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WAR IS NOW DECLARED

President McKinley Sends an Ultimatum to Spain and Orders Havana Blockaded.

CONGRESS DECLARES WAR

125,000 Volunteers Called—Response Comes With a Cheer From Atlantic to Pacific.

List of Prizes.

War has been formally declared by the congress of the United States against Spain and active hostilities have begun. The date of the war will go down in history as the 21st day of April, 1898. President McKinley, acting in accordance with the following resolution passed by congress April 19th, issued an ultimatum to Spain ordering her to vacate the island of Cuba:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba, and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited, therefore resolved:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its own people.

Spain was given forty-eight hours in which to answer which she did by withdrawing her minister from this country and giving our minister, Mr. Woodford, his passports and requesting his instant departure from Madrid which was equivalent to a declaration of war. On April 21st President McKinley started a fleet of warships to Cuba to blockade Havana and gave notice to the world of his action and that a state of war existed.

The following declaration of war was adopted by congress April 25th, and signed by the president:

"A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

"Be it enacted, etc.

"1. That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

"2. That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

A peaceful blockade of Cuba was at once established and all foreign vessels were warned to keep away. The fleet was kept out of range of Spanish cannon on Morro castle and although the Spaniards fired a few shots no damage was done.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Calls Up in the States to Furnish 125,000 Men for War Service.

The president has issued a call for 125,000 volunteers to serve two years if not sooner discharged. The following is the full text of the proclamation:

Whereas, By an act of congress, entitled "An act to provide for the increasing of the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1898, the president was authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for

volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and do hereby call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said law, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, this 23d day of April, 1898, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

(Seal) WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
By the President:
JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

What the states must contribute under the call for 125,000 men:

Alabama	2,500
Arkansas	2,025
California	2,238
Colorado	1,298
Connecticut	1,607
Delaware	341
Florida	750
Georgia	3,174
Idaho	232
Illinois	6,608
Indiana	4,402
Iowa	3,772
Kansas	2,778
Kentucky	3,407
Louisiana	1,940
Maine	1,256
Maryland	1,942
Massachusetts	4,721
Michigan	2,368
Minnesota	2,874
Mississippi	2,257
Missouri	5,411
Montana	524
Nebraska	2,100
Nevada	138
New Hampshire	752
New Jersey	2,962
New York	12,513
North Carolina	2,584
North Dakota	861
Ohio	7,234
Oregon	829
Pennsylvania	10,769
Rhode Island	710
South Dakota	850
South Carolina	747
Tennessee	3,060
Texas	4,229
Utah	425
Vermont	634
Virginia	2,913
Washington	1,178
West Virginia	1,389
Wisconsin	3,274
Wyoming	231
Arizona	181
District of Columbia	449
New Mexico	330
Oklahoma	143

War Department Issues its Call on Different Governors.

The war department issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men, as follows:

Alabama	Two regiments infantry and one battalion.
Arkansas	Two regiments of infantry.
California	Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.
Colorado	One regiment infantry and one light battery.
Connecticut	One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.
Delaware	One regiment of infantry.
Florida	One regiment of infantry.
Georgia	Two regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
Illinois	Seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.
Indiana	Four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
Iowa	Three regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
Kansas	Three regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry.
Kentucky	Three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
Louisiana	Two regiments of infantry.
Maine	One regiment infantry and four heavy batteries.
Massachusetts	Four regiments of infantry and three heavy batteries.
Minnesota	Three regiments of infantry.
Mississippi	Two regiments of infantry.
Missouri	Five regiments of infantry and one light battery.
Montana	One regiment of infantry.
Nebraska	Two regiments of infantry.
New Hampshire	One regiment of infantry.
New Jersey	Three regiments of infantry.
New York	Twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
North Carolina	Two regiments infantry and one heavy battery.
Ohio	Six regiments infantry, four light batteries and two squadrons cavalry.
Oregon	One regiment infantry.
Pennsylvania	Eleven regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries.
Rhode Island	One regiment infantry.
South Carolina	One regiment infantry, one battalion and one heavy battery.
Tennessee	Three regiments infantry.
Texas	Three regiments infantry and one regiment cavalry.
Utah	One troop cavalry and two light batteries.
Vermont	One regiment infantry.
Virginia	Three regiments infantry.
Washington	One regiment infantry.
West Virginia	One regiment infantry.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OUR MONEY AS IT IS

An Interesting and Timely Article on the Money of the United States.

CONCISE STATEMENT OF FACT

"Flat Money" and "Intrinsic Value" Ably Discussed by a Finished Scholar.

What is Money.

(By John P. St. John.)

Is it the market price of gold and silver bullion, or the stamp of the government thereon, backed by the law, that fixes the value of our money? If it is the market price, then surely he who talks so long and loud about a "fifty-cent dollar" is right; but if the value is fixed by law, then the market price of the bullion is wholly immaterial.

The market price of bullion is governed by the supply and demand. Unrestricted coinage of gold has created an unlimited demand for that metal, consequently the bullion in a gold coin has always equalled the coin's face value. Should gold become so scarce, and the demand so great, as to force the value of the bullion above that of the money stamp upon it, then the bullion and not the money would at once command a premium. Every full weight coin issued by our government is an unlimited legal tender for all purposes in our country. Suppose that Pike's Peak, by some miraculous transformation, should suddenly become a mountain of pure gold, and the supply of this precious metal be thus multiplied almost beyond computation, would that change the legal tender quality of our gold coin? Could we not lawfully pay our debts with it after as well as before such transformation? The enormous increase of the metal upon which the government stamps its money might result in such an increase in the volume of coin as to lessen its purchasing power, but it would not affect its legal tender quality in the least. Now, suppose that silver enjoyed the privilege of free and unlimited coinage at the rate of 16 to 1, just as gold does today, and that every silver dollar was a full legal tender for all purposes, just as gold coin is; does any sane person, in the face of this unlimited demand for silver, believe that 412 1/2 grains of standard bullion, the amount upon which, under the law, a dollar is stamped, would not be worth in market 100 cents? But suppose by some unknown power all the silver in the world except that stamped for money purposes should suddenly be blotted out of existence forever, and that, by reason of the scarcity of this metal it should at once jump to \$20 per oz, would that fact enhance the legal tender quality of a silver dollar? Could we compel any person to take it for more than 100 cents? Could we not lawfully liquidate our debts, both public and private, in gold just as well as in silver coin? Would not a gold coin serve our purpose as money just as well as a silver coin? Could there be any lack of parity of value under such conditions between our dollars?

When I speak of "parity of values" I don't wish to be understood as referring to gold and silver bullion for it must be borne in mind that neither of these metals is money. They are only commodities upon which money is stamped, and without that stamp they are no more a legal tender than corn and wheat, or beef and pork would be. So it will be seen that it is the stamp, backed by the law, and not the metal, that constitutes money.

Some of our gold standard friends who have probably given but little thought to the question have asked: "Why not have free coinage of iron?" The answer is three-fold. First, because our United States bonds are, at the option of the government, payable only in gold and silver coin of a definite standard; therefore iron coin could not lawfully be used to liquidate these obligations. Second, the experience of thousands of years has demonstrated the fact that under what has usually been termed free coinage, or coinage without discrimination, the supply of gold and silver upon which the civilized world has stamped its basic money has just about kept pace with the legitimate demands of trade. There has never been, and it is not at all likely there ever will be, an overproduction of either metal. God never made a mistake. He never gave us too much gold and silver. We may fail to appreciate His blessings; we may even ignorantly obstruct them by demanding one of these metals, but if we do it will be our own fault. Third, the enormous amount of iron in the world, the comparative ease with which it is produced, slight, if used as a money metal under a free and unlimited coinage law, so enlarge the volume of currency as to make the supply so much greater than the demand that its purchasing power would be almost destroyed. But if the supply of iron was limited by nature, as is the supply of gold and silver, and the supply of gold and silver was as great as iron is now, and all our present debt payable in gold and silver coin were liquidated, the full legal tender stamp of the government on iron

would be just as good as it is on gold and silver today.

Under present conditions our basic money is limited to the production of gold, we have wickedly destroyed the full legal tender quality of silver and thus robbed ourselves of one-half of our primary money. — is was good for the bondholder, but ruin to the poor souls who foot the bills. It is amusing and yet humiliating to every intelligent citizen to hear senators and members of the lower house of congress, and even our president, talk about the "intrinsic value of money," just as if such a thing existed. The truth is, money has no intrinsic value and never can have so long as its value is fixed by law. It is equally absurd to see would-be statesmen stand in high places and in thunder tones denounce "flat money" when there is not an intelligent woman in the humblest dug-out on the plains of the west who does not know that all money is flat and that the legal tender fiat of the government is just as good when stamped upon gold or silver. In either case the money is just as good and not one whit better than the government that created it. Let us bear in mind that no unrestricted legal tender dollar issued by our government was ever at a discount, and never will be, for the reason that, back of each dollar, whether gold, silver, or paper, stands the same people, same material resources, same government and same law. So long as the government is at par its full legal tender money will never be at a discount. Restore to the people free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and make every dollar issued by the government, whether stamped upon gold, silver, or paper, a full legal tender, and we would then have prosperity not made to order by a partisan press, for partisan purposes, but a real genuine prosperity that would touch and bless the common people.

General News.

Havelock has passed a nine o'clock curfew ordinance and the first warning whistle was blown last Saturday evening.

It is reported that several American merchant vessels have been captured by the Spanish men of war, but the reports have not been confirmed.

It is reported that two or three of the prizes captured by our navy may be returned to Spain as the vessels were seized before war was formally declared.

The crop outlook in Nebraska is very flattering. The soil is moist and in prime condition, and farmers are going ahead rapidly with spring plowing and planting.

William E. Gladstone, the grand old man of England is confined to his bed and the end is believed to be near. Friends and relatives are gathered about his bed.

Chas. E. Smith, of Philadelphia, has been named to succeed Postmaster General Gary who resigned on account of failing health. Mr. Smith is a newspaper man of long experience.

It is reported that Kid McCoy, who has aspirations to be the champion pugilist of the world, is to enter a medical school at Buffalo, N. Y., with the intention of becoming a full-fledged physician.

It is stated that nearly forty new creamery associations have been incorporated in the state of Nebraska since Jan. 1, '97. The dairy business is rapidly developing into one of the best paying industries in the state.

The bank of Kennard, of Kennard, Washington county, was granted a charter Tuesday by the state banking board. It will be a private bank with a capital stock of \$5,000, and owned by John S. Cook of Blair.

It is stated officially that European nations will keep their hands off and allow Spain and the United States to settle their own troubles. In the event that any of them interfere, England has practically pledged herself to stand by the United States against the world if necessary.

John Abbott, bookkeeper in the office of Auditor Cornell, has resigned, and his place will be filled by Fred Jewell, who has been employed in the office since the legislative investigating committee closed its work. Mr. Abbott did not resign to go to war, but to go into the commission business.

Secretary of state John Sherman sent in his resignation last Tuesday and it was promptly accepted, and Judge William Day of Ohio was named to fill his place. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, has resigned in order to go the front as commander of a regiment, and Mr. John B. Moore, of New York, has been appointed assistant secretary to fill his place.

The powder works at Santa Cruz, Cal., which had just made a large shipment of powder to the war department, were partially destroyed Tuesday afternoon by three explosions. The first and heaviest was in the cotton plant, and seven men were killed while a number sustained serious injuries. The main part of the works were saved and the contract to furnish powder to the government can still be filled. No cause is known for the explosions, but it is supposed to be due to accident.

BONDS OR GREENBACKS

Which Shall the United States Issue to Carry on the War With.

MCKINLEY VS. JEFFERSON

Organ of Former for Bonds—Author of Declaration of Independence for Paper.

Which Shall It Be?

When the last war closed in 1865 the expenses of the government are said to have been \$4,000,000 per day. We had then under arms over a million men and our four hundred ships of war in commission. With the mobilization of 125,000 militia and manning of a hundred war vessels, the extraordinary expenses of the government will rise to a large sum, although they will not reach the figures of the last of the rebellion when every nerve of the United States was strained to crush out treason. How shall we meet this expenditure is an urgent question which ought to be met with patriotic purpose. It is no surprise that the men who have been trying to load us with bonds in time of peace should become clamorous as soon as war is in sight. The Chicago Times-Herald is the great newspaper representative of those interests. Its editor, H. H. Kohlsaat, is the intimate personal friend and adviser of President McKinley. In the issue of that paper he outlines the policy proposed at this juncture. A few extracts will be interesting to our readers, says the Times-Herald.

"In war the government must have money, and the better the money the less will be the expense of the war. On the gold basis taxation will be lower, the national indebtedness smaller and the rate of interest low, and neither the present nor the future generation will be loaded so heavily with debts.

Every thoughtful student of finance knows this, and it has often been demonstrated that the civil war cost us more than three times what it should have done, because congress adopted the paper money basis."

Now there's meat for a populist in the first paragraph. "The better the money the less will be the expense of the war." Then why not go to the diamond standard or that of one of the rare metals and reduce the expense of the war to nothing? Every common sense farmer knows that the cost of the war is not paid in dollars but in wheat and pork and corn and mules. And when the Times-Herald says that taxation will be lower and the national indebtedness smaller, it simply says that produce will be lower and the command of the man who has a gold bond or dollar over the products of labor will be greater than at present.

The statement that the civil war cost us three times as much as it should because congress issued paper money, is another way of saying that labor commanded three times as much for its services as it did before the war, and that the inspiration and stimulus to all kinds of industry produced by increasing the volume of currency enabled us to meet all the sacrifices of the most gigantic of modern wars and come out of it free from individual debt and with all our industries prospering. The Times-Herald goes on to tell us how to meet the expense of this war:

"The committee on ways and means is now at work devising new means of revenue and providing for a war loan. Probably \$50,000,000 will have to be raised before many months pass and that can only be obtained by borrowing. That our credit may be such that this enormous sum can be obtained at the lowest rate of interest and upon the easiest terms, the currency reform bill recently submitted to the house by Representative McCleary of Minnesota, and which was referred to the committee on banking and currency, should be reported at once and passed by the house. This is the bill prepared by subcommittee, Messrs. McCleary, Prince and Mitchell, which is based on the Indianapolis monetary commission bill and already commented on by the Times-Herald. It has the approval of the Indianapolis executive committee, and is a safe and conservative measure of reform. With this the law on our statute books, the money of the world is at our command, and we can bring war to a speedy and successful close."

It will be recalled that the Times Herald was going to give us a receipt for carrying on a war at a very slight expense—by simply increasing the value of the dollar so that it would buy more gunpowder, saw-belly and tentage. And the first shot we got from its batteries is a five hundred million dollar shell!

President Lincoln only asked \$400,000,000 at first to crush a rebellion in seven states. But our gold standard friends who are going to have a cheap war with a "a speedy and successful close" knock us down for \$500,000,000 before we are started.

Then the loan must be a "popular loan" like the "popular price" line in the theatre hand bill. Says the gold standard authority:

"In authorizing the new loan in order to make it popular as congress intends, there should be a provision in the bill permitting the secretary of the treasury to receive subscriptions from individuals of sums of not less than \$50, and cause a record of such subscriptions to be made in books to be kept for that

purpose, instead of issuing the usual form of an engraved bond. This is the plan adopted both in France and England for popular loans, and it makes it very easy for the people, because such subscriptions can be made at every money order postoffice in the land. All these can be made a matter of record at Washington, and thus each subscriber is as safe as if he possessed a registered bond.

The plan has long been in operation abroad and has proved satisfactory alike to government and people.

These money raising measures are as essential to our success in war as the possession of armies and navies, and it is the duty of congress to act upon them at once."

Refreshing contrast after reading this mingled mass of contradiction, soapbuds and treason to American interests to turn to the words of Thomas Jefferson in presenting a financial program when this country was at war with the strongest military and naval nation on earth. June 24, 1813, Jefferson wrote a complete outline of his plan for carrying on the war then in progress, without creating a national debt or borrowing money from foreigners, having previously matured his ideas by long and careful study of the subject.

"We are an agricultural nation," he wrote. "Such a one employs its savings in the purchase or improvement of lands and stocks. The lendable money among them is chiefly that of orphans and wards in the hands of executors and guardians and that which the farmer lays by until he has enough for the purchase in view. In such a nation there is one and only one resource for loans, sufficient to carry them through the expense of a war, and that will always be sufficient and in the power of an honest government, punctual in the preservation of its faith. The fund I mean is the mass of circulating coin. Every one knows, that although not literally, it is nearly true, that every paper dollar emitted banishes a silver one from circulation. A nation therefore, making its purchases and payments with bills fitted for circulation, thrusts an equal sum of coin out of circulation. This is equivalent to borrowing that sum, and yet the vendor, receiving payment in a medium as effectual as coin for his purchases or payment, has no claim to interest. And so the nation may continue to issue its bills as far as its wants require, and the limits of the circulation will admit. These limits are understood to extend with us at present to \$200,000,000, a greater sum than would be necessary for any war."

In the war of 1755 our state availed itself of this fund by issuing a paper money, bottomed on a specific tax for its redemption, and to insure its credit, bearing interest at five per cent. Within a very short time, not a bill of this omission was to be found in circulation. It was locked up in the chests of executors, guardians, widows, farmers, etc. We then issued bills bottomed on a redeeming tax, but bearing no interest. These were readily received, and never depreciated a single farthing."

In the same paper he declared that "every country permitting paper to be circulated, other than that by public authority, would end in bankruptcy. In other words, the only safe and legitimate paper money is that which is emitted by authority of the government and bottomed on the taxable wealth of the nation.

Again on the 11th of September, 1813, he still further elucidated his plan for a government paper money, always available in time of need, and ample enough to meet every emergency. He said:

"The question will be asked and ought to be looked at, what is to be the resource if loans cannot be obtained? There is but one, 'Carthago delenda est.' Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation, to whom it belongs. It is the only fund on which they can rely for loans; it is the only resource which can never fail them; and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose. Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, bearing or not bearing interest, as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation will take the place of so much gold and silver, which last, when crowded, will find an efflux into other countries, and thus keep the quantum of medium at its salutary level."

There is a limit of course, to the issue of paper money. Jefferson placed that limit at \$300,000,000 eighty-five years ago. Our nation is at least thirty times as strong as it was then. We have since then tested the strength of paper currency in a great war which shook the very foundation of the government. Yet now, at the outset of a war with a third-class nation, unable to invade us, we must issue \$500,000,000 of bills.

Which shall it be the McKinley organ or Thomas Jefferson?

An Embarrassment of Riches.
The wealth of John D. Rockefeller has now reached the sum of \$244,000,000 and, furthermore, is increasing at the rate of \$1,500,000 a month, or \$50,000 a day, or \$2,083 an hour, or \$34.50 a minute, or 57 cents every second of time, day and night, Sundays and holidays. No wonder the man calls on the churches and colleges to relieve him of some of his riches.—Union Press.

On Different Business.
Hines—Jimson seems to have been playing in hard luck. He says he sees nothing ahead but the poor house.
Minks—He told me he was making money hand over fist. Do you buy your goods of Jimson?
Minks—No. I called to collect a bill.

Mrs. Gosper is now located at 1201 O St., and selling goods cheaper than any milliner in Nebraska.