The Commoner.

MR. HEARST AND MR. ROOSEVELT | Roosevelt has merely got around to a It appears that Mr. Hearst be- confession of faith that was prepared lieves that Mr. Roosevelt stands in by Mr. Hearst. 1912 where Mr. Hearst himself has Mr. Hearst says: "Every repetistood these many years. Instead of tion of such ideas is a blessing and striking out something new Mr. a help. And, therefore, Roosevelt,

Arra Kat



PUMPS, FORCE and LIFT, DOUBLE and SINGLE ACTING PUMPS, WELL, CISTERN, HOUSE, THRESHER TANK and SPRAY PUMPS, POWER, BELT and DIRECT, for GAS ENGINE or MOTOR HAY UNLOADERS for Double and Single Steel and Wood Track, Hay Slings, Forks, Pulleys and Hay Back Brackets, Barn Door Hangers and Track, Store Ladders, Etc. SOLD BY OVER 25,000 DEALERS amphilets and Frites F. E. MYERS & BRO. ASHLAND. OHIO YOUR FALL PLOWING IS IT DONE !!!

taking as his own that which he formerly derided, offering as new the decision of a board of directors that which is as old as human jus- of a branch bank, subject itself to tice, is a public servant and a useful man."

Where, then, can he be most useful? Circumstances over which he has had no control have made it impossible for Mr. Hearst to carry the approved by a committee of their confession into the White House. Mr. Roosevelt is formally entered in no distant place, and who would be the race for the White House, is headed that way with Mr. Hearst's confession of faith. What is the duty of Mr. Hearst under the circumstances? What is he going to do? Will he support Colonel Roosevelt?-Chicago Record-Herald.

"IT IS TO THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS THAT WE MUST LOOK FOR ANY EARLY FINAN-CIAL LEGISLATION."

(Continued from Page 7.)

now maintained by national banks with the treasurer of the United States.

5. LOANS AND DISCOUNTS

Each reserve association should discount all good business paper received from its members, subject only to the statutory limitations in the national currency act.

This paper should not be limited in the time of its maturity to twentyeight days, but should embrace all paper usually carried by banks representing loans made to merchants, manufacturers and farmers in the usual course of their business.

In order to meet the requirements of a changing interest rate the obligations of the banks themselves should be accepted for thirty days or less, secured by an equal amount of the paper indicated. These could be renewed from time to time, but renewals would be subject, of course, to any change in the interest rate.

6. EARNINGS

No interest should be paid by the reserve associations on balances. At such periods as may be fixed the earnings of each association, after in brief suggestions all the desired payment of all expenses and charges should be distributed among the respective banks in proportion to their average balances for the period.

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would not, however, be subject to the control of an executive committee sitting somewhere perhaps thousands of miles away.

If the paper offered was unquestionably good, it would be promptly own making, holding its sessions at familiar with its character or in a position to acquaint themselves.

The real service such an arrangement would supply must be selfevident. In the making of legitimate loans the banks would be freed from the anxiety they now experience of going beyond what their means justify. Their excess loans would be readily converted into cash.

I am firmly convinced that these suggestions are practicable, and that in operation the plan would overcome the chief difficulties under which we now labor in our business. It would supply an inducement which would grow in importance with age, for keeping interior funds in the localities to which they belong, and stop the sending of these funds to the speculative centers where it tends to confuse and complicate.

On the other hand the banks in the large money centers would form their own associations and be placed in a better position than now for managing their own money market and of controlling a stock panic when one occurs without thereby creating a disturbance all over the country.

The most important service it would perform would be in making practical use of the present dead reserves, thereby enabling banks to meet all ordinary money stringencies from their own resources without the necessity of issuing circulating notes.

The circulation privilege would be a safeguard at all times to which they could resort whenever the occasion demanded it.

I do not pretend to have covered points that should be included in a legislative act.

ALDRICH BILL AS FRAMEWORK



In all probability this interest would not be less than 2 per cent rich commission contains many per annum and may be much more.

The interest received in this manner would be at least equal to that paid at present on bank balances and to some extent would be computed on money which is now locked up as lawful reserve and has produced no income.

On the other hand the borrowing banks would under ordinary conditions be charged a much less interest rate than they ever paid before.

7. RESERVE

The cash reserve of each association should at no time fall below 50 per cent of its deposit liabilities. This limit being reached, the association should cease to discount or else take out circulation.

ADVANTAGES OF PLAN

The suggestions here offered, it will be seen, practically confer upon the separate associations the note issuing privilege given the reserve bank in the Aldrich plan, except that it is so heavily taxed that the notes would not continue in circulation longer than needed and undre sin- lief is needed." flation would be prevented. mag

It would supply a means of expanding credits when actually needed, but it mould be along absolutely safe lines of The public would be completely protected against doss upon the circulation issued, and in the tax imposed it would receive ample compensation for its use. Ton

vided in the Aldrich bill.

The bill introduced by the Aldthings which should be embraced in any revised legislation for the regulation of banks.

If I had the preparation of a legislative act I would use this report as the framework, eliminating those parts not in harmony with a plan for separate reserve associations and retaining all that is desirable.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

This suggested plan would be in direct accord with the financial plank in the democratic platform, and it is to the democrats in congress that we must look for any early financial legislation.

That platform, in its financial plank, contains the following words:

"We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believen the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such re-

These suggestions call for no circulation privilege except to meet emergencies as they may occur in different localities, and they only ask for such legislation aside from this as will permit the banks in ordinary times to make effective use of their own resourcesodals

If the banks will doin in asking The limitations as to character congress for the reasonable relief and the safeguard thrown around covered in these suggestions, it may the paper are the same as those pro- almost be taken for granted that they will be supported by its mem-The banks offering the paper bers of all political views.