

WHICH IS TREASON?

Independent American bimetalism and national treasury notes, or the Gage plan—which shall it be?

Now listen to Harvey Scott on the former:

It is a dishonest and traitorous scheme. It is traitorous as the worst scheme that could be conceived to betray fleets and armies, or otherwise to aid and abet the enemy.

The demand for free coinage of silver, or for additional issues of treasury notes, which could not be redeemed on presentation, is therefore nothing short of treason to the United States; and no other act could give so much aid and comfort to the enemy.

We decline to take Mr. Scott seriously. He does not mean that the demand for free coinage and national treasury notes is "treason" in the legal sense, but that if we succeed in electing a legislature on that platform all the gold-standard money in the world can't buy a single man to vote for Harvey Scott or Henry W. Corbett for United States senator.

That's the kind of traitors to goldbuggery that the people want elected. That is the kind of treason that Scott is afraid of.

He says it would be treason to "debate the currency." What would it be to contract the currency in time of war, when the country is groaning under debt? Yet that is what the Gage bill proposes to do—cancel the greenbacks and national treasury notes.

This is the Gage bill, pending before congress, boiled down and stated in the words of M. L. Muhleman, of New York sub-treasury, in "Money," for May, '98:

A bank having \$100,000 paid-up capital must deposit bonds to the amount of \$25,000, upon which it may issue \$25,000 in notes; it must then deposit \$35,000 in legal tender notes, for which it may issue \$35,000 "reserve notes," all these to be free from taxation; then it may issue more of its own notes secured only by its assets, \$20,000 subject to a 2 per cent tax and \$20,000 more subject to a 6 per cent tax. This clearly does away with the fear of undue expansion for the present. But after five years the bank could issue the first \$25,000 on its assets (getting back its bonds) without tax, and after the legal tender notes are all canceled, all notes will be based on the bank assets, subject, of course, to the tax. The notes are, of course, to be a first lien on the assets.

No danger of "expansion" under Gageism! No danger of electing a legislature in favor of contraction this year! If you carry the Oregon legislature on that platform, we'll concede that Harvey Scott should be chosen United States senator, and then he'll be where he can call all advocates of free coinage and national treasury notes traitors in dead earnest.—Capital Journal, Salem.

NO! NOT NOW.

The New York Sun, in an editorial under the foregoing headline, on April 27th, fired a broadside against any objection whatever being made to Dingley's goldite plan to more thoroughly commit the United States to the single gold standard. After having contended that the English gold standard is the sine qua non of American patriotism, it says:

"Let it be understood in advance that any attempt in any quarter to embarrass the administration and imperil the nation's cause for the sake of this or that financial theory is a crime against patriotism, sure to be visited heavily with public indignation. The only issue now is with Spain."

If the only issue is with Spain, why does the Sun and every other employe and servant of gold monopoly contend that the people must be robbed for the benefit of gold monopoly before and during the time they fight Spain. All the powers of Europe combined could not inflict upon the United States one-tenth part the injury that has been inflicted upon this country by gold-standard contraction, falling prices and stagnation in business. No one opposes furnishing the government all the money necessary to fight Spain. All the people ask is that Spain shall be fought by our army and navy, and that the Cuban patriots shall have the privilege of continuing their warfare against Spain. The cry of "stop thief" to cover up the nefarious schemes of the tory goldites has become too transparent to deceive the public. There are two hundred million dollars in the treasury. The taxation proposed will bring in another hundred millions. The temporary issue of treasury notes for one hundred million dollars would furnish more money than could possibly be spent before the next session of congress. There is no necessity for haste. There is a necessity, however, to watch the nefarious schemes proposed by Wall and Lombard streets to utilize the war with Spain to enslave the American people.—Silver Knight-Watchman, May 5.

ARE OPPOSED TO BONDS.

The House has passed the war revenue bill. The measure provides for issuing \$500,000,000 of bonds. The republicans voted solidly in its favor. The democrats and populists, with six exceptions, voted against it. Of the six democrats who voted for the bill three are from

New York, one from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Alabama, respectively. The main fight was over the bond clause. The democrats and populists favored the issue of treasury notes, instead of burdening the people with more debts. They also advocated an income tax wherein the rich should be made to contribute from their abundance for the expenses of the war. Ever since the advent of the present administration great efforts have been made looking to a bond issue. It would hardly be thought the present crisis would be used for accomplishing mercenary purposes; yet war has always furnished the conditions for securing legislation in the interests of the few and against the interests of the many.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

There is a belief, says Mr. Stark, of Nebraska, that there may be a sinister motive in the proposition to issue so large an amount of interest-bearing obligations at this time; that when negotiated the war may be suddenly brought to a close, and the remainder of the bond issue utilized to retire the present legal tender notes, substituting interest-bearing obligations for the non-interest-bearing currency now in circulation. The emissaries of Shylock can always be depended on to do his will. If this be true, we are beset by traitors from within as well as foes from without. It is not putting the case too strongly to say that in this event we will have to fight Spaniards in front and goldites in the rear, and that the latter will prove more artful and dangerous from being nominally with us in the struggle.

Says Mr. Berry, of Kentucky: There is a striking similarity between the amount of the bonds described in this bill, \$500,000,000, and the late suggestion of the secretary of the treasury that he wanted \$500,000,000 for the purpose of retiring the greenbacks and putting the country more firmly upon the basis of the single standard.

ARISTOCRACY OF THE MONEY-BAGS—LIKE ANARCHY, IT CANNOT ENDURE.

Thomas Carlyle, the renowned author, philosopher and philanthropist, in the closing chapters of his grand work, "The French Revolution," thus philosophizes:

"Aristocracy of Fendal Parchment has passed away with a mighty rushing; and now, by a natural course, we arrive at Aristocracy of the Money-bag. It is the course through which all European Societies are, at this hour, traveling. Apparently a still baser sort of Aristocracy—an infinitely baser—the basest yet known. In which, however, there is this advantage, that, like Anarchy, it cannot continue. Hast thou considered how Thought is stronger than Artillery Parks, and (were it fifty years after death and martyrdom, or were it 2,000 years) writes and unrites Acts of Parliament, removes mountains; models the World like soft clay? Also how the beginning of all Thought, worth the name, is Love; and the wise head never yet was without first the generous heart? The Heavens cease not their bounty; they send us generous hearts into every generation. And now what generous heart can pretend to itself, or be hoodwinked into believing, that Loyalty to the Money-bag is a noble Loyalty? Mammon, cries the generous heart out of all ages and countries, is the basest of known Gods, even of known Devils. In him what glory is there, that ye should worship him? No glory discernible—not even terror: at best detestability, ill-matched with despicability! * * * * * Meanwhile we will hate Anarchy as Death, which it is; and the things worse than Anarchy shall be hated more. Surely Peace alone is fruitful. Anarchy is destruction; a burning up, say, of Shams and Insupportabilities, but which leaves Vacancy behind."

The republican party of Oregon in its platform of 1890 declared as follows:

"That, recognizing the fact that the United States is the greatest silver producing country in the world, and that both silver and gold were equally the money of the constitution from the beginning of the republic until the hostile legislation against silver, which unduly contracted the circulating medium of the country, and recognizing that the great interests of the people demand more money for use in the channels of trade and commerce, therefore we declare ourselves in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and denounce any attempt to discriminate against silver as unwise and unjust."

In 1892 the party declared as follows: "Fifth, thoroughly believing that gold and silver form the bases of all circulating mediums, we indorse the amended coinage act of the last republican congress, by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people."

In 1894 the following declaration was made:

"We re-affirm the doctrine of the re-

publican party in relation to money as stated in its national platform of 1892, particularly as follows, to-wit: The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetalism and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money. We commend the efforts made by our government hitherto to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure parity of value between gold and silver throughout the world, and call upon it to renew and continue such efforts."

Now look upon the platform of 1898: "We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debt."

Consistency, O where art Thou!

THE UNION STATE PLATFORM.

"United in a common cause for the sacred purpose of preserving the principles of government by the whole people, in fact as well as in name, restoring and maintaining equality, under that government, of all classes, we, the peoples democratic and silver republican parties of the state of Oregon, waiving all points of difference, and uniting for the purpose of carrying out the great underlying principles, and to the carrying out of which we solemnly pledge each and every candidate upon our united ticket:

First—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations, and we are unalterably opposed to the policy of the present republican administration in demanding the retirement of greenbacks, and the turning over of the money-making power of the government to the national banks, as presented by the bill drawn by the republican secretary of the treasury, and indorsed by President McKinley, and we especially denounce the avowed attempt by said bill to fasten the country irrevocably and forever to the single gold standard.

We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; also a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people through the lawful disbursements of the government.

We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

We demand that there shall be no further issue of United States interest bearing bonds.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

We demand the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

We demand the Initiative and Referendum system of law making in its optional form, local, state and national; and the submission by congress of all important national questions for an advisory vote of the people, until such time as the national constitution shall have been amended so as to provide for direct legislation.

We condemn as dangerous and unjust the surrender, in all the departments of the government, to the influence of trusts, corporations and aggregations of wealth generally; and the packing of the highest courts of the land with corporation lawyers, too ready to do the will of their late employers, and to set aside valid and wholesome laws passed by the states and government, upon flimsy pretexts, at the behests of such institutions.

We are opposed to government by injunction.

In state matters we demand:

A simple and well guarded registration law.

A more equitable mode of appointing judges of election.

Stringent laws to regulate the operation of fish traps, fish wheels and all fishing gear in the waters within the jurisdiction of the state.

We denounce and condemn the corrupt and extravagant republican legislative assemblies and charge that the republican party, in its eagerness for the spoils of office, has become divided into warring factions, to that it is incapable of government, as exemplified by the condition existing in the office of the state treasurer, there being at this time more than a half million of dollars there-in wrong from the people by the process of taxation, while state warrants are stamped "Not paid for want of funds."

We demand that all district and county officers be placed upon salaries commensurate with the duties to be performed by them.

Inasmuch as railroad and other corporate property is not bearing its proportion of taxation, we demand that such property shall bear its just and equal share of the expenses of government.

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Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, April 26, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proofs in support of their claim, and that said proofs will be made before the county clerk of Lincoln county, at Toledo, Oregon, on June 20th, 1898, viz:

GUST OLSON; H. E. No. 10,728, for the north 1/2 of northwest 1/4 of section 13, and south 1/2 of southwest 1/4 of section 10, township 9, south, range 8, west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Warren Wright, Alvion M. Brock, of Chandler, Oregon, and O. A. Fanno and A. J. Parrish, of Sugar Land, Oregon.

And ALVIN M. BROCK; H. E. No. 10,192, for the north 1/2 of northeast 1/4 of section 29, and the south 1/2 of southeast 1/4 of section 29, township 9, south, range 8, west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Warren Wright, Gust Olson, George Hackle and Thomas Chandler, all of Chandler, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Notice.

In the county court of the State of Oregon for the county of Lincoln.

In the matter of the estate of G. A. Whitney, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of G. A. Whitney, deceased, has filed in the county court of Lincoln county, State of Oregon, his final account as such administrator of said estate and that the 7th day of June, 1898, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. has been fixed by said court as the time for the hearing of objections to said report, and the settlement thereof.

J. J. WHITNEY, Administrator of the estate of G. A. Whitney, deceased.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jack Lamson, deceased, by the county court of the State of Oregon for the county of Lincoln, and all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified as required by law, to the undersigned, at C. G. Copeland's store at the State, Lincoln county, within six months from this date.

May 12th, 1898. C. H. RUIH, Administrator of the estate of Jack Lamson, deceased.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, April 16th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Lincoln county, at Toledo, Oregon, on May 25th, 1898, viz:

BENJAMIN BEERS; H. E. No. 10,470 for the north east 1/4 of north west 1/4, north half of north east 1/4, and south east 1/4 of north west 1/4 of section 20, township 10 south, range 9 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cyrenus H. Young, Norton's, Oregon; Joseph W. Price, of Norton's, Oregon; Harry S. Porter, of Norton's, Oregon; Robert Chambers, of Eddyville, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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