SENATORS FALL

MONEY POWER RULES REPUBLICANS.

SEN. ALLEN STANDS FIRM

WHILE REPUBLICANS SLUM-BER, ALLEN FIGHTS.

Description of the Wind-up of the Final Struggle in the Senate Over the Cuban Resolutions --- Some Facts the People Should Know.

Washington, D. C., April 25 .- For many days the opposition to the republican party in congress, which was moving heaven and earth to fasten upon the plucky little republic of Cuba a Spanish gold bonded indebtedness of about 500 million dollars, a most stubborn and successful fight had been made. But at the very time when the battle had been won the few republicans who broke over the party traces and joined in the fight with the populists and democrats to prevent the hellish crime were whipped back into line by the party managers and by their votes declared that Cuba could not be free unless the 500 millions of Spanish gold bonds are paid.

Senator Allen, like he has always been since he first took his seat in the senate, when the great crisis was reached was unshaken in his purpose of right, When the republican senators who had heretofore pledged their faith, their onor and their undying determination to recognize the republic of Cuba began to falter and cringe before the Spanish gold bond agents, the Washington Post, a republican paper, said:

Allen, the gigantic, Websterlan-faced populist of Nebraska, the man who talked once for fifteen hours on stretch, did not grow weary. When Senator Davis moved that the senate agree to a further conference asked by the house, Allen came down before the footlights and delivered a monologue, which showed his determination unsubyield to the last demand of the house, he wanted new conferees elected by the senate, and proposed that program. Incidentally he remarked that there was a scheme to saddle the Cubans with \$500,darkly hinted at other dubious things which were back of the refusal of to recognize independence. He took up the wheih the republican senators had laid down, and waved it with renewed

Around his towering form only twenty-eight senators rallied. Forty-nine of them refused to support his motion, and the conference asked for by the house was agreed to. Senators Davis, Foraker and Morgan were reappointed conferees, and forthwith they went to do battle with the three members of the house committee. Several hours had passed while the changing scenes were being enacted, and it was now almost midnight. From the windows of the capitol the starlike points of light which had made the city beneath seem like a bit of inverted sky, were fast disappearing, and told of rest and sleep. In the capitol, however, there was nei-ther quiet nor calm. All was excite-It was the prelude to war, and

the ending of an historical day.

The conferees resumed their struggle and both houses waited for the result. In describing the conditions as they were in the final hours of the struggle the Washington Post said:

Signs of disintegration appeared in the senate. face of Elkins bore a cheerful smile. The conservatives will win, he said, have no power to take that out of our as he passed through the lobby. A moment later his prediction was found to be based on fact. The ten republicans Mr. Spooner—If that were true, then who had stood out for recognition of Cuban independence began to weaken. They conferred and agreed to surren-

Over in the house where the republicans had also been whippe dinto line a short description of one little scene lifts the curtain and allows a view of the monopoly slavery that exists there all the time. The Washington Post again says:

The scenes now shifted rapidly, Once again to the house side of the capitol, under the brilliantly-lighted rotunda, through the corridors throbbing with an anxious crowd, into the hall of

"Speaker Reed leaned his ponderous form over his desk, smiling in cherubic fashion upon two score of members who had gathered around him to learn their course of action in the latest de velopment. Many members were for yielding to the senate on the question of the reinsertion of the two words another round with the senate, asserting that that body could not hold out much longer. The democrats sat quietly and watched the conferences with the speaker. McMillin-the next governor of Tenessee-added a touch of comedy by suggesting that there was so much disorder in the house that the members could not hear what was being said at the speaker's desk. Even Reed laughed good-naturedly at the

The battle had narrowed down to a fine point in parliamentary law and of the senate. The republican majority in the house were solid for the Spanish Cuban war gold bonds. The democrats and populists in the senate with the help of ten republican senators had been in the majority for recog nizing the republic of Cuba, armed assistance, some good square meals and the compelling of Spain to take care of her own war debt. Further success or defeat was to be edtermined by a conference committee, and as the nature and outcome of the conference would determined by the complexion of the conferees, the efforts of the contending forces necessarily had be directed to the choice of these conferees. The republicans, of course, wanted Vice President Hobart to appoint them, while, of course, the opposition wanted the conferees to be selected by the body of the senate. It was at this juncture that Senator Allen again pushed to the front and championed the cause of hu-

ord says: The President pro tempore-The senator from Minnesota moves that the senate accede to the request of the house of representatives for a further conference, and asks that the chair appoint the conferees. Senators favor of the motion will say "aye"-Senators in

man rights. The Congressional Rec-

Allen-Mr. President-The President pro tempore-The senator from Nebraska. Allen-I ask for a division of that

question.

Mr. Gray and others-Oh, no. Mr. Allen-Senator say "Oh, no;" but I say yes. I do ask for a division of it. The President pro tempore-The senator has a right to a divsion if he re-

Mr. Allen-Senators can outvote me if

they desire. The President pro tempore-The chair will put the question on the first part of the proposition, that the senate agree to the further question asked The by the house of representatives. question is on that branch of the mo-The motion was agreed to.

as the other question is concerned, when it is before the senate, I desire to amend it by offering a substitute. The President pro tempore-It is before the senate now. Mr. Allen-I desire to amend it by of-

Mr. Allen-New, Mr. President, so far

fering a substitute under the rule to the selection of conferees. Mr. Mason-Mr. President, if I under-

stand the question-The President pro tempore-Does the senator from Nebraska yield to the senator from Illinois?

Mr. Allen-1 do. Mr. Mason—I rise to ask a question for information. If I understand the pending question, it is that the chair shall appoint the conferees on the part of the senate?

Mr. Alien—Yes, sir but I suppose that is subject to amendment like any other motion or any other proposition that is

before the senate.

Mr. President, the rules point out specifically and plainly the course the senate shall pursue in a case of this kind. I offer my amendment in the same manner that I offered a similar amendment this afternoon, not because I have any doubt in my mind as to the fairness of the presiding officer-I do not want to be put in the light of reflecting upon his fairness but because the rules require the senate, unless unanimous consent to the contrary is given, to pro-ceed to the selection of the conferees. Mr. Gallinger-"Unless otherwise or

dered.' Mr. Allen-Well, unless otherwise or dered. That is, the rules require the senate shall make the selection. There is no discretion about that.

Mr. Gray-"Unless otherwise ordered Mr. Allen-I do not agree with the senator from Delaware that "otherwise ordered" means that we can select an agent to do our work for us.

Mr. Gallinger-If the senator will permit me, it seems to me that the clause of the rule, "unless otherwise ordered, clearly points out the fact that it is competent for the senate to order the busines sto be done in any other way it sees fit, and that in placing it in the hands of the presiding officer the senate has ordered it otherwise than dued. Afraid that the conferees would provided for in the first clause of the

Mr. Allen-No, Mr. President; that is not it. The rule says that we shall not it. proceed by ballot unless otherwise or dered. The words "otherwise ordered" 000,000 of the Spanish war debt, and do not mean that the senate shall abandon its power to make the selection to some other person or delegate that power. It means that the senate shall proceed by ballot to discharge a duty imposed upon it, unless it sees fit to adopt some other means, namely, a yea-and-nay vote, or by a resolution, or in some other form, to select the conferees. The duty imposed on us car not be delegated unless we see fit to abandon all canons for construction or less we see fit, as we do ordinarily in unimportant matters, to let the chair make the appointment.

Mr. Mason-Mr. President-The President pro tempore-Does the senator from Nebraska yield to

senator from Illinois? Mr. Allen-I do. Mr. Mason-If the motion is carried,

made by the senator from Minnesota that the conferees be appointed by the chair, is it not otherwise ordered in the language of the rules of the senate? Mr. Allen-Not in contradistinction to taking it by ballot, "Otherwise ordered" means in some other way than by bal

Mr. Gray-That is some other way. Mr. Allen-The senator from Delaware says it is in another way, but that does not cover up the fact that we The round, good-natured have no power to delegate the selection of the conferees by the chair. We own hands; the words "otherwise or

we would have to do it by ballot, and in no other way.

Mr. Allen-Not at all. We can do it by resolution. We can do it by a vive voce vote. We can do it in a variety of ways. That is what those words mean, if they mean anything.
Mr. President, I realize as fully,

trust, as any senator here the necessity and desirability of concluding this im portant matter as speedily as possible I trust I am not insensible of the sur-roundings or of the gravity of the situation or the importance of the ques tion; and yet, Mr. President, I am not prepared to surrender my convictions or my vote unless I am compelled to do so. I am not in an attitude to surrender without being captured, and I am not in a frame of mind to be cap-tured without resistance, regardless of what frame of mind other senators may

be in. Mr. President, if we were right last Thursday and Friday and Saturday and but Boutelle of Maine noisily demanded until 6 o'clock tonight, we are right now. If when the distinguished senator from Ohio (Mr. Foraker) made his speech a day or two ago he was right, then he is right now. Right is right and time and circumstances do not convert right into wrong or wrong Has anything been offered by way of argument on this subject to minds of senators? Have any new facts been presented? Not a

> thing. Mr. Gray-The disagreement of the house is a new fact.

Mr. Mason-Mr. President-The President pro tempore—Does the senator from Nebraska yield to the enator from Illinois?

Mr. Allen-Certainly.

Mr. Mason-There has been an argument offered that has appealed to many gentlemen in this chamber, men who have stood with you in all this contest. Mr. Allen-I am sorry they do not

stand with me now. Mr. Mason-The proposition has been made to your colleagues in this fight that you shall not even have the privilege of carrying the food to the wome and children and the starving people of Cuba unless you relinquish a certain political demand in your resolution. Mr. Allen-And the senator from Il-

linois surrenders to duress.

Mr. Mason—I do not surender. I capitulate and serve notice that tomorrow the fight is open again. You can enjoy my right, if you are willing. Mr. Allen-Some time ago we heard

the senator's argument-manana, manana. tomorrow, tomorrow. Mr. Mason-We want what we can get today. We will make the fight for more tomorrow.

Mr. Allen-Yes; if the senator from Illinois was right a week ago he was right up to 6 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Mason-I am right tonight, as was then.

Mr. Allen-I hope so.
Mr. Mason-I am for the same proposition, but I do not refuse half a loaf because I can not get the full loaf. will fight for the other half of the loaf tomorrow, and you will fight with me Mr. Allen-Yes; I will keep on fighting with the senator as far as he is right, and against him when he

wrong.

No. Mr. President, there is no excuse Every senator here understands and the world understands that there is an ulterior motive underlying this contest. Does any man suppose for one moment | roll that the president of the United States is standing on the question whether he on congress has the constitutional right to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba? I do not characterize that too strongly when I say it is a subterfuge. There is no real contest on that question. If it were a mere question of propriety, the president would waice it.

It has been a contested question in the history of this government from its organization gown to the present time. In my humble judgment, which cotnrols my action, there can be no doubt that congress, in conjunction with the president of the United States, is charged with the duty and the re-sponsibility of recognizing the exist-ence of a foreign state. I am willing to take the judgment of great lawyers upon some questions, but I am not willing to be driven from that position by the most eminent gentlemen in this

chamber or outside of it. What is it, then, that is hidden be neath this controversy or back of it? Sir, it is nothing but an organized attempt on the part of certain American and European capitalists to saddle on the government that may be erected in the island of Cuba an indebtedness amounting to over \$500,000,000. Senators may pooh pooh it and deny, it is nevertheless a living truth, and we will not have adjourned this session of conand gone to our homes two weeks until that fact will be made to appear to every citizen of this country.

Now, Mr. President, we are to have a surrender. One senator said the chang-ed circumstances were that the house had insisted. If the house is right, we ought to surrender. If the house is right, we ought never to have taken the position we have taken for the last week. If the house is wrong, is that any reason why we should be wrong or any excuse for our being wrong? That may satisfy the judgment and the consciences of some gentlemen. It does

not satisfy mine. We have had some experience here the most respectful language I am capable of coining or collecting in connection with the appointment of conthey can be found, who have not fore-closed the question to be submitted to them; who are in a judicial formal ward way; nor can the philanthropist or moralist progress in well-doing while mankind languishes. mind, who are willing to take it up and consider it and debate it in all its different phases until they reach a conclusion such as a court ought to reach

after considering evidence. We were informed while we were debating that question that the house conferees were already out here somewhere waiting for the senate conferees, standing, no doubt, out in the lobby of the senate waiting for the senate conferees to meet them; and, sir, in the nature of things the conferees could not have been in session when they did get together to exceed half an hour. The honorable senator from Ohio says-I do not propose to quote his language, but simply give the substance of it-they had been together but a moment or two, at least a few moments, until all attempt to sustain the senate amendment recognizing the existence of the Cuban republic was abandoned by the senate conferees,

Two senators, a majority of the senate conferees, who had opposed the decide whether it should remain a part republic can no more bear the rule of of the resolution or not. The honorable chairman of the committee was opposed | tions of the despot. We knew that. He did not prea free and full conference from the house of representatives when they know senators are falling over one another to get an opportunity to surrender to them? Is the same farce to be put on the boards again within two hours from the time it first appeared?

Mr. Pettus-Mr. President-The President pro tempore—Does the senator from Nebraska yield to the sen-

Mr. Allen-I do. Mr. recus-line senator ought hama on that committee supported the

lews of the senate to the end. Mr. Allen-Oh, the junior senator from Alabama is altogether too sensi-

I am not saying anything at all derogatory to his colleague. He is a genture an fer weeks I have the highest concelvable respect and about whom I xpect to spenk in language as polite as my poor vocabulary will permit me, submit, of course, to the interruption. Are we to have this scene over again? Are we to go to the world and say seri-

ously that we made an honest struggle to maintain this amendment? The world will not believe us. Why, sir, there is not a man, woman, or child so obtuse between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans who will believe we were in earnest if we carry on this farce any further. There is a clear majority in the scnate in favor of the amendment. Why fritte: away our opportunity and the force and effect of the amendment by permitting the appointment of conferees who are hostile to it? Is it a matter of delicacy with us? Am I to abandon my sense of right and my conviction of duty because some gentle-man may say I had reflected upon the fairness of the presiding officer? No. sir; I will not do that. I will not abandon my sense of duty and my conviction because some man may elevate his nose at me at an angle of 45 degrees and sneeringly say I have upon somebody. I can stand such re-flections. But I could never stand my own consciousness of abandoning my duty at a critical moment, and I never would undertake to explain it.

Now, what is the condition here? We said here a little over an hour ago that we did not want any further conference with the senate, and now we are asked to confer with them again, and I suppose we are to send out conferees again as we sent them out an hour two ago. We carried that motion by simply one majority. Are we to repeat this farce? Are we to finally surrender to the dictates of the house and the power, whatever it may be, behind the house, or that surrounds it and influences it? Are we to submit to a majority held there in the hands of one man, who do not dare carry out their honest convictions?

No. Mr. President, the senate would stain itself with insincerity if it pur-Why not say to the world. We stand for the recognition of the independence of the republic of Cuba, and if any other branch of this government does not see fit to accept independence and recognize, let that branch of the gov-ernment accept the responsibility to the

people of the United States? The President pro tempore-The question is on the motion of the Nebraska to amend the motion by striking out the words "by the chair," and inserting instead thereof the words "by ballot."

Mr. Allen—On that question let us have the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered;

and the secretary proceeded to call the

The result was announced-yeas 28, nays 49, as follows: YEAS-28.

Allen, Bate, Butler, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Harris, Heit-feld, Kenney, Lindsay, McEnery, Mc-Laurin, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turley, Turner,

NAYS-49. Aldrich Allison, Baker, Berry, Burrows, Caffery, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lødge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morgan, Morrill, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Warren, Wilson, Wolcott.

NOT VOTING-12. Bacon, Carter, Mantle, Murphy, Platt (N. Y.), Smith, Tillman, Vest, Walthall, Weilington, Wetmore, White. So the amendment to the motion was

rejected. The President pro tempore-The question is on the motion of the senator it will be found that matters stand from Minnesota (Mr. Davis) that the about where they did twenty years ago. conferees be appointed by the chair.

The motion was agreed to. The President pro tempore—The chair appoints as conferees the senator from Minnesota (Mr. Davis), the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan), and the senator from Ohio (Mr. Foraker).

THE WAY UPWARD.

(By Hon. Geo. Fred Williams in Arena.) The downward path of industry is hard. The muscle and the genius of man struggle against it. At the foot lie all the ills. Periods of business depression have ever brought physical misery, unhappiness, and moral deca-Pauperism, crime and tyranny tonight. I speak and desire to speak in do not flourish in the warm rays of prosperity. Liberty weakens when freemen are discouraged and desperate. It is, therefore, the first function of the statesman to set industry on the up-

the cotton factories of New England, already pitiably small, have been cut 10 per cent. Also, in the same month, the milk trust of New York was organized with a capital of lifteen mil-lion dollars; the International Paper company was organized with a capital of fifty million dollars; the coal-dealing trust was announced which is to combine all the great coal properties of the east; enamel ware manufacturers capitalized a combination at twenty-five million dollars; and the American Steel and Wire company started with a capital of eighty-seven millions of dellars. In our factory towns New England gaunt hands are raised in praver for pennics, while capital gathers the properties of the land with endless millions. In this terrible divergence the props of our republican institutions are spreading. The strength of our whole superstructure rests upon the fair distribution of wealth and the equal opportunity of all men to obtain the just reward of their toil. Surely adoption of the amendment, were plac-ed in judgment on that amendment, to spire the reformer and the patriot. Our

The money issue is an issue of prices. tend to secrete the fact that he was opposed to it. The distinguished senand the social crisis arises from prices. ator from Alabama was opposed to it, As the prosperity of the third quarter and addressed the senate against it. of our century was attended with ris-He did not secrete or attempt to secrete ing prices, so the path downward to the inct. Flow do you expect to obtain bankruptcy and depression has known only falling prices In but two years since 1874 have prices risen above the level of the previous year. While there is no one so bold as to assert that falling prices can possibly be of benefit to civilized society, there are few who appreciate how mighty are their influ-ences upon human kind. It is not extravagant to say that they may turn civilization to decay.

oligarchy than it can endure the exac-

One cannot realize the far-reaching effect of falling and rising prices upon debtor and creditor without figures. tate that the senior senator from Ala- Assume a farm, raising 2,400 bushels of wheat, to be worth \$6,500 and mortgaged for \$5,000 at 6 per cent, and that the cost of raising the wheat be \$1,250. At \$1 per bushel, the wheat, less the debt (Interest), is worth \$1,700; a profit of \$450 for the year. At \$0.75 per bushel the wheat less the debt is worth \$1,200, a loss of \$50 for the year's work. At \$1.25 per bushel the wheat less debt is worth \$2,200; a profit of \$950, At \$0.75 and \$1.25 per bushel the creditor receives for the annual interest 400 and 240 bushels respectively, a difference of 160 bushels, or more than onehalf the entire annual interest at \$1 a bushel. At \$9.75 a bushel the debtor in the year loses \$50; at \$1.25 per bushel he gains, the difference between ruin

and prosperity. If the farm fall in value 25 per cent, it will not pay the mortgage; if it rise per cent, the equity will be worth \$3 125, or be doubled in value. If wheat fall 25 per cent it will take the whole crop for 3 1-3 years to pay the mortgage; if wheat rise 25 per cent, two years' crop will pay the mortgage. eastern investors who have lost by the collapse of western mortgage securities should realize that falling prices and not lack of the farmers' thrift and industry have brought the ruin; nor can the farming properties be made valuable again except through a rise

It is, however, in the liquidation of debt that the consequences become the most serious. If there be a mortgage upon the farm the interest and principal must be paid from the products of the farm. If these fall steadily in price no one can dispute that each year will demand more and more of the fruits of industry to liquidate the indebtedness. If the farm itself shall fall in value to the amount of the mort gage it is clear that the farm must be st to him who tilled it. The same is true of the manufacturer, and the owner of stock in railroads. If the property fall to the mortgage margin the money lender is entitled to the property, and the productive forces are deprived of possession. If the inquirer will but onsider the inevitable consequences to the individual debtor he may be able then to understand the terrible results of a general fall in the last twenty-five years, which undeniably amounts to 40 er cent. Such a fall brings the value properties below the average limit redemption. When it is understood at the mortgage margin was reached the panic of 1893, and that since then prices have gone downward with terrirapidity, the business man should be surprised that railroads been transferred to the hands of bondholders, that farms have passed under the flag of the auctioneer, and that industrial properties are now being gathered up at bankrupt prices by great capitalistic syndicates. It is, in short, a period of bankruptcy and liquidation through which we are passing, and who can deny that it is depriving the industrial forces of the country of their

nerve and muscle? It is thus that the fair distribution of wealth is being perverted; taking from the hands of the toilers, and giving to the creditor un-fair and inhuman advantage.

Money, like all things else, rises with scarcity and falls with plenty, and the far-reaching results of a rise or fall of money are due to the fact that humanity has accepted money as a measure of all the commodities and properties of the world, and an increase or decrease of that measure affects every-thing which is bought or sold by mankind. Money names all values. You have chosen it to denominate the standing in the market of all goods and all properties. You go over the market returns to find, not how much wheat you can buy with so much wool or cotton, but how much of everything you can buy with a dollar.

Now, let us "think of the matter;" to raise the value of money is to lower prices. Prices of what? All prices; the prices of all goods is what General Walker means. If, then, we find the prices of all goods falling, and if General Walker is right we may, indeed must, search for the cause in the rise of the value of money; and if we will but apply the inevitable law we shall find that money rises in value when it is scarce and falls when it is pientiful.

Leave money out of the problem and about where they did twenty years ago. It is true wheat is cheaper, transporta-tion is cheaper, leather, corn and iron are cheaper; there is no exception; but among themselves these commodities exchange much as they did before. Here comes the plain truth, which so few understand, but which unlocks the whole difficulty. Values of commodities have not changed greatly, but their prices have fallen over 40 per cent. Value is the power of a commodity in exchange with other commodities; price is the value measured by money. In 1874 cotton brought 18 cents a pound and fine wool 55 cents a pound. In 1896 cotton brought 6 cents a pound and fine wool 18 cents a pound. In both years three pounds of cotton would buy one pound of fine wool; but the price has gone

down two-thirds in each case It is perfectly aparent that the thing which we have taken to measure value has itself risen in value, and that thing

If all goods are falling, it is plain that money is rising, or, to use the current phrase, appreciating.

To illustrate the effect of appreciating money upon the debtor, let us assume that the owners of five commodities, for the purpose of increasing pro duction, borrow four of the five doilars. At the time of borrowing, four of the commodities represent the debt. If the money-owners should then destroy the remaining dollar the prices of all five of the commodities would fall to four dollars, and all five commodities would be payable for the debt. Thus the creditor, by throwing away a dollar, is richer in goods than he was before. Surely this is unjust, and it must be clear that decreasing the monetary fund has confiscated the debtor's property. It is equally clear that if all the five dollars should be loaned to the commodity owners and they should then increase their commodities to six, the six would measure the same in dol-lars as did the five before, and all six must be delivered up in payment of the five-dollar debt.

There are those who know full well the results of an appreciating money, and these men are the most wicked, rapacious, and ungodly who have ever dared to call themselves respectable among men; yet these very men spread out their phylacteries and declare the laws of morality. They own the press; they govern the university chairs; they even speak through the pulpit; they hold the instruments for social torture So far do they govern public opinion that it would now seem as if there were no honesty which the capitalist does not approve.

This state of affairs cannot last forever. The debtor is a factor in the problem of justice as well as the creditor. No one questions the right of the manufacturer to out down wages if his dividend is threatened; but is it "moral" to maintain the dividend and cut down wages? By what law? Or is it, rather, morality to maintain the wage and cut down the dividend. The wage is the return to labor for producing; the dividend is the return to the drone for not laboring. In the university of man it should not be taught that labor which produces all shall take the burden of alling prices, while capital, which works not at all, shall bear none The argument of "the 50-cent dollar"

has gained the adherence to the gold cause of many honest men; this is another phrase which capital has coined to coax the people into the shambles. But as it is effective in politics it must be considered seriously.

Let no man sneeringly or lightly pass by the great fact, which is now stated, namely, that from 1874 to 1893 silver at its bullion value has been nearly a perfect measure of prices. In this period gold prices of commodities fell (by index numbers) from 102 to 68, or just one-third. In this period sliver from 95.8 to 65.4, or 32 per cent. Had prices of commodities been measured by silver bullion, there would have been a fall of less than two per cent in these nineteen years. No more honest dollar ever existed than this depreciated silver bullion would have made. The gold odllar was more dishonest than a coin had ever been before.

While silver had fallen almost step by step with commodities during this period, in 1893 the blows were struck in India and the United States which "broke the gauge" between commodity and silver prices. Were silver bullion now to measure commodities they would have risen 31 per cent from the prices of 1892. Such a rise would not, of course, be fair to the creditor, who has to bear the burden of rising prices. In this same period, since 1892, the prices of commodities have fallen 15 per ent, to the debtor's terrible burden.

Upon the passage of a law for the free coinage of silver, let us assume that the bankers can bring about emporary premium on gold. What will be the result? Gold, of course, will not be used in payment of debt. Whether it be hoarded or sent abroad, the re sult will be contraction. Contraction will make the existing monetary fund more valuable than it is now. It is claimed by the U. S. treasury officials that one-third of our total money in circulation is gold. If the banking and commerce of the country be thrown upon two-thirds of the present fund. enormous would be the contraction that the rise in its value would be enormous. It is inconceivable that the gold premi um could prevail against the demand for other money, no matter what tis character, if it could only pay debt. In other words, gold would be drawn irresistibly into circulation at par with other money; the premium would disap-

Relief could only come from one other source, silver. But where is the silver to fill the gap? There is none in the market; the annual output has been absorbed every year, no matter what its priceh as been. The bugbear of a flood of silver need net be feared. If gold should disappear as some claim it would we would be paying for silve", which would not come. If gold stays and does the money work, then it will

have no premium; in other words, the sliver dollar will be equal to the gold dollar. That is bimetallism estab-

lished Many believe that Europe would flood us with silver; but Europe is a steady buyer of silver for coinage. No one buyer of silver for coinage. can be found who claims that any na-tion in Europe has more metallic money than it needs. We run into paradoxes when we test such a theory. Europe's coinage is at the ratio of 15% to 1. There is a loss then in seiling silver to us at coinage rates; three cents on the dollar. As silver already coined in Europe countries is as efficient as gold ropean countries is as efficient as gold, why should they incur a loss of three cents on the dollar in exchanging it for gold? But in this estimate we are assuming that silver is at par with gold. Suppose now that gold is at a premium; then the sacrifice of European nations in sending silver to us will clearly be three cents on the dollar plus the gold premium. As silver coins are doing as well as gold in all the countries, in the name of fair reason where is the motive to replace it with gold at a heavy loss

It is highly probable that all the terrors of free coinage will culminate like Secretary Sherman's awful prophecies in 1878. But with silver restored we shall have broken up the gold monopoly, and with the annual supply of both metals from the mines, some measure of steadiness in prices will be attained. Whether there will be much rise is doubtful, but the fall will be stopped. Then prosperity will be possible; it is now impossible

We do not realize our power as a nation. England had only to hear Ol-ney's "No," and her grip loosened from Venezuela. England is now holding the world in the grip of the gold standard and our "No" will free us and the whole world

We, poor fools, go on paying 100 per cent of tribute, and when Wall street orders her statesmen to shout "national honor," "sound money," "repudiation," "anarchy," etc., we tremblingly return to the work of digging out enough to pay double next year, thanking heaven that we are honest. Alas, it is not even honest; when the debtor fails, suffers, starves under such a process, honesty has become oppression, inhuman, no longer a virtue

There is not a silver dollar in circulation which is not equal to a gold dol-lar today. Why is this so, even when the bullion in the dollar is worth by gold measurement less than 50 cents? Clearly because of the debt-paying With free coinage the debt-

paying power will not be changed. But the value of money is regulated by the quantity and the work it has to do; free coinage will only change the quantity as it brings more silver to do money work. Experience proves that the world demands annually within a few million ounces of the largest recorded output.

Some honestly believe that the work of raising the prcie of silver bullion involves lifting the value of every silver coin in the world; but when sliver rose 25 cents an ounce in 1890 no one thought that there was anything involved except the amount of bullion then in the market for sale. This was and is the fact, and free coinage has only to contend with the future output of the mines. As a fall in silver undoubtedly weakens the credit of silver money, and makes the gold fund more valuable, so a rise to the coinage rate will lift the whole burden from international cred it and be a boon to the civilized world.

The democracy, with its issue of free coinage, makes no attack on capital, but merely asks from it justice to the debtor. With the addition to the coinage of the annual silver output to do the work of trade and commerce there will be no destructive rise in prices. Reason would indicate that the remonetization of silver will operate in the same degree upon prices as did the demonetization. Demonetization was accomplished from 1873 to 1877, yet the fall of prices was gradual, amounting up to 1880 to only 12 per cent.

In 1879 Sir Robert Giffen, discussing the rise in the value of gold, said: "Now we may witness a gradual increase in the burden of debts to the loss of the debtors, and the immediate advantage of creditors." That process has gone steadily on to the present day, and the democracy proposes to reverse it.

The bankers must now appeal, over the heads of the bankers, to the business men, who are suffering from a false system. Fairly and dispassionately we shall argue our cause, heeding abuse and misrepresentation, because if we can rescue humanity, the giorious results of our work will bring lasting honor to the disciples of the faith. It is said a bullet which has been dipped in the marksman's blood will surely hit the mark. Jefferson said truly, "The patriot, like the Christian, must learn that to bear revilings and persecutions is a part of his duty

In 1900 we shall close the awful path downward which has brought us to the end of the greatest of centuries in misery and suffering. Bimetallism is not a final reform, but it is The Way Up-When through rising prices huward. mankind again gets courage, other re-forms will come. This must be the first.

Force of Habit.

He was deeply absorbed in his afternoon paper. She sat admiring their two little children playing happily on the floor. "John!" she called. He did not reply.

"John," she repeated, "I am talking to you." Yes," he mumbled.

"Aren't the children just too sweet for anything "John! I say, aren't the children just

too sweet for anything?" "Yes," he drawled, almost uncon-sclously, "but they're nothing compared with those mother used to"-"John!" "Mary."

Half an hour later John realized fully the meanig of the war scare, and for the remainder of that evening the aspect hovered wherever he chanced to go about the house.

When you're out with your sweetheart or your wife, And you hear some one murmur: "On

There's the best-looking woman on the street!" Oh, the moment is ecstatically sweet.

But 'tisn't half to spleasant when you From the lips of another fellow near

As he answers: "Yes, she is rather What the deuce do you suppose she sees in him?"

The Honorable Mr. Swellup (bustling in)-Good morning, General Workaway good morning. General Worksway (scarcely looking

up)-Howdy, sir; howdy? Take a seat, ir. He at leisure in a moment. The Honorable Mr. Swellup (grandly) I see you do not recognize me, sir.

I'm the Honorable Mr. Swellup. General Workaway-Ah, Mr. Swellup; delighted, I'm sure. Take two seats,