

# THE MONEY PLANK.

## HOW THE NATIONAL CONVENTION INTERPRETED IT.

Member of the Democratic National Platform Committee Gives the Inside History of the Minneapolis Convention.

The Denver News publishes an editorial in which Mr. Thomas M. Patterson gives a full account of the action of the sub-committee on resolutions at the last Democratic national convention.

The sub-committee consisted of Mr. Bayard, Senators McPherson, Vilas and Daniels, John Atkins of Tennessee, L. F. Garrard of Georgia, Mr. Jones of Missouri and Mr. Patterson of Colorado.

Mr. Patterson says: "When the plank was first read and analyzed I suggested that it was uncertain and gave room to cavil about its meaning. To remove this uncertainty, I requested that the word 'free' be inserted before the words 'coinage of gold and silver.' etc. I distinctly stated that I would be content to omit the rate for such coinage, leaving that to congress; what I did want was the democratic party clearly committed to true bimetalism.

Senators Vilas and McPherson opposed this and so did Mr. Bayard. Each gave his reason. It was not that they opposed free coinage, on the contrary, they favored it, but the word 'free' as applied to coinage was so liable to be misunderstood in the east and northeast that it would, through this ignorance, lose the party many votes, which should not be allowed.

Mr. Patterson says that after considerable discussion, Mr. Atkins, a professed bimetalist, offered the following substitute for the money plank: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver for the owners thereof, without discrimination against either metal, or charge for mintage," etc.

"I realized in a moment," continues Mr. Patterson, "that it was a declaration for free coinage as clear as though the word 'free' was used a dozen times, but before committing myself I turned to Senators Vilas and McPherson and Mr. Bayard and asked: 'What do you think of it, gentlemen?'"

They indicated that they wished to consider it. He then conferred with Mr. Daniel who approved of the substitute and who said in response to the assertion that the other side would not accept.

"Yes, they will; they are honorable gentlemen, and when they say they favor free coinage and would declare openly for it, but that the word 'free' is dangerous and will lose the party many votes in the east and northeast, they mean it. This amendment avoids their only objection and we should adopt it."

Mr. Daniel then urged the acceptance of the substitute and was much surprised when Senator Vilas announced that they had decided against accepting it, claiming that the original plank was a declaration for free silver.

Mr. Atkins also voted against the substitute.

Mr. Patterson stated that Mr. Whitney came to the committee-room and in answer to a question was told to have the word 'free' inserted in the monetary plank.

Mr. Patterson continued: "He studied the proposition a moment or two and in a very decided voice exclaimed: 'That's a vote getter!'"

They did not object to that. He called Senators Vilas and McPherson aside and talked with them quite earnestly for fully five minutes. He returned apparently quite disappointed and said:

"It's no use, they object to the word 'free' because it is a very objectionable word in the northeast in connection with money, and to adopt it would lose the democracy in that section of the country."

I then explained the Atkins amendment, whereupon he again said:

"They will certainly consent to that. I think they will. That's a vote getter. I will talk to them about it."

Again he held an earnest conversation with the senators, when returning, looking more crestfallen than at first, he remarked:

"It's no use; they will consent to no change."

The fight before the full committee was reported in the press at the time. I advocated the amendment inserting the word 'free' in the plank. Mr. Bayard and Senator Vilas made several earnest speeches against it. The amendment was lost. I carried the amendment into the convention. It was again defeated. I became convinced that Senators Vilas and McPherson, with ex-Secretary of State Bayard, represented Mr. Cleveland's views and that they fully understood each other. The money plank was a trap with which to catch free coinage votes for Cleveland. I made up my mind I would not walk into the trap with my eyes open, and so as soon as possible I repudiated Mr. Cleveland and did what I could for General Weaver.

It is not thunder, but lightning, that kills. The gold-bugs make lots of noise—but the sharp, fierce lightning of an aroused labor vote will kill them off.

And now in a few days brave Tom Watson will again run up against the democratic counter machine in the 10th Georgia District.

# BOYCOTTING BANK NOTES.

The Bankers Boycott the Money of the Constitution

The boycott of national bank notes by the Knights of Labor is a good thing where a man has no notes nor any means of securing any. A free tender of notes in the smallest denominations would hardly be refused even by the most ardent advocate of the present alleged boycott.—Little Rock Democrat (goldbug).

While we do not endorse boycotts in general, neither do we endorse the kind of cowardice (called humility) that turns the other cheek for another punch.

The bankers began the boycott, and turn about is fair play.

No doubt the bankers would also be willing to accept silver for silver certificates presented at the treasury if the secretary refused to pay them in gold.

Burning the greenbacks was somewhat worse than boycotting bank notes. And the open fight for the destruction of the few greenbacks still in existence is a boycott not only of the best money in existence—but is rebellion against the government of the United States.

The boycott of bank notes is only a protest against the special privilege granted to bankers of drawing interest on what they owe.

Bank notes are not money at all. The money that the bankers boycott is the money of the United States constitution and the decree of the greatest government on earth.

The boycott of the wage slaves against bank notes may not succeed as well as the boycott of coupon clippers against the money of the people—but the agitation will serve to show the world that bank notes are not money, not legal tender, and that banks themselves refuse to redeem their own notes notwithstanding their demagogic wall for "sound money" and money redeemable in gold.

Let the good work go on.

While the usury sharks are trying to arouse public opinion against the greenbacks, let us arouse the people against the bank notes, and have hereafter no other money but government money, and that of gold, silver and paper, full legal tender in the United States for all dues both public and private.

Who cares what Europe says? This is America.

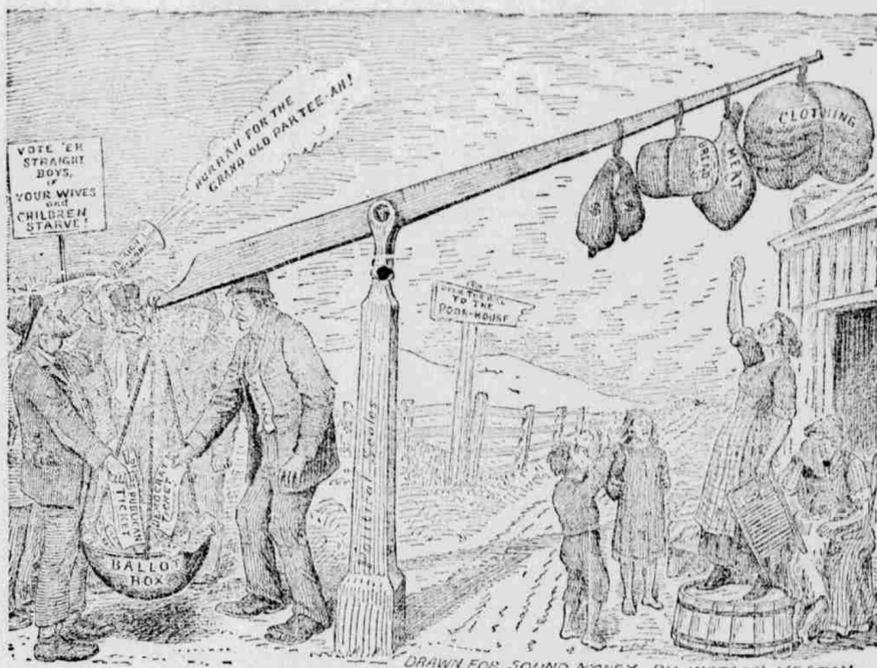
## Precedent for Non-Interest Bond.

"In 1745 Virginia was badly in need of money or a medium of exchange. A paper money bottomed on a special tax was issued, which afforded abundant relief, and as we learn from Jefferson, never depreciated a farthing in value. But a more marked instance of the value of money as an element of production is furnished by the experience of Pennsylvania during the present century. In 1841 the people of Pennsylvania were on the verge of bankruptcy. The state was unable to pay the wages of laborers for work done on the public works. There was no money, consequently trade and production were completely paralyzed. The state of Pennsylvania in this crisis issued \$1,000,000 of what were called relief notes, bearing simply a promise that they would be received by the treasury of the state in payment of all taxes and other obligations due the state.

"These notes were taken greedily." But the banks would like to have squelched them.

"Banks inserted in the front of their books an agreement that the depositors should receive on check the same kind of money he deposited, and then took these notes. They discounted paper with them. The wheels of industry were set in motion by these notes, which promised nothing but that they would be received in payments of state taxes. The state paid her domestic creditors, and these hastened to pay theirs or to supply their wants by purchases. Crops for which there had been no market, moved; the loom and the spindle were again heard; labor, lifted from despair, found work and wages, and with the great resources of Pennsylvania under full and free development, she was soon exporting more than she imported. Gold and silver flowed in upon us. We then were wise enough to know," says William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, from whom this was first quoted, "that it is labor, not gold and silver, that maintains the public credit."—The People, Detroit, Mich.

Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme court, made a very wise observation when he said: "If wealth will not respect the rules of common honesty in the use of its power, it will have no reason to expect moderation or discretion on the part of those who resist its encroachments." Every one must see that corporate and concentrated wealth is growing more arrogant each year. The answer which the superintendent of the Illinois coal mine gave General Master Workman Sovereign, "Let them starve and be damned," the treatment of the Pullman employes; the blacklisting of railway men; the imprisonment of Debs; the income tax decision; the extortion and discrimination of railway corporations; the exactions of trusts; and numerous other violations of the rules of common honesty indicate that, while these wealthy institutions depend upon the law for support, they are by their example teaching the people to have as little respect for it as themselves. When this feeling becomes general there will be the wealthy look for a law that will protect their law the law is passing. Honest men cannot be hired to protect the property of tyrants and exploiters, and slaves and thus a duty is imposed for it when they see that they can appropriate the property without meeting with resistance. Democracy is, figuratively speaking, a thin line off between light and the low high supports it.



The Farmer, Mechanic or Workman Who Votes for Either of the Old Parties is Voting Bread, Meat, Clothes and Money Out of Reach of His Wife and Children.

# WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

## SILVER MEN DEMAND AN ANSWER FROM DEMOCRATS.

Will They Give the People a Chance to Vote in '06 for a Democrat Who is in Favor of the Free Coinage of Silver?

We anxiously inquire of the leaders of the silver men of the Democratic party, "do you intend to give the people of the United States a chance to vote in 1896, for a Democrat who is in favor of the coinage of silver upon the same terms and conditions which apply to the coinage of gold at the ratio of 16 to 1?" Real silver men make no point in regard to what party shall free this country from British financial rule, and they are determined to vote for no man who prefers British commercial supremacy to the rights of American citizens. If the Democracy will furnish them a candidate worthy of trust, they will loyally support him.

What we desire to know is, will the Democrats furnish such a man? If not, one will be selected and voted for in every State of the Union outside of the Democratic party. If the leaders of the silver men in the Democratic party suppose that the country will be satisfied with their position when they declare that they will submit the whole question to the Democratic convention of 1896 and abide the result, they are mistaken. If the cause of silver is of so little consequence that the leaders of the movement in favor of free coinage in the Democratic party, will turn gold bugs in case the gold combination controls the convention of 1896, it had better be dropped now. What inducement have honest silver men, who sever their party relations for the sake of the cause of the people, to follow leaders who say that they will join the enemy if the Democratic convention so decides? What the silver men want to know now is, whether the Democratic silver leaders have enlisted for the war, or whether they are ready to turn and rend the silver men after the manner of Carlisle, Hoke Smith, and Herbert for a sufficient consideration? The silver men cannot wait to see whether the Democratic convention will nominate a true American silver man for President, because in case that party does not nominate such a man, it will be too late to combine the forces in favor of American bimetalism in time for the election.

The intimation of several leading Democratic silver men and the assertion of others that in case they were captured by the goldites in the national convention they would desert the cause of silver and fight in the ranks of gold monometallism, has alarmed the silver men of the country. They are not willing to follow leaders who propose to desert the cause and turn their guns on them whenever the enemy takes them prisoners. They have seen too much of that kind of work. They remember that Carlisle, Herbert, Hoke Smith and hundreds of others who in times past, fought with them for the restoration of the money of the Constitution are now doing battle for creditor England to maintain the gold standard which England declares is essential to her commercial supremacy over the great republic of North America. If the Democratic leaders of the silver forces are prepared to do as Carlisle, Herbert, and Smith have done when the leaves and fishes come into sight, we give them warning now that we shall appeal to all honest Democrats and all honest Republicans who love their country better than the spoils of office or the profits of the rich, to come with us and do battle for the rights of the American people. The true silver men in this country are determined to have a party which is true to American interests, and opposed to gold monopoly. They appeal to the silver leaders of the Democratic party to say whether they are acting in good faith, or whether they expect to submit the cause of the country to a national convention which will be governed by the same influences as all preceding conventions have been, and whether they intend to expose the cause of the people to the danger of being sold out to an alien gold trust? If

they are in earnest they will say here and now that "under no circumstances will we fight for a gold man, and whatever the convention does, we will be in a party which favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. If the Democratic convention endorse Cleveland, Sherman, Rothschilds & Co., we will meet with the silver men in another convention which shall be democratic in truth; which shall be American in fact; which shall be in favor of the money of the Constitution and against the subversion of this government through the power of creditor England. England is an avowed enemy of all mankind outside of the United Kingdom, and she declares that she will hold on to the gold standard because by extorting from debtor nations more than they contracted to pay, she can maintain her commercial supremacy and subject them to degrading dependency."

## THE TRAP SET.

And the Voters Led Like Sheep to the Slaughter.

The Washington free silver conference has been held and the trap is now set to lead the free silver voters into the goldbug camp. It is all to be done under the plea of harmony in the party. We warn the democratic voters that this is the plan to be pursued. It is now being carried out by the men who want office in the democratic party. The salaries is the pay they expect in return for their services. They are endeavoring to make the people believe that they can secure the adoption of a free silver plank in the platform, and the nomination of a free silver man as candidate for president at the next national convention. Many democratic voters believe that already. If they could do this it might be consistent for democrats to remain with their own party. But can they do it? The chances are all against them.

When the question came up in the last congress a majority of democratic congressmen and senators voted against free silver.

The democratic national convention of 1892 refused to permit the word "free" go into the platform.

The east is solid against it, and every delegate from that section will vote in opposition to a free silver plank, or candidate. The democracy of Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska have already declared against free silver and will vote that way in the national convention.

Other southern and western states will follow and the free silver forces will go down in the national convention.

Then, what?

The leaders who want the offices will curl upon the floor and submit to the dictation of the goldbugs.

They will expect the masses to follow their example, and will plead harmony in the party as an excuse for their cowardly surrender.

The convention will nominate a gold bug. The Republicans will nominate a gold bug. The free silver men in both old parties will vote for him and the cause of free silver will be put off for another four years, when something like the same plan will be again adopted, of dividing the free silver vote, and thus defeating the cause of the people. There are perhaps in the Democratic party three million voters who favor the free coinage of silver, but they can't control its action and so far that party has done as much if not more against the cause of free silver than the Republican party.

There are perhaps two million free silver voters in the Republican party, but they can't control it, and their votes neutralize two million of the free silver Democratic votes. There are two million free silver voters in the Populist party. One million of these are neutralized by the one million free silver votes left in the Democratic party, and really out of some twelve million voters, of which seven million are for free silver, not more than a million can be utilized.

Now, why can't these forces be brought together?

Simply because the people are disposed to listen to a few men who want office, and see that to stick to the party is the only way to get it.

Why should the people listen to them?

The people get no offices or fat salaries.

They have been deceived by these same men long enough.

It takes a suckling calf a long time to get enough. A politician never gets enough.

You have got to choke them off just as you got your suckling calves. They will hang on to the public teat as long as you will allow them. They will lie to you and deceive you in order to get to hang there.

The people could unite in ten days and restore this government back to its original purity at the next election if they would stop heeding the politicians.

Will they do it? Will they for once act for themselves and on their own judgment?

The man who at this crisis can picture the sufferings of the people, charge it to goldbugism, and then ask his neighbors to vote for goldbugism in the interest of harmony in the party, is a traitor at heart and a consummate rascal. The cries of suffering women and children are nothing to him when compared with his insatiate greed for office. The country is cursed with place-hunting politicians.

Liberty is being crucified on the altar of their unholy ambition.

The question for the Democratic voter to settle is, whether he is going to be led to the slaughter in this way, or whether he will vote for his country and let his party go. A brave, honest man cannot hesitate long in choosing which is the proper course.

## "POPULISM DEFINED."

A Sample of Democratic Discussion of Principle.

Populism is a conglomeration of ignorance, prejudice, rule or ruinism, new-fangled idea, chimeras, visionaries, sky-scraping calamity-howlers and a stuffing off of the soap-tail element of the two old parties. The word ignorance, in the above arraignment is the only one in the category wherein a good man can excuse himself for being in such a crowd.—Oxford (Miss.) Globe.

Down in Mississippi the populists have democracy about downed, and the democratic papers are desperate in their denunciations.

We have read a great many quotations from Mississippi papers, and will say that the above is an average argument against populism.

Their whole policy may be summed up in a few words.

About half the democratic papers repeat over and over again that "the populists are dying"—the other half give vent to their frenzy by repeating in a loud voice "the populists are fools."

Not one of them ever attempts to discuss any principle of government on its merits.

The populists, meanwhile, are engaged in educating the people upon their duties and responsibilities as good citizens.

The populists recognize the fact that even a fool may learn something.

Why don't the democrats teach the populists wisdom, if democracy is all-wise.

The populists are willing to learn, and have no enmity for any honest man on earth, no matter what party he belongs to.

It is for the mutual benefit of all the farmers and workmen of the United States that we hope to solve the problem of better government.

The people should discuss their mutual interests like gentlemen, not like prize-fighters.

It is not a contest of politicians for office that concerns the people, but a contest for good government.

Calling each other fools will never do anybody any good except the political bosses who make fools of the people. Cool down—put ice on your head if necessary—and think, instead of spewing bile.

Rest here, distressed by poverty or sorrow. It is not that which you can do so off sleep, undisturbed, within this peaceful shrine.

Will angels wake thee with a note like mine.—Johnson.

# FOR A THIRD TERM.

## COCKRELL AND OTHERS DECLARE THAT GROVER WANTS IT.

Whitney's Proselyting, Ostensibly for Himself, is Really in the Interest of His Former Chief—Extreme Modesty of the President.

Senator Cockrell says he is not afraid to talk politics, and not afraid to oppose the fourth nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He is convinced that Mr. Cleveland wants the nomination. He said the other day:

"Cleveland wants a nomination again. I was laughed at by some people for saying this two years ago. It is coming true, however, very fast. Cleveland will be after a nomination in 1896. Every sign and indication points to it."

"Senator Morgan says the same thing," it was suggested.

"Not only Senator Morgan, but many others besides say it," continued Senator Cockrell. "I mentioned my belief that Cleveland would be after a third term to a friend one day—prominent democrat he was. He scoffed at the idea. Not many weeks ago something occurred which opened his eyes a bit. He chanced to be in conversation with a cabinet officer. The talk was on politics and rambled about very generally. 'Who are the democrats going to nominate for the presidency?' queried my friend.

"Why," said the cabinet officer, "I don't see as we can do any better than to run the old man. Cleveland is the natural candidate as things shape up."

"My friend came back and told me that from the ready tone of calm assurance wherewith the cabinet officer mentioned Cleveland for a third term he showed that the whole business had very evidently been discussed and agreed to. For myself," continued the senator, "I've no doubt of Cleveland's intention to run. He believes he would be elected. The question, if any exists in his mind, turns on the subject of the nomination. If he is satisfied that he can get the nomination you may be sure he will be a candidate."

It is remarked as passing strange that the belief entertained and expressed by many democrats, such as Cockrell, Morgan and others, that Mr. Cleveland desires a third term, and is now striving to compass it, does not bring a denial from some friends of the president. Those close to him who speak of the matter at all observe that he is the logical candidate, and no one intimates that he is out of the range of possibilities or probabilities.

There is a wonderful unanimity among those in position to gain some information regarding the situation. In estimating the Whitney strength, Mr. is mustering anti-administration friends and inducing them to come into his tent under the insinuations that he is after the nomination. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Cleveland agreed on this program soon after the beginning of this administration, and the first step in the direction of carrying it out was the announcement by Mr. Whitney that he would make no recommendations for office, and giving out the intimation that they had parted company. This was done, as intimated, for the purpose of throwing Mr. Whitney with those who would be dispensed with the administration and enable him to handle them at the next national convention.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

That was a remarkable honor bestowed on Cleveland when the Bank of England hung his portrait on the walls. Oh, yes, that was more honorable than to be president. Senator Stewart says:

"The fidelity with which Mr. Cleveland has served creditor England is appreciated by bondholders and money changers throughout the world. His success in compelling congress at the extra session to surrender the constitutional right of the government to coin money and regulate the value thereof has made him, in the estimation of creditor England, a peer of John Sherman himself. This statement is proved by the exhibition in the Bank of England of the portrait of Mr. Cleveland side by side with the original English statesman from Ohio."

It is well to bear in mind the fact that a fight was made against the nomination of Grover Cleveland in 1892, and threats made to bolt the convention if a free silver democrat was not nominated. Cleveland had at that time a clear record of hostility to silver. He had in two of his messages during his former term recommended to congress the suspension of the coinage of silver. But he was nominated. A platform was adopted that meant nothing in particular and everything in general. And the free silverites voted for him. No one bolted the convention, and the result was that the only law we had for coining silver was repealed. Under the administration of the democratic party, in behalf of harmony, we are on the down-grade road to the hell of party as fast as we ever got there under republican rule. When you hear a man talk about voting a goldbug ticket in the interest of party harmony put him down for a man who would sink his country for the sake of an office.

We are told by the platocrats that the distress of the people cannot be relieved by legislation. If this is true why do they want legislation? Why did they ask to be relieved from the income tax? Why did they ask for the demonetization of silver? Why do they ask to be free from taxation on their bonds? Why do they ask the exclusive privilege of issuing paper money? Why do they ask for franchises that are worth millions of dollars? Why do they keep a house of paid lobbyists at our national and state legislatures to influence legislation? But we might sum the whole thing up in one question: Why do they let