

State Library

### EDITOR'S CHAIR.

THE EDITOR ON THE SIDES OF THE DAY.

A WAY OF HOPE.  
The great fight that is now, has and will continue to be waged on the one side, and the other, we have often feared people would lose, and be forever separated, unless providence by special dispensation took hand in the conflict. It has been wonderful shrewdness and forethought with which the monopolies resting on our oars, let us push on the fight with renewed energy, backed by wisdom and caution we can demand. Let us watch, work and pray. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The Lord helps those who help themselves.

### SPEECH MAKING AND REFORM LITERATURE.

We have been forced for the last week or two to decline a number of pressing invitations to speak to large gatherings. Our friends must not be displeased with us, for we are doing all that our ability will permit. We have labored unceasingly both on the stump, and through the columns of the paper for the advancement of the reform movement, and will continue to do so until the victory is won. But my friends allow me to remind you, that the paper is more important just now than speech making. With twenty thousand subscribers I can do ten times as much good, as if I were to speak every day for the next two years. Remember that every voter either reads some paper, or is influenced by somebody who does read. The impression or good effect of the most powerful and eloquent reform speech ever made is soon dissipated and destroyed if those who hear it, do not read or continue to read nothing but partisan papers, that have for their sole object to blind, deceive, and mislead the people. Besides one or more newspapers of the fight are developed every week, about which the people should, and must be correctly informed. The only way to make the reform succeed by speech making, is for the same (or some other good speaker) to speak to the same audience every week; especially is this true now while congress is in session. But that is impossible, and too expensive if it were possible. But the same result can be accomplished through the columns of an honest live paper. THE CAUCASIAN gives the true situation every week as the fight proceeds. No man can stay on the stump much of his time and properly edit a paper that will carefully present the situation every week. I will go and make speeches whenever I possibly can without neglecting the paper. But if you will put THE CAUCASIAN in one hundred more homes in your county, you have done more good for the cause of truth, justice, and reform than if you had gathered a big meeting and had the best speakers in the State to talk for you. So let me urge you all, whether you have public speaking or not, to lose no opportunity, and to spare no effort to get THE CAUCASIAN (or some other good paper that will tell the truth) into the hands of every voter in your section. Do this and the victory is won. (If.)

### STRONG AND TIMELY WORDS.

In another column will be found a strong and timely letter from Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the National executive committee of the People's party. He calls upon the people not to be confused over the multiplicity of details connected with the financial question. He calls attention to the fact, that what money is made of, how it is issued, and even the volume or amount of it, important as they are, are mere matter of details compared with the great principles underlying the whole question. The root of the trouble, the great question, for the people first to settle, is who shall issue the money and control its volume. The first question is not the MANNER of issuing nor the VOLUME, nor the STUFF it is made of, but who shall manage and control these things. Shall it be the people, or shall it be a few heartless bankers and speculators? The letter is the ablest article we have yet seen from his pen. Read it and reread it; study it and continue to study it. Keep it and study it until that great question is settled.

### THE REMEDY.—THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

"THE ONLY MENACE."

The Poor Old Campaign Tariff not in it Any More.  
A financial condition which is the ONLY MENACE to the country's welfare and prosperity.—Grover Cleveland, June 5th, 1893.

### TAUBENECK TALKS.

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MONEY QUESTION DISROBED.

THE PEOPLE MUST DECIDE ALL MATTERS OF PRINCIPLE AND CONGRESS ALL QUESTIONS OF DETAIL.  
COLONEL POLK AND OTHER AUTHORITIES QUOTED TO SUPPORT HIS VIEWS.  
The People Must Own the Power of Money or the Money Power the People.

Monetary reform overshadows all other questions, and until this is properly solved all other industrial reforms must become subordinate to this one issue. Why? Because "money is the life blood of commerce and trade." "Because our demand for money is equal to the demand for every other article," and because every time we buy or sell something there is also a demand for a sufficient amount of money to pay for it.

Suppose you have a demand for ten different articles and go to the city to buy them. Don't you know that your demand for money, on an average, will be ten times as great as your demand for any single article, or, in other words your demand for that one article "money" will be as great as your demand for the other ten combined?

Suppose you keep an accurate account of all the different articles you buy and consume in one year. Again, suppose at the end of the year after balancing your books you find that you have bought and consumed a hundred different articles. Then your demand for money on an average will be one hundred times as great during the year as your demand for any other article. In business transactions you will need money one hundred times where you will have a demand for any other article but once.

How do people get money to buy the necessary articles they don't produce themselves? The farmer gets his by selling the products of the soil. The artisan by selling his labor and skill. The lawyer and physician by practicing their profession. The manufacturer by selling his wares, and the merchant from his profit he makes in buying and selling goods. This in order to get money everybody is compelled to sell his labor or products of labor for money and then use the money to procure all other articles needed. Money is the only article we have with which we can procure all others. It is a check upon society which everybody is willing to accept, and the price of all products and property depends upon the number of dollars in circulation.

Suppose the corn crop in the United States this year should be one half as large as it was last year. In place of being thirty bushels per capita it would only be fifteen. What would be the result? Why, the price of corn would go up, because the demand for corn this year would be as great as last, but the supply only half as large. It is the same with wheat, cotton, plows, shoes, or any other article produced or manufactured. Whenever the supply of an article is restricted or cut off and the demand remains as it was, then the price of that article will go up; but if the supply is increased beyond the demand, then the price will go down. This is the law of "supply and demand." Money, like everything else, with only this difference. That when you restrict the supply of any one article, say corn, it will effect the price of all other articles; but if you restrict or contract the money volume it will effect the price of all products and property alike. Just as an increase or decrease in the supply of any article will produce an increase or decrease in its price, so an increase or decrease in the volume of money will also produce an increase or decrease in the price of all other articles; or, in other words, the supply and demand of money to determine the price for which property shall be sold is as great as the supply and demand for all other articles combined. A corner on money has the same effect on the price of all commodities as a corner on wheat has on its price alone.

The great question, is, what is the power of money, where does it rest, and who controls it? The entire power of money, great as it is, rests in the hands and is owned by those who have the right and authority to issue it. If we confer this prerogative on one person he will own the power of money and can use it to his advantage; if delegated to a class of bankers as we have in this country they will own the precious metals they will exercise it, and if lodged in Congress, then the people will own it. It is a self-evident fact that those who issue the money also own its power. The two are inseparable and the right to issue it exercises the right to control its volume and fix the price for which all property shall be sold.

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### A TRAGEDY PLAYED.

ON GOLDEN STRINGS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE LIFE BLOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

THE BLACKEST AND MOST DAMNABLE RECORD THAT HAS EVER STAINED A NATION'S HISTORY.  
Will the Present Administration Right The Great Wrong?  
READ, REREAD AND READ AGAIN.  
(Chicago Sentinel.)

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS, JAN. 16, 1893.—EDITOR SENTINEL: I am a young man 22 years old. I voted for the first time in my life last November. I want to know something about our bonded debt. I know there is one, and that it was the result of the war. But will you tell me something about its history?

Here is a young man old enough to vote, and yet born after our bonded debt was created, who is just beginning to take an interest in the affairs of the government. And here is a man who was in the army three years before he was old enough to vote, who will try to tell his young Kansas friend something about our "bonded debt."

It is an old story with us; but we realize that half the men who are doing the voting today know little or nothing about the real origin of our government debt. Here is our answer: In the spring of 1861 the bugle blast of war broke the silence of a long peace in our heaven-blessed land. Eleven of the states had seceded and declared war against the Union. The life of the nation was at stake. The Union must be preserved. The old flag must be maintained. The Constitution must be upheld. Three million slaves must be freed. Two things the government needed—Men and Money.

Able bodied, brave hearted, fearless men, to carry the musket. Patriotic, generous-souled men to open their purses and furnish the sinews of war. These were the two essential things—men and money. A call to arms was issued. And what an uprising! From hillside and plain; from farm and workshop; from city and hamlet, men rallied to the call of the government. The pages of history can be searched in vain for such a spontaneous outburst of patriotism; for such a magnificent uprising of the people.

Wives gave up their husbands; Mothers gave up their sons; Children gave up their fathers; Sisters gave up their brothers. By the music of the shrill fire and drum these undisciplined boys in blue marched away to the field of battle. Regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade; division after division; corps after corps, was organized. Before snow fell a million brave hearted, unselfish men took their lives in their hands and said: Here we are ready to do service for our country. Here we are ready to endure the hardships and privations of camp life. Here we are ready to lay down our lives if need be for Liberty, Union and the Constitution.

Was there ever a grander sight? Recall those old times—you who are old enough to still remember them. And then for four years the battle raged. Bull Run; Fort Donelson, the Peninsula Campaign; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Vicksburg; The Wilderness; Spottsylvania; Coal Harbor; Petersburg; The March through Georgia! And finally Appomattox! What a grand history! What a tribute to the valor, the courage, the patriotism of the Able-bodied Men!

Behold the national cemeteries filled with heroic dead! Think of the unmarked graves on a thousand battle fields! See the dangling sleeves and the swollen legs! Listen to the sighs of widows and orphans. What a sacrifice to lay unostentatiously upon the altar of the Republic! Turn the wheel! Let the panorama of historic events change the scene! Men and Money, said we. Money as well as Men, the government needed!

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### THE DEBT GOES FORTH.

"REPEAL THE SHERMAN ACT, THE MISERABLE MAKESHIFT."

LET THE PEOPLE BE DAMNED.  
With famine both of money and food, the paralysis of industries and destruction of credit and confidence, amid the tempest of all this comes the single admission from the throne of political power— "Repeal the Sherman act!"

The remedy is the miserable makeshift, wipe out the legislative fraud, destroy the only source of an increase of our currency; administer one more blow to silver coinage, increase the purchasing power of gold, make money scarcer and harder to get, pull the millionaire and the bondholder out of the dilemma brought upon them by their own folly, and in thunder tones say to the multitudes of idle and hungry bread winners throughout the length and breadth of the land, "Let the people be damned!"

The crime has been committed, and Grover Cleveland is its sponsor. The 139 Democrats who voted unconditionally repeal the Sherman law have betrayed the people at the behest of the money power.

Making the proper additions and deductions, therefore, it appears on the face of the vote cast to-day that 152 members favor either free or limited silver coinage, while 197 are opposed to it.

This shows the utter impossibility of any independent or supplemental silver legislation by this Congress. The vote in the Senate will emphasize this assertion. The remedy is in the hands of the people. It is for them to say how they shall be represented in the next congress. It is a war of extermination, and the people should be fully aroused to the peril ahead. It is a wanton waste of time and breath to talk further about democratic party platform declarations. It is nonsense and rot. It is worse than rubbish.

Just think of it, the Government of the United States so poor that it has not got silver dollars enough to exchange for gold coin at any treasury in the United States, and yet this dollar is "debased and degraded," and called a "54-cent dollar." New York bankers doing everything to beat it down and debase it for the last twenty years, and yet they have been paying a premium of from 3 to 7 per cent. for these despised and debased silver dollars to keep them from going to protest week after week.

HOW THE PEOPLE WERE DECEIVED.  
Down South and out West we said the Chicago platform meant bimetalism. We said it meant bimetalism upon an equitable ratio. W. said that Cleveland stood on that platform, and we said that if the Democratic party got into power in the executive and legislative branches of the Government, the Democratic party would enforce that platform to the letter.

I remember standing over in Alabama one day in Col. Denson's district—and here he sits right behind me. It was up on Sand Mountain, a peculiar spot in Alabama. The people are good people, plain people, and he says all from Georgia. They are honest people, and you could see it in their faces; but nine-tenths of them belonged to the Populist party, to the Third party, and when I arose and stepped out on the platform to talk to them, you could see it in their faces. I stood there that day in his district with several thousand of these people in front of me, and I took that Chicago platform and explained it, and then read Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance and explained it; and although Col. Denson told me the morning I entered the district that he probably would be beaten by anywhere from two to four thousand votes, and although he or anybody else would have gambled upon it, what was the result?

When we got through with the district, pledging the Democratic party in favor of the Chicago platform, that district came up and the Third party vote vanished, and came into the old Democratic party.

The above is from a speech made in congress the other day by Livingston, the great Georgia blatherskite. The story is applicable to other places besides Sand Mountain. Wonder what Livingston will tell the Sand Mountain people next time? The day of reckoning is not far ahead for such demagogues and traitors as Livingston.

HOW THE GIANT CRIME WAS COMSUMMATED.  
The vote on the amendment providing for free coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, was 124 yeas to 236 nays.

The affirmative votes were cast by thirteen Republicans and 111 Democrats and Populists, and the negative votes by 110 Republicans and 116 Democrats. The Republican majority against free coinage was 97 and the Democratic majority was only six. It was noted that nine of the seventeen members of the committee on coinage voted for free coinage. They were Bland, Kilgore, Epps, W. J. Stone, Allen, Bankhead, and Coffey; McKeehan, Populist, and Sweet Reighan. The eight members of the committee who voted in the negative were Messrs. C. W. Stone, M. N. Johnson, Dingley, Hager, and Aldrich, Republicans.

Continued on second page.