senator Lodge, the purpose of which was to place elections in the South in control of federal officers, but it was defeated in the senate by a small majority. Senator Washburn, of this state, being one of the few Republicans who voted against it.

HOW MANY FARMERS?

To the Editor of the Globe. Please inform me through your columns what proportion of the voters of the United States are farmers. —D. H. Keefe, St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 14, 1896.

The statistics of the census of 1890 are very faulty on this point, as on most others. In 1890, out of a population of 56,600,000, 17,400,000 were engaged in gainful occupation. Of these 44 per cent were employed in agriculture. The number of males above the age of twenty-one was 12,830,249. By 1890 the number of males of voting age had increased to 16,940,311. The number of male "agricultural laborers" is returned in 1890 as 2,555,957. But besides this there are 5,055,130 listed as "farmers, planters and owners." If we had had a decent census in 1890, instead of the Porter job, it would have shown from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 farmer voters, as nearly as we can estimate from the above figures.

TO KEEP OUT OF IT.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS WILL NOT INVADE THE STATE GUERNANTONAL FIELD.

WILL NOMINATE ELECTORS.

THESE WILL BE PUT ON THE TICKET BY MEANS OF PETITIONS.

INTERESTING GRIFF OF POLITICS.

Republicans Who Desired Postponement of County Conventions Turned Down.

At a meeting of the state central committee of the National Democrats yesterday it was decided to abandon the idea of naming a state ticket. While there were members of the committee who favored such a step in the opinion of the majority it was not advisable. It was further decided not to interfere with the congressional situation by naming a candidate in any of the districts. However, the committee unanimously agreed to name an electoral ticket, and this was done. The names of those chosen were