

## FUNSTON CAUGHT IN A LIE

The Committee Astonished but the Associated Press Says Not a Word—Brother Abner and the Danish Islands—Trust Man on Democratic Committee

Washington, D. C., March 31, 1902.—(Special Correspondence.)—Representative Richardson, the democratic and minority leader of the house of representatives, made the republican members of the house look "kinder pale" on Thursday last, when he arose in his seat and asked to be allowed to introduce a resolution by motion. He was recognized by the speaker and immediately introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the charges made by Captain Christmas formerly agent of the Danish government to negotiate the sale of the Danish West Indies. The speaker put the question and it was immediately objected to by Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, a bitter republican. But the speaker, finding no grounds upon which to base his refusal, put the question and it was passed unanimously. Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois, in one of his characteristic speeches marked by humor, but not by logic, vigorously opposed the passage of the resolution, although he did not dare when the measure was put to a vote to still pursue this course. The speaker thereupon appointed a committee of four republicans and three democrats to investigate the charges.

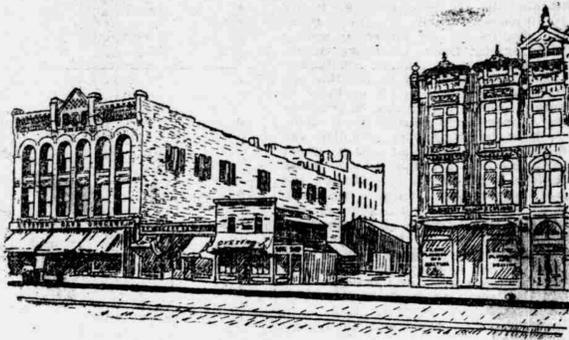
The charges made by Captain Christmas were the result of certain statements made by him, and presented by him to his government in the form of a secret message involving the character and corruptibility of certain members of congress and other men of position and prestige. But the speaker was not another Dane, who is now an American citizen, and his contents were presented to Representative Richardson. This man Christmas made application to his government for 10 per cent of the total receipts from the sale of the islands, as his share of the deal. He was promised that he would be given 10 per cent of five million dollars, if he could negotiate the sale of the islands to the United States. He then came to America as agent of the Danish ministry and aided by many men of position and influence, succeeded in saddling some more islands on us. He charges that he was obliged to make promises to legislators and to give many of them "wine suppers, dinners, etc.," at the "Raleigh hotel, one of Washington's celebrated hostilities." He was aided in this scheme by a man, whom the affidavit charges, is a personal friend of Senator Mark Hanna and by "Richard P. Evans, an intimate friend and adviser of Representative Gardner (rep. N. J.)." He also charges that he had complete control of the White house, which was secured by Abner McKinley, the president's brother, and a man named Brown, who is McKinley's adviser and friend. He charges that McKinley and some pretty ugly charges and there are many willing to believe that the man who was the president's brother and who was mixed up in some ugly coal deals, and the man who at the beginning of his brother's term was almost penniless, yet today is worth many millions, knows more about the charges of Captain Christmas than he cares to have of it.

It is not very probable that the committee appointed by the speaker to investigate the charges made by the Dane, will be able to gain much headway. All information must come through the state department, which is also charged by the document, and this information the secretary will refuse to furnish. The committee has no power to call witnesses and then to enforce their testimony. But the committee will be able, if they care to, to air the charges made to a considerable extent, and their verdict is awaited with much interest. The charges came with such force and from a source so entirely unexpected that they completely eclipsed all other business and they have been the principal topic of conversation during the latter part of the week. Captain Christmas was a little too anxious to pay his bills—to pay those who aid he had secured with the promise to pay out of his share of \$500,000 and his haste got some men into trouble. The republican members are trying to make light of the question, and are ridiculing each of the charges contained therein, but at the same time there is no doubt that it is causing them to lie awake nights and wonder if the committee can find out everything. I certainly believe that Brother Agner sits up and wonders.

The democratic congressional committee met in the rooms of the minority in the capitol on last Friday and selected Representative James M. Griggs of Georgia as chairman of its congressional campaign committee. They also filled the vacancies caused by the absence of delegations from republican states and appointed James L. Norris as the representative of the District of Columbia.

The appointment of James L. Norris on the committee will probably be made an issue against the party in the coming elections for congress. The democratic party cannot be expected to fight the trusts when it has such a man on its congressional committee. Norris is Gorman's man Friday and no work is too low for him. He was seated by a secret vote of the committee after a few minutes hearing of the charges made against him. The placing of a notorious tool of the trusts like Norris on the campaign committee of the party pledged by its platform to fight the trusts is so suspicious that it is a matter of course

## Liberty Building Site



1328 O Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Where it is Proposed to Construct Liberty Building—A Home For The Independent

About two months ago The Independent decided to take its readers more closely into its confidence, explain to them what it needed most and ask their co-operation in securing it. A newspaper without a home cannot be as independent as the nature of its business demands. We do not enjoy the patronage of plutocrats. On the contrary, we enjoy their unrelenting opposition. We live not for them, but in spite of them. We are opposed to the system of governmental favoritism that makes the already too rich richer and the poor poorer. Rather than bargain with the money changers and sell part or parcel of our soul to them we have preferred to ask the co-operation of our readers, the plain people whose cause we champion as best we can. They have responded most generously to our building plan and we have felt justified in taking an option upon the vacant lot shown in the illustration above. It is five feet narrower than we had originally contemplated, but with a two-story brick building will be ample for our needs for a long time. It is 25x142 feet, about the middle of the block between 13th and 14th on O street, and will be numbered 1328 O street. It will be erected between the two large brick blocks shown in the cut. The three story building on the west is known as the Smith block, one of the finest buildings in the city, and is occupied by the Keystone Grocery Co., the Lincoln Hardware Co., and the lodge room of the Elks. On the east is a three story double building occupied by the Dr. Bentley Sanitarium, J. C. Cox gas fitting and plumbing store, the J. W. Mitchell wall paper

store and others. A most desirable location in every way. The architect estimates that the lot and building finished in the most economical manner possible consistent with safety will cost between \$9,500 and \$10,000. As before stated in these columns we do not propose to put in any expense that can be avoided. Only the office room will be plastered and all other luxuries will be counted out. When it is enclosed to keep out sun and rain we will move in, quit paying rent to plutocracy and give our readers a better paper than ever before. We can then devote our undivided attention to the business of making trouble for mullet heads. Will you help by disposing of at least one of the five Liberty Building postals? If you want to try let us know and we'll send them by first mail. You need not pay for them until you have sold them. The state campaign is close at hand, delegates to be chosen, nominating conventions soon to be held, a full state ticket and congressmen to be elected this fall will make it easy for you to find buyers for the cards at the low price which you can offer them. There is no work you can do that will bring such telling results at election time as to increase the circulation of The Independent. Men who read it soon come to know the facts and men who know the facts do not vote the republican ticket. The Independent is as deadly to mullet heads as strychnine is to gophers. Why not plant a few kernels in your neighborhood and see if what we tell you isn't true? (See Page 3 for report of Liberty Building Guards.)

crecy attached to the proceedings. The anti-trust league of this city proposes to have the fullest publicity possible in regard to what influences were behind the seating of Norris in opposition to three-fourths of the democrats of the District of Columbia, and after the Kansas City convention voted to unseat his delegation headed by him. The league is taking steps to secure a poll of the members of the congressional committee as to how they voted on the seating of Norris. They have a record so far as to how two of the members voted—one for and one against the seating of this trust agent. As soon as the poll is complete the result will be sent out through the press for the information of voters in every congressional district in the union. The league considers that this act of the trusts in forcing a man like Norris into a seat in the democratic congressional committee should be watched by the voters of the country. If the democratic party is really opposed to the trusts and their committee is not trying to curry favor and campaign subscriptions from them, the action in seating Norris cannot be understood. But the result in seating him against a protest of the real democracy of the District of Columbia is certainly a bit of circumstantial evidence that the party as now constituted is not as much opposed to the huge combinations against "trade as they shout. The democrats of the country should look into the matter and demand that Norris be unseated and that the District's place on the committee be filled by a true democrat or left vacant as it should be for anything. The very fact that the committee made a place for Norris when none existed to which he could be eligible certainly adds insult to the injury and affects the issue strongly.

Pension Commissioner Henry Clay Evans has resigned and he is to be given a lucrative position by the administration. The administration is trying hard to secure a re-nomination and although they want the vote of the old soldier, they cannot afford to lose the influence of Evans. The Grand Army of the Republic long ago demanded the withdrawal of Evans from his post as commissioner of pensions, but the administration could ill afford to lose him. Now they have fixed. He has been compelled to resign. That much is settled. They then will give him the post of envoy extraordinary from the United States to the kingdom of Spain. That is his reward for his cruel treatment of the old soldier, who has been made to suffer by the regime of Evans. Verily, how the sinners do heap up their profits! The man who the Grand Army opposed so bitterly, whose resignation or removal they demanded, rather than vote against him. With

could whip into line against Rhea were ten solitary votes majority. The president will send to the senate the nomination of James R. Garfield as civil service commissioner to succeed William A. Rodenberg, resigned. WM. W. BRIDE.

store and others. A most desirable location in every way. The architect estimates that the lot and building finished in the most economical manner possible consistent with safety will cost between \$9,500 and \$10,000. As before stated in these columns we do not propose to put in any expense that can be avoided. Only the office room will be plastered and all other luxuries will be counted out. When it is enclosed to keep out sun and rain we will move in, quit paying rent to plutocracy and give our readers a better paper than ever before. We can then devote our undivided attention to the business of making trouble for mullet heads. Will you help by disposing of at least one of the five Liberty Building postals? If you want to try let us know and we'll send them by first mail. You need not pay for them until you have sold them. The state campaign is close at hand, delegates to be chosen, nominating conventions soon to be held, a full state ticket and congressmen to be elected this fall will make it easy for you to find buyers for the cards at the low price which you can offer them. There is no work you can do that will bring such telling results at election time as to increase the circulation of The Independent. Men who read it soon come to know the facts and men who know the facts do not vote the republican ticket. The Independent is as deadly to mullet heads as strychnine is to gophers. Why not plant a few kernels in your neighborhood and see if what we tell you isn't true? (See Page 3 for report of Liberty Building Guards.)

Army swallow it? That's the question. Now that it has been definitely decided to turn over to the new republic of Cuba the administration of her own affairs on May 20th the judiciary down there have decided that it is about time to meet out punishment to those men who filched her treasury. Rathbone, Neeley and Reeves are each to serve ten years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine equal to the amounts they stole. Neeley is the man whom Perry Heath recommended to Rathbone as a "fine fellow and a man whom you can take into your closest confidence;" and Rathbone, who was manager of the campaign of Senator Hanna for a seat in the senate and through whose dirty work Mark Hanna is now a senator, are to serve their terms. The man who told the republicans that if they punished him, that he would tell all he knew about the election of Hanna, has been sentenced.

The senate was chiefly concerned with the discussion of the oleomargarine bill, which passed the house some days ago and during the debate they were treated to a discussion of the question by Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa. His speech is certainly the ablest speech made in the senate in defense of the bill, while that of Representative Ashton C. Shallenberger of Nebraska was easily the best one made in the house on the same subject. Today the senate will hear the gifted orator, the house baby of the senate, Joseph Welder Bailey of Texas, whose speech in opposition to the bill is expected to be a masterpiece.

While in session the other day the senate committee caught the crafty Funston in a deliberate lie. Funston had stated in his testimony that in capturing Aguinaldo he had but three or four men in the insurgent uniform. Senator Patterson immediately read an article from a magazine written by Funston in which he stated that there were twenty men wearing the uniform of the insurgent forces. He said in this account in the magazine (Everybody's, published by John Wanamaker) that he would have so unformed the whole of the spies but he knew that there were really very few of the insurgent uniforms worn by Filipinos and that a whole force of a hundred men so unformed would create suspicion. Senator Patterson used this with terrific effect and its impression upon the committee was noted.

The house unseated Representative John S. Rhea of Kentucky and in his stead seated J. Mackenzie Moss, a former gold democrat, but who now allies himself with the republicans. Rhea's speech in his own defense was one of the gems of the session and so great was its effect that many republicans withdrew from the chamber rather than vote against him. With

could whip into line against Rhea were ten solitary votes majority. The president will send to the senate the nomination of James R. Garfield as civil service commissioner to succeed William A. Rodenberg, resigned. WM. W. BRIDE.

Populist Editors  
In a letter to The Independent, Secretary McIntosh of the populist editorial association says that a meeting of the committee on permanent organization will be held in Lincoln, Monday, April 7. He hopes to have a number of new members before that time. Every populist editor in the state should use no time in sending his name to the secretary, H. F. McIntosh, 1511 Jackson st., Omaha, and become a member. Even if no material good should be effected, no harm can come of it—and there is no doubt that a properly conducted association will prove helpful to every populist editor in the state.

WANTS THE PRIZE  
Mr. Schweizer Thinks He Has Discovered a Smuggler and Claims the Reward

Editor Independent: I saw in the newspapers that Prince Henry made some costly presents, richly ornamented with diamonds and rubies, to Princess Roosevelt, the chief of the New York police, and others. Rubies are the crystallized blood and diamonds the crystallized tears, squeezed from the common people by taxes, and pay a high tariff when they enter this country. Now, I wish to know how much tariff Prince Henry paid on these diamonds and rubies. Can you find it out for me, or shall I ask Mr. Burkett?

Our government pays a high premium for detecting smugglers, and if these diamonds were smuggled, I claim that premium. The law does not exempt prince or peasant from tariff; and the constitution forbids officers to accept presents from princes. It is only sneaking around the constitution when a prince makes a present to the president's daughter.

Woodlawn, Neb.  
F. SCHWEIZER.

A COINCIDENCE  
Land Commissioner Follmer Makes School Land Leases Sold by Land Agent Follmer

G. D. Follmer & Son, Oak, Nebraska, do an extensive real estate and farm loan business, with headquarters at Oak and a recruiting office at Lincoln. G. D., the father of H. R. Follmer, is commissioner of public lands and buildings and as such officer has charge of leasing the school lands of Nebraska. Last week's Nelson Gazette contained a boast that that paper had closed the largest advertising contract ever made in Nuckolls county—for two whole pages. The Independent's curiosity was aroused and the Gazette was carefully inspected. It wasn't hard to find the ad. Follmer & Son had bought and furnished a supplement, sixteen of those extremely long columns in the Gazette, and filled about fourteen of them with solid braver reading matter in regard to several hundred bargains in real estate they desire to dispose of for sound money. The Independent will chance giving Follmer & Son a little free advertising by referring to some of the bargains they offer.

No. 58—Blaine county cattle ranch; 20,000 acres under fence; 2,080 acres wooded land and 640 acres SCHOOL LAND, etc.  
No. 114—Blaine county ranch. . . 320 acres SCHOOL LEASE.  
No. 48—Blaine county ranch. . . 560 SCHOOL LEASE, 23 years at \$36.24 per year.  
No. 116—Cherry county cattle ranch. . . 1,400 acres LEASED SCHOOL LAND.  
No. 52—Cherry county ranch. . . 1,640 acres SCHOOL LEASE.  
No. 85—Cherry county cattle ranch. . . 640 acres SCHOOL LEASE.  
No. 127—Loup county ranch. . . Some SCHOOL LAND.  
No. 43—Wheeler county ranch. . . 640 acres SCHOOL LAND LEASE.  
No. 21—Brown county ranch. . . 640 acres SCHOOL LAND.

Now, all this may be only a coincidence, but in the same paper George Lyon Jr. advertised two columns of real estate bargains, but was unable to show up a foot of school land. However, George has no public office, but G. D. Follmer has, and it's the sort of an office that requires him, on behalf of the state, to make leases of school land. It could happen that Real Estate Agent Follmer might have a "dummy" following Land Commissioner Follmer to lease the lands that Real Estate Agent Follmer thinks would prove profitable. At any rate the whole transaction looks suspicious. There is no good reason why a state officer should give up his business during his term of office, but the practice of making state treasurers out of bankers, land commissioners out of real estate sharks, and state officers generally out of corporation material, is one that some time must go. At present the people seem to like it, but they may learn something by and by.

The special commission of Canada has submitted its report in the Chinese exclusion movement, and it practically agrees with the position taken in the United States. A \$500 head tax is recommended on Chinese enter-

## EVERYWHERE FAITHFUL

The Rank and File of the Peoples Party are Independent and Fight Only for Principles

Perhaps the political manipulators of this country will finally come to understand populism and populists. Acting upon the theory that populists were actuated only by the same motives that inspire the leaders of other political parties, a desperate effort has been made to get the populists to disorganize and give up their party organization. The effort has been fruitless although most of the men whom populists have elected to office have succumbed to the blandishments of party leaders. The populists have four senators whom they have elected by their votes who are now members of the upper branch of congress and eight or nine members of the lower house. All these have left the party except two, but that had no influence upon the populist voters. They still stand as before, willing to co-operate with any party that will aid in enacting the views into law, but positively refusing to give up their party organization.

Victor E. Lawson, chairman of the state committee of the people's party of the state of Minnesota has recently issued a statement that it would be well for party leaders of all parties to read. It is as follows: When the first people's party platform was promulgated some of the measures proposed were intended as preventatives of evils to come. The populists' predictions were scoffed at and their measures ridiculed. But the evils they foretold came, even sooner than had been expected, and there is no intelligent person today who will deny that had at that time the populistic doctrines been enacted into law and enforced, the concentration of wealth into a few hands would have been checked and every citizen, rich or poor, would now have possessed more equal opportunities in the struggle for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The fundamental populistic doctrines are today recognized as the only final solution of the great questions before the people.

But while populistic principles have won recognition in the minds of millions of citizens the glare of greed has been trenching itself in the power of the government, by means of special privileges with an arrogance that is appalling. The practical question of dislodging this power and restoring the full measure of industrial freedom to the citizens of the republic is apparently no nearer its solution now than it was ten years ago.

It is in the practical organization of the awakened citizenship into a potent and disciplined force, capable of fighting political battles and doing execution against the cohorts of greed where the problem presents itself. Human frailties, prejudices and jealousies unite in rendering an otherwise simple proposition into a tangled skein of difficulties. There is not for the hopeful assurance that "truth crushed to earth shall rise again," and for the knowledge that a just God presides over the destinies of men, one might well despair of the potency of any honest effort for political reform in these degenerate days of an arrogant usurping power and a sleeping people. Small wonder that so many yield to the seductive blandishments of corrupting social conditions and with the cry, "Am I my brother's keeper?" join in the feverish chase after the dollar—even to the dwarfing of soul and stifling of conscience.

What is the duty of the populist at the present time? How can he best make his influence felt in these momentous times? How to preserve the leaves, maintain the strength of the salt and keep the light shining? These are questions that present themselves. A committee, appointed at a previous meeting of the state committee in an address issued in September of last year, made this declaration: "For the mistakes of past campaigns it is idle now to apologize. It was an honest effort to put an honest man in the White house. We had confidence in William J. Bryan and still have. More than any other man in the old parties he represents Americanism as it was exemplified in the lives and teachings of Jefferson and Lincoln. It was co-operation for the purification of government, with no thought of being absorbed by the democratic party, many of the so-called leaders of which are enemies of equal rights as expressed in the declaration of independence. The people's party was not obliterated. Principles never die, nor will the people's party while it represents true republicanism—the voice of the whole people. It still lives an educator and a warner against the despotism of the money and trust oligarchy that covets the pomp and circumstance of an empire."

The address mentioned met with favor from all districts where the people's organization still maintains a separate existence. In localities where the exigencies of a dual campaign caused the merging of the organizations, there are populists who are undecided whether to try and continue a populist organization or to abandon the same and thus compel the members of the party to seek a political home as best they may. This class of populists fear to assert the right of their party to live because they believe such a course would weaken Bryan's strength with democracy. They would enter into the contest raging with the democratic party to assist in the purging of democracy of its corrupt elements. This they honestly believe to be the best method of expressing their loyalty to

reflection will convince any one conversant with conditions that this position is not tenable. In the states where populism has its strength Bryan's ideas also dominate democracy. In the sections where the gold trust and democracy in strongest populists have developed little strength. If the Bryan democracy cannot maintain its control of the party in the west without the aid of populists, then pray what hope is there that they can do so in the central and eastern states? All populists sympathize with the Bryan wing of democracy in its struggle to maintain its control of the party, but they are powerless to assist it, even should they wish to enter the democratic party for that purpose. The populists will be wise if they stand aloof and allow their late allies to settle their own family difficulties among themselves. His own party offers the populist a congenial political home, where he can make his influence felt in the nation and state far more effectively.

No populists in the legislature and populists in congress the party can co-operate in the halls of legislation with all who wish to enact populistic principles into law. A third aggressive party in a country with so varied interests as the United States would be no menace to its progress. Indeed, the conviction is growing that such a party would compel a reasonable degree of purity in national affairs. No reformer needs to hesitate to assist in the maintenance of the people's party. Its existence will be a guarantee that populistic principles will live and be enacted into law. Whatever the future has in store, the populist that stands by his conviction will have no cause for regret.

Let us not forget that a determined minority that knows that it wants and will fight for it will accomplish results where a majority that is hopelessly divided is impotent to accomplish anything. Let us, therefore, go forward as men, without guile and with pure purpose, uncompromising in the support of the principles we hold dear. And if we do so, we may trust to Divine Providence for the guidance that will achieve the results that we believe are necessary for the future welfare of our beloved country.

VICTOR E. LAWSON,  
State Chairman.

COLOSSAL STEALING  
Mr. Stogall Gives Independent Readers an Insight Into Railroad Stealing in Texas

Editor Independent: I have read your report of how Vanderbilt got his fortune; of Jay Gould's exploit about the Kansas Pacific railroad; and your quotation from Benjamin Kid's late work, in your issue of the 6th of March. With your permission I will give your readers an insight into one or two other ways that millions are stolen, and I wish to emphasize the word stolen, for no other word fills the bill so exactly.

In the beginning let me say that the state of Texas, with its millions of acres of land (which the state reserved when it came into the union in 1845) furnished the finest silver ever found in which to stock a colossal fortune, and it is not strange that the man who picked up 15 millions in the Kansas Pacific deal in fifteen minutes should have found his way into those green pastures. Now, don't forget that the state gave 16 sections of land in alternate sections for every mile of road built in the state—as long as the supply lasted—and the result was that there was a mighty rush of adventurers to Texas to build railroads. After Mr. Jay Gould got there, thousands of miles of these roads were leased by him, and as is usually the case the roads were eventually "wrecked" and went into the hands of receivers. By a strange coincidence one of Mr. Gould's "dummies" was always appointed receiver. Of course this was a mere coincidence, and I only allude to it as a while the battle on the contrary, has been directed to opening the mints to free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars. This narrows the issue to silver vs. gold and leaves the question of greenbacks vs. national bank notes, as money, to be discussed and decided later on.

It is a poor time now to discuss the money question, because we already have plenty of money. It is only a question now, of quality. If the gold standard people would only be content to be silent on the money question, I am quite sure that Bryan would be satisfied to join Mr. Adams and his friends in getting out of the Philippines. This is the real question upon which the next house of representatives is to be elected this fall. It, therefore, were wise about the presidential election of 1904 or the silver question. But Mr. Adams will not have it this way. He is disposed to put Bryan out before commencing the debate about the Philippines. This makes a little talk about silver necessary.

Mr. Adams likes to talk about silver without allowing Bryan to talk about gold. He likes to speak against silver, but he does not like to have Bryan speak against gold. This comes with very poor grace from the Adams family who supported free coinage of silver from the beginning of the government until within a few years. When Charles Francis was our minister to England from 1861 to 1868, the mints were open to free and unlimited coinage of silver, and nobody was any complaint; they remained open until 1873 without anybody making complaint; they were closed without

## ADAMS VS. BRYAN

This Degenerate Son of a Family of Statesmen Gets Out of the Currency

Editor Independent: Mr. Charles Francis Adams having been invited by the New York Journal to take part in a "Discussion by Prominent Democrats of the Best Methods of Establishing Democratic Harmony and of the Issues Upon Which the Democratic Party Can Elect the Next President," said: "First, let our government get out of the Philippines, bag and baggage, just as soon as we can do exactly what we did under similar conditions in Mexico fifty-six years ago—create a government to treat with."

"Next, put out of the way Bryan and his penny tin whistle, tooting the free silver refrain."

"Then let us set our faces toward tariff reform." (N. Y. Journal, March 8, 1902.)

Mr. Adams intimates that we can soon create a government in the Philippines to treat with and that we can soon get out, but we never have had a case like the Philippines and there is no reason for believing that the Philippines will organize a stable government in less than ten years. Besides, we have agreed with Spain to stay there ten years and protect her commercial interests. Mr. Adams can convince himself of this by reading the 4th article of the treaty made at Paris and ratified in the spring of 1899. The ten years commence to run from the date of ratification.

As to putting away Bryan, Mr. Adams will find this still more difficult than getting out of the Philippines. He will find that Bryan represents about 90 per cent of the democratic party and that Mr. Adams stands for not more than 10 per cent. It will therefore be much easier for Bryan and his friends to put out Adams and his friends than for the latter to put the former out.

The difficulty, according to Adams, is all about silver. If it were not for this Bryan could keep company with Adams.

Mr. Adams says that free and unlimited coinage of silver is wrong. If this is true, then free and unlimited coinage of gold must also be wrong. Men of Mr. Adams' way of thinking have been trying to prove that free coinage of silver is wrong without recognizing the fact that they have been proving free coinage of gold to be equally wrong. Mr. Adams believes in a gold standard. If he is correct, then Mr. Bryan must be correct in believing in a silver "standard." It needs very little argument to show that either one of these metals is just as much of a standard as the other, or would be if they were treated alike. The truth is, however, that it has never been proposed to make either one of them anything more than a basis for the currency. Gold cannot be a standard of value until we use it exclusively for money and abolish all other kinds of currency. Nor can silver be a standard of value, until we use it exclusively for money and abolish all other kinds of money and currency. This has never been proposed, because there is not enough of either metal to go around and sustain the present price level. What is really proposed by Mr. Adams and the people of his way of thinking is to have a little gold for the bottom of the currency and to make up for all deficiencies by banknotes and other forms of credit currency, such as bank checks. This is to be done by keeping the mints open to free and unlimited coinage of gold, and the banks open to free and unlimited coinage of banknotes and the mints closed to free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Bryan would keep the mints open to free and unlimited coinage of silver (as well as free and unlimited coinage of gold), make up all deficiencies of currency by issuing greenbacks instead of bank notes. Very little objection has been made to so much of his plan as contemplates stopping the further issue of bank notes and substituting greenbacks for legal tender.

The battle, on the contrary, has been directed to opening the mints to free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars. This narrows the issue to silver vs. gold and leaves the question of greenbacks vs. national bank notes, as money, to be discussed and decided later on.

It is a poor time now to discuss the money question, because we already have plenty of money. It is only a question now, of quality. If the gold standard people would only be content to be silent on the money question, I am quite sure that Bryan would be satisfied to join Mr. Adams and his friends in getting out of the Philippines. This is the real question upon which the next house of representatives is to be elected this fall. It, therefore, were wise about the presidential election of 1904 or the silver question. But Mr. Adams will not have it this way. He is disposed to put Bryan out before commencing the debate about the Philippines. This makes a little talk about silver necessary.

Mr. Adams likes to talk about silver without allowing Bryan to talk about gold. He likes to speak against silver, but he does not like to have Bryan speak against gold. This comes with very poor grace from the Adams family who supported free coinage of silver from the beginning of the government until within a few years. When Charles Francis was our minister to England from 1861 to 1868, the mints were open to free and unlimited coinage of silver, and nobody was any complaint; they remained open until 1873 without anybody making complaint; they were closed without

A. H. STEAGALL.