

BRYAN AT WASHINGTON

The Capital Patriotic Press Bureau Looks Up His Record.

We Give It to You as We Received It, and Utter No Word of Censure or Endorsement at This Time.

CAPITAL PATRIOTIC PRESS BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.

Now that Hon. W. J. Bryan, the "Boy Orator of the Platte," is the presidential standard-bearer of the "New Democracy," it may interest the readers of the patriotic press of the country to know how he conducted himself as to the issues in which the American patriots were specially interested in during his congressional career, and particularly how he voted upon the American measures which were introduced during the Fifty-third of which Mr. Bryan was a member from Nebraska.

It will be remembered that it was during that session of congress when Hon. W. S. Linton flung into the congressional arena the first fire-brand of opposition to the appropriation of government funds to sectarian institutions, delivering his famous speech against the long-continued outrage on the 7th of June, 1894, during the debate upon the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. It will also be recalled that the Satollians were in control of the house, and that during the discussion of the bill in committee of the whole house, John H. O'Neill was in the speaker's chair. After Mr. Linton delivered his speech, Mr. Gear (now in the senate) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions, whereupon the question of order was raised, Mr. Cannon urging that the motion to recommit was in order, but O'Neill decided it was out of order. An appeal from the decision of the chair was made. "Papal Zouave" Tracy of New York (since retired by the American vote), Crain of Texas (since deceased), Springer of Illinois (also retired), and other papist and jack-papist members, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Upon this question the vote stood, yeas 158, nays 58, not voting 185. Mr. Bryan voting yeas.

I want to note here that while Joe Cannon voted against tabling the appeal, and so seemingly supported the minority in the house, who opposed the pending measure to continue these Catholic appropriations, and which in a measure saved him from defeat at the subsequent elections—when Holman and Weadock and O'Neill and Springer and McEtrick and Lynch and McGann and Tim Campbell, and Bryan himself, and dozens of other Romanists and Roman sympathizers were left at home, his conduct in the present congress more than undoes all he ever done heretofore, and he is deserving of defeat hereafter.

OPPOSED TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On the 28th of June following the New Mexico admission bill was considered in the house. Mr. Smith of Illinois moved to amend by inserting: "And in all of which public schools the English language shall be taught." This was opposed by the Catholics and their sympathizers, because Spanish is the prevailing language and in this tongue the Catholic priests of New Mexico could best manipulate the schools to the advantage of their religion. Mr. Smith, in presenting the amendment, made a brilliant argument in its favor, closing by asking: "Where is the American citizen who will object to this reasonable provision? [Turning to Mr. Antonio Joseph, the papist delegate from New Mexico.] Do you decline to accept this amendment?"

"I decline to accept it," promptly replied Mr. Joseph.

I copy from the Record:

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—Does the gentleman, upon reflection, still insist upon his objection?

Mr. Joseph—No, most emphatically.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—Well, I trust there is patriotism enough in this house to decline to admit New Mexico into the Union as a state unless so just and proper an amendment as this be adopted.

Mr. Gear—It is a well-known fact that 70 per cent of the population of New Mexico are either Spanish or of Indian descent. * * * It is only a proper precaution when these people come here and ask for statehood in the American Union to require that their children shall be taught the language of the United States—the language that we have been taught.

I have great respect for Spanish, German, French, and all other languages, but above them all I have a greater and higher respect for the English language—the language of the American people and of all our country. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Bingham—The sections which appeal to me are the paragraphs directing the benefactions or gifts of the general government to the territory coming into the statehood for educational purposes. This vast acreage is the gift of the people to the new state. I assert it is the function of congress in donating this vast amount of land to incorporate in this bill a direction that the language of the United States, of our people, our nation, shall be a part of the instruction of all the young men who in the future are to dominate and control that state. Therefore I say to the gentlemen, the great future all hope for his people can best be aided and secured by an early instruction of the youth in the language of our republic.

Mr. Barrows—I call for the yeas and nays.

The amendment was again read. The question was taken, and there were, yeas 84, nays 119, answered "present" 3, not voting 148. So the amendment was rejected.

Upon this roll appears the name of Mr. Bryan as voting against the introduction of the English language in our public schools.

Subsequently, Mr. Wilson of Ohio offered an amendment providing for the teaching of the English language, as a branch of study, in the schools of New Mexico, but not to the exclusion of other languages; and even this most reasonable and conservative proposition was defeated by this Romanized congress by a vote of 115 to 81 (152 not voting). Mr. Bryan again voting with the Catholic majority against it, although many of the Democrats and all the Populists voted for it.

Viewed from the standpoint of the present congress and the advanced Americanism of to-day, it hardly seems possible that there could have been found, two short years ago, a body of American legislators who would legislate against the introduction of the English language—the language of the people of the United States—into the public schools of the country, and yet such is a fact, and with them voted the now Democratic candidate for president of the republic. A. J. B.

ERRING PRIEST IS PUNISHED.

Michigan Prelate Sentenced to the Monastery in Kentucky.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 16.—Rev. Father Turski, the Polish priest who had been the cause of the recent church rows at Bay City and who defied the authority of Bishop Richter to reinstate Father Matoski, has confessed his error and has been sentenced by the bishop to the Trappist monastery at Gethsemane, Ky., for an indefinite period and permanent banishment from the diocese. The confession was made to the bishop in the presence of several cathedral priests, and the next morning he started for the monastery to enter upon his penance. The Trappist order is one of the most severe and rigid in the Roman Catholic church. Inmates rise at midnight and until daylight chant their prayers and then work in the fields or shops with frequent intervals of prayer. The diet is limited to vegetables and water; no meat of any kind being allowed, and the only communication allowed is the salutation, "Memento moris" (Remember death). They are never allowed to see women. When they die they are buried in their cowles and hassoeks, without coffin or box of any kind.

How to Kill Off the A. P. A.'s.

The Tyler has no member of its staff or employes in membership in this society, and would be glad to see it disbanded. So would Rev. Dr. Neander M. Woods, of the Presbyterian church of Memphis, Tenn., and the Tyler most thoroughly agrees with him when he says, when addressing a large meeting in that city:

"I want to see the order disbanded. Such is my desire. I believe it is yours. Also, I want to tell you just four things, which, if done, would kill this order in less than ninety days.

"1. Let the leaders of the Roman Catholic church in America give the plain assurance that they pledge themselves to accept in good faith the doctrine of the complete separation of church and state, and promise not to ask another dollar of public money for the support of their sectarian institutions, and to abstain from meddling in politics; everywhere their priests dabble in politics, and the mission of Mgr. Satoll to this country was as clearly political as that of any lobbyist that ever went to Washington to put through a bill. Every bishop and priest is solemnly pledged under oath to belief that church and state ought to be united; that the pope is the lord of every civil government, and that no state can pass laws that the Roman pontiff does not approve. Let the

priests and prelates of the Romish church in America give such assurance, without any equivocating phrases, and this A. P. A. order would hardly care to hold another meeting.

"2. Let there be a disbanding of secret societies of the Roman Catholic church, especially those that are armed. It is stated in Cincinnati there are not less than fifty separate and distinct armed and drilled companies of these societies, viz: Twelve divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, seven branches of the Catholic Knights of America, nineteen branches of the Catholic Knights of Ohio, and besides these there are many others.

"3. Let there be a radical change in the way the daily press of the country treats the meetings and principles of the A. P. A. Some editors regard them as a pack of half-crazy block-heads. Some are so devoted to their party that they fear any organization that may affect their party's success; but in all we see a subserviency to the Roman Catholic element as strong as if Cardinal Gibbons was editor-in-chief. They devote ample space to the consecration of a bishop, though he takes the usual oath to persecute heretics unto death, and to obey the orders of the pope in preference to those of the nation; yet, when two or three thousand people, law-abiding citizens and taxpayers, gather under the auspices of the A. P. A., you will not find a word in our papers.

"4. Let good-natured Protestants cease saying that the pope of Rome is only a very ancient and harmless scarecrow, and that all this excitement about papal aggression in America is sheer nonsense. They assure us that this is a Protestant country; that no Roman Catholic ever was president, and that Roman Catholics are in a helpless minority except in a few sections. There are 70,000,000 people of all ages in this republic, of whom 10,000,000 are avowed Roman Catholics. Then there are 15,000,000 belonging to the vicious and illiterate class, who could easily be won by any corrupt power. Of the remaining 45,000,000, not 25,000,000 can be regarded as Protestant except in name. Many know nothing of the history of popery or the trickery of Rome or of Romish intermeddling with our American institutions. Many for the sake of custom, many for the sake of temporary popularity, and very many for the sake of office, will never be found opposing the encroachments of Rome. In some of our great cities to-day 75 per cent of the money paid in salaries goes into Roman Catholic pockets, and in many of these cities millions of dollars in public property have been given to Roman Catholic hospitals, churches, schools and monasteries, as the price of votes and political scheming. Hence we claim that one-third of the population can be called Protestant. From 1800 to 1880 the Romish church has increased twice as fast as the Protestant churches. The immigration to this country for ten years, ending in 1890, was 5,250,000, and at least two-thirds were Romanists, many of them ignorant. Let this thing go on for twenty-five years longer, and you will see this country in the same condition, as far as the rights of Protestants are concerned, as Roman Catholic Spain and Austria and South American republics are. Remedy the above evils, and there will be no work for the A. P. A.—American Tyler.

Romish Persecution.

The United States supreme court having ordered the release of the editor of the A. P. A. Magazine from the California state prison, where he had been railroaded by the Roman Catholic combine of San Francisco, the publication will be resumed at once. The thirteenth number will be issued about July 15th and will in nowise be inferior to the earlier issues—in fact, the editor aims to lead it with the hottest shot ever fired into the camp of "our friends, the enemy." The "crime" for which Editor Price has been unjustly confined for three months was the sending through the mails an English translation of Den's Theology, a Roman Catholic work. It was declared by the San Francisco Romish officials to be obscene, but the work is still sold and circulated by the Romanists. But the editor of the A. P. A. Magazine had to be silenced, therefore this charge was trumped up and Mr. Price put to considerable expense and deprived of his liberty for about three months before the supreme court of the United States could right this outrageous wrong. Every American should express his disapproval of such proceedings and his sympathy for Edward Price by at once becoming a subscriber to his magazine. We shall be pleased to forward all subscriptions sent to us.

We will send this paper to your address until Jan. 1, 1897, for 50c.

HONEST MONEY IDEA.

An Iowa Business Man Airs His Views on the Currency Question.

Does Not Agree With Either the Gold Bugs or the Free Silverites—Wants a Patriot For President.

As so many intelligent people are muddled and misled as to their best interest on this great financial problem, and as to how a revival of business might be wrought, I have herein penned and compiled a few statistics and clippings which may furnish acceptable food for the honest thinker.

In the bitter struggle between gold and silver between two phases of thought, each of which terms its own dollar honest and the other's dishonest—both with equal reason—the effect of this conflict upon another and much more important branch of our currency seems almost to have been forgotten.

The paper currency of the United States consists of, first, legal tender treasury notes, of which in March, 1896, there were about \$546,000,000 in existence. Of these something more than \$100,000,000 were supposed to be in the possession of the treasury; second, treasury notes of 1890 not legal tender, \$140,000,000; third, silver certificates, \$342,000,000; fourth, national bank issues, \$214,000,000; making all told a grand total of one billion dollars of paper money, the value of which depends entirely upon the credit of the government.

It is generally supposed that there are two exceptions to this statement, to-wit: The national bank notes, which are supposed to depend in some degree upon the solvency and credit of the individual banks and the silver certificates which are in like manner supposed to rest for their credit as currency upon the deposits of silver in the treasury. Both of these notions are fallacious. As we have recently had occasion to demonstrate, not a single dollar or cent of credit or stability is given to any national bank note by the credit or solvency of the bank by which it is put in circulation. Its stability depends entirely on the credit of the government on whose bonds it rests. Not only are the issues of a broken national bank worth just as much and pass just as readily, but the business of the banks themselves is conducted entirely upon this hypothesis, and their other liabilities are fully equal to their ability to meet in case of any general demand upon them. The government's credit in the form of our present bonds deposited with the treasury as security for such circulation, is the sole and only guaranty of its stability.

In like manner, the silver certificates are not a whit improved in quality by the silver held against them by the treasury. No certificate constitutes a lien upon any specific amount of silver. The silver is merely a tangible asset of the government, and at the present time is rather a detriment than an advantage to these certificates considered as currency, from the fear that exists that only depreciated silver may be given in payment of them.

It is easy to be seen, therefore, that the effect of the pending controversy in regard to the complete demonetization of silver, leaving gold the sole legal tender paper, is of even greater interest as concerns our paper currency, than because of its effects upon our coinage.

Its first effect is to destroy all legal tender paper. In the heat of the controversy that is being waged, it seems to have been forgotten that the one great lesson of modern financial experience is that no great commercial nation can do without a paper legal tender.

Great Britain, which has been the leader in the crusade for a single gold standard, was the first nation to make this principle a distinct and permanent place in her currency. In 1833 the notes of the Bank of England were made legal tender throughout the United Kingdom. Of these \$60,000,000 are a permanent issue, and his is sometimes increased to \$200,000,000 and more, under the scope of the bank's authority. She has a gold currency of \$550,000,000, and a silver currency, which is legal tender up to forty shillings, about \$10, amounting to \$112,000,000.

Her currency for small amounts is silver, which is thus made "the money of the poor." For large amounts gold and Bank of England notes are legal tender. Fully one-fourth of her unlimited legal tender consists of paper—the notes of the Bank of England. Of

this \$60,000,000 is covered by "securities," mostly British consols; the remainder represents coin deposits. In effect, the credit of the government maintains a paper legal tender amounting, on an average, to about one-fifth its entire gold currency. This is all the more significant in the fact that the Bank of England transacts all the business of the government and is in effect, as Adam Smith declared, "a great engine of state."

She is only a bank, because she discounts bills and makes exchanges; so far as the currency is concerned, she is the government, just as much as our treasury department.

The experience of France is a still more striking lesson of the necessity of a paper legal tender currency. France occupies substantially the same position as regards gold and silver as the United States. Her silver is full legal tender at a ratio of 154 to 100 gold, the coinage being at present suspended. She has a population of 38,000,000; a gold currency of \$825,000,000; a full legal tender silver currency of \$434,000,000, and a paper legal tender consisting of the notes of the Bank of France of 3,200,000,000 francs, over \$600,000,000.

The Bank of France is a monopoly of the right to issue demand notes, and these notes are legal tender. It is the financial agent of the government, and holds \$270,000,000 of the bonds of the government. Thus it will be seen that substantially one-third of the entire currency of France is legal tender paper, as is from 1-5 to 1-3 that of England. To neglect this distinct and positive lesson taught by the two oldest and most successful currency systems of Europe and tie the American people down to a mere gold legal tender of less than \$600,000,000, when we have a population double that of France or the United Kingdom, is something worse than folly—it is a crime unprecedented in the annals of financial robbery.

American business needs a larger proportion of legal tender money than either of these countries because of its large extent and the time required to make exchanges, yet it actually has at this time less than either France or England. Because of the unphilosophical and pernicious practice of permitting gold contracts, our whole stock of \$600,000,000 of gold has been practically withdrawn from circulation and is now held for speculative purposes or to meet gold contracts.

This is natural and reasonable. At the same time, a considerable proportion of the paper legal tender has been withdrawn from circulation by the foolish policy of the government in substituting bonds for non-interest-bearing notes. So that really, the only legal tender currency we have is the \$559,000,000 of silver which every influence seems conspiring to discredit.

Should these influences succeed, there is no doubt that when the "greenbacks" are retired by being unlawfully held in the treasury, and silver discarded, it will supervene a contraction of the currency as fatal to business as the sudden, unyielding contraction of the heart is to life. If the Republican party goes into power with these two ideas, gold as the only legal tender coin and the paper legal tender obliterated, it will be just as impossible for it to carry out its pledge of a commercial and industrial revival as it would be to turn a wheel without applying some competent force. A revival and expansion of business is an absolute impossibility without an abundant and efficient currency.

It is no doubt true that unlimited coinage and certification of silver at this time would be as ruinous as the restriction of our legal tender to gold alone; it could not be worse. The real question is not to be solved by such restriction. The problem is not how we shall rid ourselves of all legal tender currency but the gold now hoarded for speculation, but how the country shall supply itself with an abundant currency as good as gold in all parts.

This is not to be done by yielding to the English suggestion which is based on the relation of British interest to American finance. An American currency with only a gold legal tender would be almost as great a boon to England as a continuance of the Democratic tariff. The paralyzing effects upon business would be very nearly equal to it and far more permanent.

To-day we are feeling the force of currency restriction through the gold-option contract. Demonetize silver and retire the greenbacks and we shall have no choice but gold at a perpetual premium and shin-plasters at a discount. Then England will sell her gold, increase her legal tender paper currency as she did in 1844, and laugh at us for adopting counsel intended for her advantage, not ours.

The road to "honest" money, of which we hear so much blatherskite nonsense, is not to reject all other

forms of currency, but to provide a currency just as good and so abundant that it shall not be necessary nor profitable to hoard it up or save it for speculation.

Neither will the Republican party bring prosperity or a "revival of business" by seeking to work over that old and purblind Democratic theory that a legal tender must be "at all times redeemable in gold." The bonds of the United States are always worth more than gold, though they are "redeemable in gold" only at certain times.

What are the plain and evident lessons to be drawn from these potent facts. They are, first, that a paper legal tender is an essential of modern commercial conditions; second, such a currency would put gold into circulation and give opportunity for a wise, deliberate and enforced adjustment of the silver question; third, that both the demonetization of silver demanded by the "gold-bugs," and the "free coinage" of silver demanded by the "silverites," are equally dangerous expedients.

The assumption by certain financial theorists that the only "honest money is gold or a paper money redeemable in gold," is one of those curious popular delusions that result from misuse of terms and misconceptions of facts in the course of a heated controversy. That "honest" money should always be worth as much as gold, might be accepted as a correct statement of a financial truth; but a currency may be composed wholly of gold and yet be of the most dishonest character ever known. There is not gold enough in the world to pay off the accruing interest of national and individual obligations, let alone the principal. Because of this, a currency having only a gold legal tender is essentially dishonest, and a legal tender that professes to be "always" redeemable in gold is a lie. There never was a time when all the legal tender notes of the Bank of England, for instance, would be redeemed if presented at one time. The whole theory of constant redeemability depends on the hypothesis that it is a moral and physical impossibility for them all to be presented at once. The same is true of our national bank notes. No bank in the country could meet its issues in gold if all were presented simultaneously. Probably very few of them could pay a third, or even a fourth, perhaps hardly a fifth of the issue in gold. What makes them good, stable and honest? Simply the fact that the bonds of the government payable in gold are behind them. The holder knows that if the bank does not redeem them the government will. But they are not always redeemable in gold. The bank must fail before the government will redeem them. Six months or a year must elapse before a holder in the usual routine would get at the gold. But every one knows they are good for it in the end, and that suffices.

It is not instant interchangeability with gold that gives stability to a currency, but universal confidence, that when the end is reached it will be gold or something equivalent with gold.

A bond of the United States bearing two per cent interest, in gold, is equal with gold. A bond of the United States, having a very much less rate of interest, payable or renewable in classes of \$50,000,000 annually, which should be a legal tender, would always be equal with gold. Why not have such a currency? Is it possible that those who are clamoring for "honest" money want a dishonest money? Do they want to reduce the currency so as to make a gold dollar worth twice as much to-morrow as it is to-day? That is just what the demand for gold as the sole legal tender means.

It is evident, in my mind, that all honest, well posted men realize that we want more money, that the circulating medium is inadequate to the volume of business done, that a single standard is easily manipulated—cornered—is of real use to only a few.

"Honest" money is like an honest note or other obligation, it must be equivalent to gold or any other form of currency in acceptability. That is, it must be of such a character that people will be just as willing to receive it in exchange for their debts or products as gold. If we make a paper legal tender interest-bearing and payable in classes at fixed intervals, the amounts being such that there will be no trouble about the country being able to pay each class in gold, with accrued interest, when it becomes due or exchangeable, such a currency will always be as good as gold, and gold, instead of being hoarded and held for speculation, will come into actual circulation.

The assumption that all are dishonest who oppose the restriction of our currency by making gold the only legal tender, is a most glaring and unjustifiable one. There are very few, Continued on page 4.