

# MR. MACRUM SPEAKS.

## AMERICAN CONSUL GIVES REASONS FOR RETURNING.

Did Not Know He Was Replaced by Secretary Hay's Son Until He Reached Home.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The following signed statement was given out by Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria:

"The situation in Pretoria was such that, as an official, I could not remain there while my government at home was apparently in the dark as to the exact conditions in South Africa."

"I appreciated the seriousness of the conditions in South Africa to the extent that on my way to Washington, believing that I was still consul in Pretoria, I refused to make any statement that would in any way involve the department or embarrass it."

"My one object was to lay the information before the department as to the true state of affairs in South Africa. If the department thought these facts were of a value sufficient to warrant the expense of the trip I had taken I expected to be remunerated and return to Pretoria, leaving the department to act as it saw fit on the facts which I laid before it."

"Instead of this I find that Secretary Hay, whether acting upon the reports in the newspapers or upon advice from the British government or some other motives, I do not know, saw fit not to wait until I could present my reasons in person and has been a silent or convincing partner in discrediting reports in my official capacity."

"When affairs had reached that state when Vice Consul Mr. Van Ameringen closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal and went to the front as a burgher, I thought the time had come to make a report of the affairs in Pretoria."

"It was over four weeks after the opening of the war before I received a single dispatch or a personal letter from the government. The mail for the Transvaal had all been stopped at Durban by order of the high commissioner."

OPENED BY BRITISH CONSUL.

"When this mail was finally forwarded to me after Colonel Stowe's consul general at Capetown, had secured its release, I had the humiliation, as the representative of the American government, of sitting in my office in Pretoria and looking upon envelopes bearing the official seal of the American government, opened and officially sealed with a sticker, notifying me that the contents had been read by the censor at Durban."

"I looked up international law, but failed to find anywhere that one military power can use its discretion as to forwarding the official dispatches of a neutral government to its representative in a belligerent country."

"The mail service from Delagoa bay to Europe was continually interrupted by the action of British men-of-war at that port. The service was over two weeks longer than by the west coast in a belligerent country."

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# THE PEOPLE WARNED.

## RESOLUTIONS BY NATIONAL ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE.

The Currency Bill is Denounced and the American People are Warned Against It.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—Judge George W. Beaman of Indiana was the first speaker at the anti-trust conference, called by the National Anti-Trust League.

The following resolutions were adopted and it was resolved to telegraph a copy to members of the United States senate:

"Whereas, There has been passed by the house of representatives a bill known as the currency bill which is now pending in the senate of the United States; and

"Whereas, Said bill and amendments, if enacted into law, would relegate to the national banks the governmental right to issue currency, bestow an immense bounty upon the bondholders, give a bounty of at least \$50,000,000 to the national banks; demote silver and all paper money dollars; make all debts heretofore contracted and hereafter to be contracted, payable in gold; place it in the power of the money-holding and money-lending class to contract the currency at will and to possess themselves of the property of the people at pleasure; and, in short, enthrone a money oligarchy, establish a continental bank trust, enslave the people and destroy the republic to the end that free government may perish from the earth; and, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this conference hereby utters its most solemn protest against this most infamous measure, and be it further

"Resolved, That the chairman of this conference be instructed to appoint a committee of five members to prepare a memorial against said measure, which shall be requested to go to the capital of the nation for the purpose of presenting this protest to both houses of congress of the United States; and be it further

"Resolved, That we warn the people of the United States of this new menace to their liberty and call upon them everywhere to meet together at their court houses and in their school houses and other public places and thenceforth their protest against the most audacious, dangerous and oppressive measure ever presented to a legislative body by a set of conspirators."

The resolutions were presented to the conference by Judge Beaman finished his speech, and were adopted by a rising vote.

Spaulding was the next speaker, organizing the league in favor of Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, for permanent chairman of the conference. The following permanent vice presidents were recommended and approved by the convention:

Alabama, E. Deemer; Arizona, C. Ferguson; Arkansas, J. I. Sovereign; California, Judge J. G. Maguire; Nathan Cole, Colorado; T. M. Patterson; Dela., Dr. S. S. Suddell; Illinois, Judge T. Van Voorhis; Indiana, Judge J. B. Weaver; J. B. Romans; Charles Butler, Idaho; G. E. Moore; Kentucky, R. B. Gillett; Kansas, Hon. Jerry Simpson; Maine, E. M. Edwards; Maryland, J. H. Ralston; Massachusetts, George Fred Williams; Minnesota, C. A. Towne; Missouri, Frank Burkitt; Missouri, Richard Dalton; H. Priesmeyer; Michigan, H. Priesmeyer; Montana, E. C. Ray; New Hampshire, C. R. Jewett; New York, John S. Crosby; North Dakota, Prof. Totten; Ohio, General A. J. Warner; Tom L. Johnson; Oregon, Jas. B. Riggs; W. I. King; Pennsylvania, Frank S. Monnett; Rhode Island, George Liddell; South Dakota, Governor Lee; South Carolina, Senator Tillman; Texas, H. F. Ring; Tennessee, A. Freedland; Washington, Frank S. Southard.

Mr. Monnett was escorted to the chair and spoke briefly, introducing Mr. C. J. Buell of Minnesota.

Immediately after the adoption of the Fleming resolutions Amasa Thornton of New York notified the presiding officer, Thomas L. Johnson, chairman of the committee on permanent officers that he would refuse to deliver the speech for which he was scheduled today. Mr. Thornton made no statement on the floor of the conference regarding the matter, but in an interview later explained his reasons for refusing to take further part in the conference.

"I was assured," he said, "that this was to be a non-partisan gathering. I had that assurance over the signature of President Lockwood of the Anti-Trust League, and I am certain that he does not approve of the partisan resolution against the currency bill. Mr. Lockwood was not present when the resolutions were adopted, and he had been here they might have met a different fate. I have positively refused to address the conference and will not be further identified with it, as I consider that today's action makes it a partisan gathering."

Delegate Robert A. Neff of Oklahoma presented this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the desire of this conference that congress extend to the settlers upon government lands the same advantages that have been given to railroad corporations and grant to said settlers free homes bill now pending in congress."

GENERAL WEAVER'S ADDRESS.

General J. B. Weaver of Iowa said in part:

In their origin and throughout their development trusts are small, and are essentially impermanent, and their fruit, however alluring and tempting, ripens only in the deadly shade of despotism. They are simply intolerable in a country whose settled policy is that of freedom. A republic whose industries are dominated by trusts is already stricken with a fatal malady, a deadly paralysis, and can only be rescued by united and heroic action. Where the leading industries are dominated by trusts, the government may be republican in form, but it will be found to be monarchial in spirit and administration. The trust in its last analysis and best definition, is simply organized criminal aggression in business.

"Conscience and the golden rule, those divine restraints which should qualify and temper all human transactions, are excluded from its business code. Its law is force. It holds no parity with the law of God. It looks to the establishment and not to the affection and support of the people for safety. It demands that the plundered classes shall be held in subjection. The trust is full brother to militarism. The twin are of one blood and both are black

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"When oppressive trusts are examined they are found to be combinations, not for augmenting wealth, but for hampering its production; not for making good things plentiful and cheap, but for making them scarce and dear."

"Chiefly by means of railway discrimination and exclusive pipe-line service, the Standard Oil trust has acquired such undisputed control of American oil that it can lower the price to producers and raise the charge to consumers at will, and so enable itself to declare quarterly dividends on millions of watered stock at a percentage beyond all bounds of legitimate profit. To this oil trust, monopoly-engendering laws have committed the regulation of the people's needs and rights in one department of industry. Their needs and rights in another have been by similar laws committed to the best trust."

"From the same prolific source of special privilege comes the grain elevator trust, which lowers the price of grain to the farmer, while increasing the price of bread to the mechanic. Railway discriminations, unexpressed by a coal tariff and monopoly of mineral lands, is responsible also for the anthracite coal trust, which already exists and for the bituminous coal trust, which is rapidly forming, whereby the miner, who would trade coal for food, must submit to extortion or starve, and the farmer who would trade food for coal, must submit to extortion or freeze."

"Then there is the majestic steel trust. Through patents and tariff indulgences and railway discriminations and the monopolization of some of the richest mines which bountiful nature has bestowed upon this continent, it is mankind that trust sweeps the area of other great departments of industry and proclaims itself monarch of all it surveys."

"As a culmination to this aggregating gigantic trust, an unscrupulous congressional lobby now threatens to set up an all-embracing bank trust. This lobby demands that the government wholly surrender to private corporations its sovereign function of issuing money insofar as that function affects paper money. If that were done, a banking trust would result which would regulate the volume of paper money and dictate commercial discounts to the banks. If it continues, it would result in the creation of a trust, and to which bankers in general would sustain a similar relation to that which grocers already bear to the oil and sugar trusts."

"The trend of this trust making process is unscrupulous. If it continues, a few great trusts, governed by a few unscrupulous men, will direct the course of American industries and be the masters, politically as well as industrially, of the American people. These trusts, by themselves producing, will determine the character and extent of production of others, and will measure out compensation by their own arbitrary will. And no power known to the law will then be strong enough to shake them off."

"The only remedy for the trust evil is the abolition of legalized privilege of every kind. By legalized privileges we mean powers derived from law, which some persons or classes enjoy to the exclusion of others, and which therefore create private monopolies."

"It is in such privileges that trusts live, move and have their being. We must get back to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence, the principle that all men are entitled to equal rights under the law. There must be no legalized discrimination; and such as now exists, whether by virtue of laws regulating public policy or of those directly creating privileges, must be abrogated."

"To this conclusion the members of the National Anti-Trust conference have come. But they are not unmindful of the difficulties that would be necessarily involved were they to specify all the legalized privileges that ought to be abolished. For that reason this conference recommends three legalized privileges as objects for the initial attack. First, the privilege created by tariffs for the protection of goods controlled by trusts, second, the privilege created by surrendering to private corporations, and third, the privileges created by telegraph and railway franchises."

"The first of these recommendations can raise between free traders and protectionists no practical issue. Since the free traders advocate the abolition of all tariffs, or, at any rate, of all protective tariffs, they cannot consistently object to the abolition of some protective tariffs, and as the object of protectionists is to promote American industries they must consistently resent the misuse that is made of protection by trusts to crush American industries."

"We declare that the problem of trust is inextricably interwoven with the money question. We see today the effort made systematically and it would seem with fair prospects of success to turn over to the banks the control of the circulating medium of the country. But the banks in their turn are controlled by those giants of finance who, in common phrase, we term 'trust magnates.' They hold and control blocks of bank stock. They sit upon boards of directors. They are in position to extend or to deny credit, to ease or tighten the money market, to make prices of securities rise and fall, and to enrich or ruin men engaged in great enterprises. As trust magnates they compel their banks to refuse assistance to competing concerns; as bankers they finance the trusts in which they are interested. Since this alliance amounts to a community of interests between the trusts and the great banks, it is clearly expedient to it that the control of the volume of the circulating medium of the nation shall be delivered over to banking or other corporations."

"As to monopolies created by telegraph and railway franchises, it is obvious that these must be abolished if any step whatever is taken in the direction of destroying legalized privilege."

STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The republican central convention has issued a call for a state convention to be held in Lincoln Wednesday, May 2. Considerable difference of opinion was excited over whether there should be one convention or two, but it was decided to hold one at which delegates to the national convention and a full state ticket will be named. The convention will consist of 1,200 delegates.

Following the committee meetings reports were received and a vote cast indicated in the majority of opinion was that a vigorous fight would redeem the state. Especial attention will be devoted to the legislative ticket, with two senatorships as the prize.

SENATOR MASON REPLIES.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the Boer hospital fund met at the Faxon hotel cafe, this afternoon, and the golden rule, those divine restraints which should qualify and temper all human transactions, are excluded from its business code. Its law is force. It holds no parity with the law of God. It looks to the establishment and not to the affection and support of the people for safety. It demands that the plundered classes shall be held in subjection. The trust is full brother to militarism. The twin are of one blood and both are black

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"As a culmination to this aggregating gigantic trust, an unscrupulous congressional lobby now threatens to set up an all-embracing bank trust. This lobby demands that the government wholly surrender to private corporations its sovereign function of issuing money insofar as that function affects paper money. If that were done, a banking trust would result which would regulate the volume of paper money and dictate commercial discounts to the banks. If it continues, it would result in the creation of a trust, and to which bankers in general would sustain a similar relation to that which grocers already bear to the oil and sugar trusts."

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"The only remedy for the trust evil is the abolition of legalized privilege of every kind. By legalized privileges we mean powers derived from law, which some persons or classes enjoy to the exclusion of others, and which therefore create private monopolies."

"It is in such privileges that trusts live, move and have their being. We must get back to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence, the principle that all men are entitled to equal rights under the law. There must be no legalized discrimination; and such as now exists, whether by virtue of laws regulating public policy or of those directly creating privileges, must be abrogated."

"To this conclusion the members of the National Anti-Trust conference have come. But they are not unmindful of the difficulties that would be necessarily involved were they to specify all the legalized privileges that ought to be abolished. For that reason this conference recommends three legalized privileges as objects for the initial attack. First, the privilege created by tariffs for the protection of goods controlled by trusts, second, the privilege created by surrendering to private corporations, and third, the privileges created by telegraph and railway franchises."

"The first of these recommendations can raise between free traders and protectionists no practical issue. Since the free traders advocate the abolition of all tariffs, or, at any rate, of all protective tariffs, they cannot consistently object to the abolition of some protective tariffs, and as the object of protectionists is to promote American industries they must consistently resent the misuse that is made of protection by trusts to crush American industries."

"We declare that the problem of trust is inextricably interwoven with the money question. We see today the effort made systematically and it would seem with fair prospects of success to turn over to the banks the control of the circulating medium of the country. But the banks in their turn are controlled by those giants of finance who, in common phrase, we term 'trust magnates.' They hold and control blocks of bank stock. They sit upon boards of directors. They are in position to extend or to deny credit, to ease or tighten the money market, to make prices of securities rise and fall, and to enrich or ruin men engaged in great enterprises. As trust magnates they compel their banks to refuse assistance to competing concerns; as bankers they finance the trusts in which they are interested. Since this alliance amounts to a community of interests between the trusts and the great banks, it is clearly expedient to it that the control of the volume of the circulating medium of the nation shall be delivered over to banking or other corporations."

"As to monopolies created by telegraph and railway franchises,