

bright morning there arrived the following cable from Cecil Rhodes, addressed, rather quaintly, to "The President of the American Senate":

"The Tariff Bill now before congress includes a proposed tax on diamonds which is almost prohibitive. Diamonds are one-half the export of Cape Colony, and therefore such a tax will, if imposed, materially injure one of its principal industries. South Africa is a progressive country, and draws largely from the United States for supplies, with an increasing business. We ask you, therefore, to foster and not destroy the commercial relations between us. It was to promote business relations between the United States and this Colony that we assisted your World's Fair in Chicago, at great expense to ourselves, and we now ask some consideration from you. CECIL RHODES, Premier. Cape Town, March 8, 1894.

"On seeing this cable, I wrote the following letter to Rhodes:

"My dear Rhodes,—Wolcott, of Colorado, has just showed me a cable from you to his committee protesting against any duty on diamonds in the new Tariff Bill now being arranged here. I believe you will get your way in this, although your message arrives at a very inopportune moment. While a tariff on diamonds is difficult to collect, and stimulates smuggling, yet feeling here runs very high against England and all her methods of what her critics describe as 'swindling her debtors' by currency contraction. Thus a tax on diamonds, a monopoly product of the Empire, would be very popular with a good many here.

"Gladstone and Harcourt have truly bedevilled the relations between Washington and Westminster with their extreme 'gold standardism,' and things will be worse before they are better. Mr. G." says that of course we English will combat any legislation which by making use of silver might expand the world's currency, because such legislation would raise prices generally, and thus relieve debtors from the present terrible pinch of collapsing prices. The lower wheat and cotton fall the more of those products England gets as interest on her loan to America. Such an argument, is for scientific 'Shylockry,' difficult to answer in cold blood, and, America being the greatest 'debtor nation' in the world, and England the greatest 'creditor nation,' passions have been aroused here which, even if silver is presently restored to its historic money function, will hardly be allayed in our time. Why don't you and the other Dominion Premiers make your voices heard before worse comes of it? Why sit still and be victimised, even as America is, by these currency tricks? And Senator Jones, of Nevada, the real author of the McKinley tariff, has just said to me, 'Your Mr. Rhodes ought to know better than hunt axes with a brass band.'

Yours sincerely,

MORETON FREWEN.

The Senate, Washington, March 11, 1894.

"Now had we known it, but for his 'brass band' Rhodes was quite safe; his diamonds were on the free list, and the new tariff measure, after an interminable lobby period and much abuse of England, was as the law of the Medes and Persians. One man still lives who belonged to the great house in New-court, and may recall that a cable was sent—that house being heavily invested in De Beers—to Mr. August Belmont to learn whether the rumoured 'prohibitive tariff' could be imposed. Mr. Belmont replied that it was quite impossible, that the Tariff Bill at that stage admitted of no amendment, and that he had seen Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who was in charge of the bill. A few days later city financiers rubbed their eyes. The high duty had been agreed overnight! Some day it may add to the safety of nations if I relate how it befell that in defiance of all precedent the tariff of 1894 was recalled in this fashion after it had passed all its committee stages in order to equalize a British Colony and a single British interest."—From the Manufacturers Record.

PRICE DROP, HEAVY RAINS, CUT IOWA FARM RECEIPTS

A Des Moines, Ia., dispatch, dated Sept. 28, says: Iowa farmers will net only half the returns the 1920 crops brought, it was stated here Wednesday by Charles D. Reed, state cargo expert. Besides the price differences, great damage has been done to corn by heavy rains recently, Reed said.

General Wood announces to the Filipinos that he has arrived to inaugurate a reign of law and order. Good thing our newspapers don't circulate much in the islands or the general might have difficulty in securing the adoption of the American brand.

Lincoln's Municipal Coal Yard

Continued from Page Four

up at the mine. These figures answer what he branded as "lie No. 1."

Now as to quality of coal, Mr. Folsom stated, and other dealers in Lincoln are now stating, that the municipal lump coal is the same as the cheap coal from Central Illinois district and that it is being sold by other dealers in the city at \$10.50 a ton. I am selling municipal lump and municipal egg coal at \$10.50 per ton delivered, and have stated that it was equal in quality and preparation to any coal mined in Southern Illinois, where Franklin county is located. Our municipal lump at \$10.50 delivered is the same grade of coal that other dealers are advertising at \$12.50 per ton. The federal government's chemical analysis of the coal which I am selling in Lincoln as municipal lump shows that it is the same grade of coal that is known as Franklin county, Illinois, coal, and is the same coal that is mined in what is known as the Franklin county, Illinois, district, which includes the most of Franklin county, the east side of Perry county, the east side of Jackson county, the north side of Williamson county, and the northwest part of Saline county.

In addition to the chemical analysis proof that the municipal lump and egg coal is the same coal as is sold for Franklin county coal, I will add that it is purchased for the municipal coal yard by me under a guarantee that it is equal in quality and preparation to any coal mined in Franklin county or the Franklin county district.

As an additional verification of the quality of coal being sold at the municipal coal yard, I quote from the wholesalers and operators from whom I am purchasing municipal lump and egg coal the following confirmation of my statements as to quality and preparation of Lincoln municipal coal:

September 30, 1921.

"C. W. Bryan,

"City Commissioner City of Lincoln,

"Lincoln, Nebraska.

"We hereby certify that all the coal our company has sold you for shipment to the Lincoln municipal coal yard has been the very best grade of Southern Illinois coal, equal in both quality and preparation to the best coals produced in Franklin, Williamson, Saline, Perry or Jackson counties, Illinois, which is commonly known and sold as first grade Southern Illinois coal.

(Signed) National Supply Company,
"S. F. Swift, Vice-president."

As a further proof of the quality of municipal lump and egg coal, a large number of Lincoln people who have already purchased and are using municipal lump coal have purchased their second order and will testify that the municipal lump is just what I have recommended it to be in quality and preparation.

As to the price of the delivery of coal, I have been advised by coal haulers that the hauling price per ton paid by the Capital City Coal Company, which maintains two coal yards, is \$1.00 per ton during this season.

I have not had an opportunity to meet with the Teamsters' Union since they promised me they would set a date for such meeting. I would be glad to meet them any time, and I would also be glad to meet the coal dealers who are operating trucks of their own and delivering coal and charging \$1.25 per ton as overhead expense for same.

The municipal coal yard had up to the close of business October 5 sold 710 tons of coal. The saving thus far to those who have purchased coal from the municipal coal yard is upwards of \$2,800. The saving to the public as a result of the reduction of the price of coal of \$2 per ton by the coal dealers of Lincoln on account of the demand and installation of a municipal coal yard will amount on a year's business at the approximate amount of domestic coal consumed in Lincoln per year is \$120,000.

Having substantiated the statements made in my official report to the council by proof that would be accepted in any court, and although the attack on my work and on the municipal coal yard project which was established to protect the public from the coal profiteers was libelous, both on the part of Mr. Folsom and the Journal, I am willing to let the public determine the status in the community of each party to the coal controversy as to truth and veracity.

While Mr. Folsom and the Journal are in the limelight as opponents of the municipal coal yard, I will ask them to tell the public what took place and to name those present at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms while

the coal ordinance was pending before the city council. Such information may throw some light on some history that has been made since that time. I will ask them also to tell the public what took place and who were present at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms when it was decided to reduce the price of ice, which amounted to a saving of \$11,000 on the people's ice bills per month during the hot season.

I will ask Mr. Folsom what efforts he has made to shut off the municipal coal yard's supply of coal and whether such efforts are a part of the coal dealers' plans to stifle competition in order to keep up the retail price of coal that President Harding, Attorney-General Daugherty and Secretary Hoover have stated should be reduced.

Mr. Folsom before he retires from the limelight might advise the public how much certain coal dealers contributed to the slush fund for last spring's election, and he might also with interest to the public give the name of the coal dealers who solicited the fund and the attorney for the coal dealers who spent the fund in an effort to defeat my election and the municipal program to reduce the cost of living which I had outlined. My promise to the public last spring was that a municipal coal yard would reduce the price of coal in Lincoln \$40,000 per year; that a municipal ice plant would reduce the price of ice \$35,000 per year, and that establishment of a public market would reduce the price of fruits, vegetables and produce \$100,000 per year. The promises on the reduction of the prices of coal and ice have already been more than made good, and the municipal ownership forces expect to establish a public market before next spring although it may be necessary to replace two votes in the council before the public market can be carried into effect.

CHAS. W. BRYAN.

BEER OR WINE, EVEN FOR SELF, AGAINST LAW

A Washington special to the Chicago Tribune, dated Sept. 19, says: The hopes of home brewers, wine makers, and distillers came down with a dull sickening thud today.

The prohibition unit of the treasury department issued a lengthy, detailed statement declaring illegal:

1. The manufacture of any intoxicating beer, wine or spirits in the home, even for strictly private home consumption.

2. The manufacture of any beer or wine of any alcoholic content without a permit, which permits are not issued to home brewers and wine makers.

3. The sale of any hops or other "makings" to a person without a permit, which permits are not issued to home brewers.

Nonintoxicating fruit juices is all that is legal to make without a permit.

The statement, intended to dispose of reports that permits were being issued for home manufacture of wine and beer, said:

"Nonintoxicating fruit juice may be made in the home. Intoxicating wine, home brew, and distilled spirits may not be made.

"Two hundred gallons of nonintoxicating fruit juice may be manufactured tax free by head of family by registering with collector of internal revenue.

"This tax exemption provision has been the source of confusion. The effect of this is not to allow the manufacturer of 200 gallons of intoxicating wine free from restrictions of national prohibition act, but merely to allow the manufacture of 200 gallons of nonintoxicating fruit juices free of tax.

"On June 3, 1920, prohibition mimeograph No. 84 was issued, authorizing persons to manufacture nonintoxicating cider and other fruit juices exclusively for use in the home without permit, and providing that such nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices are not necessarily limited to less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, but must be intoxicating in fact to be in violation of the national prohibition act.

"Such nonintoxicating fruit juices may be made at home from home grown fruit, or from fruit purchased for the purpose, or one may take fruit belonging to him to a commercial mill to have the juice expressed therefrom, provided the juice is removed to the home of the owner before it contains as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume.

"Under the revenue act of 1918 fruit juices, other than apple cider, containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume are taxed as wine. The same act exempts from tax 200 gallons of wine per annum manufactured by the head of a family provided he registers with the collector of internal revenue for the district in the manner indicated by treasury de-