

WILLMAR TRIBUNE.

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—BY—
JOHNSON & LAWSON.

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TUESDAY, JULY 16TH, — 1895.

MODERN CONQUESTS.

The quotation published in the
"Penny Press" of June 20th,
under the head of "Some Start-
ling Figures" are beginning to
bear fruit rapidly. The moment
any business man comprehends
the fact that one third of the en-
tire amount of gold money of the
world is today locked up in the
vaults of nine foreign govern-
ments, thus reducing the actual
money circulation of the world to
about twenty-five hundred mil-
lion of dollars, as against quite
six-thousand millions two years
ago, the purposes and objects of
the Rothschilds and the gold bro-
kers of the world, begin to be ap-
parent.

If every voter of the United
States could be made to com-
prehend the real situation concern-
ing this gold standard business,
it would not take six months to
place the United States on a bi-
metallic basis.

If within a period of five years
the manipulator of the gold pro-
duct, are able to reduce the pri-
mary money of the world from
about eight billions of dollars,
down to about two billions and
one half, and as a result of such
contraction of the circulating
medium, destroy one half of the
value of all properties other than
gold, what will it not be possible
for these men to do in the next
five years?

It is absolutely self evident to
any person who will examine the
details, that real property, in
Minneapolis for example, has
shrunk quite one half since 1890,
—and that is a liberal estimate of
time. A personal illustration
will be pardonable at this time;
because it is to the point and one
with which every citizen is famil-
iar.—In 1892 Mr. George A.
Brackett was the owner of six
hundred thousand dollars worth
of real estate, almost wholly im-
proved, in the city of Minnea-
polis.

The proof of this assertion lies
in the fact that the New York
Life Insurance Company, of New
York City, loaned three hundred
thousand dollars upon this prop-
erty, between the years of 1891
and 1893. Every business man
knows that these companies do
not loan in excess of one-half of
the actual valuation of the prop-
erty at the time the loan is made.

When the city, state and coun-
try were overcome by the great
disaster of 1893-4, it happened
that Mr. Brackett was unable to
meet the interest account upon
these mortgages, and they were
foreclosed. The property has
since been sold to satisfy those
mortgages. There is not a money
lender on the face of the earth
who would give Mr. Brackett
ten thousand dollars for his right
to redeem the above named prop-
erty, which must be done dur-
ing the current year, or Mr.
Brackett loses his entire rights
therein. We might go further
and say that no investors in real
property can be found in this
country, or any other, who will
pay over three hundred thousand
dollars for these properties.

The advocates of the "free
coinage of silver" believe that
this loss of fifty per cent of a for-
tune of six hundred thousand
dollars, by one of the most estim-
able and patriotic citizens who
ever lived in Minnesota, is large-
ly if not wholly due to the over-
throw of silver as primary
money, the consequent reduc-
tion in the circulating medium,
and finally the hoarding and cur-
tailment of gold—the only prima-
ry money now known—to that
extent that its purchasing power
has already been more than
doubled.

On the contrary the advocates
of the free coinage of silver as
sincerely believe that if the bi-
metallic standard were to be re-
adopted by the United States
government tomorrow, that in
twelve months from this date
Mr. Brackett's property would
sell in the market for six hun-
dred thousand dollars, just as
quickly as it would have done in
1890.—Penny Press.

The above from the Penny
Press is a graphic illustration
brought home to specific facts.
At least three-fourths of the
people of the United States are
precisely in the fix of Geo. A.
Brackett, Money legislation dur-
ing the last five years, which is
the climax of the policy be-

gun in 1866, have defined every
man who has a mortgage on his
property for one half its value in
1890, of his property, as complete-
ly as if a foreign army had in-
vaded the country and taken for-
cible possession of it, simply
leaving the original owner to
work the soil and hand over pro-
ceeds minus a bare living to the
conqueror. The latter method
was the mediæval form of
appropriating property of others.
It was robbery pure and simple
without disguise. The modern
method by changing the money
standard, by increasing the value
of the money unit, in which debt
is payable is essentially the same
thing, taking something for
nothing, but the act is disguised
under form of law. This disguise
is so perfect that apparently
masses of people entirely clean-
ed out of everything they have,
do not know what has happened.
They will of course know after a
while. To be sure our inexhaust-
ible soil worked by our energetic
population can stand a terrible
drain, but whether our debtor
class can stand a doubling of
their debt without almost un-
iversal bankruptcy remains to be
seen. Geo. A. Brackett could not
at any rate. Denver is now
being sold out by the Sheriff at
the rate of 200 sales a day.
Under present conditions large
property holders with incum-
brances are of course a good
deal worse off than small property
holders. The man who has no
debt, even if he has no property,
is a good deal better off than the
man with considerable property
and debt in proportion. The
worst feature of this present con-
dition is that it is the great push-
ing and progressive middle class
that suffers. Almost every pro-
gressive man be he in business
or on the farm is in debt. The
property owner is nearly always
the debtor. He borrowed money
to make the property productive.
But money legislation has made
his products worth only about
half that it was five years ago
to procure money to pay his obli-
gations. And this enormous in-
justice has been brought on to
the people under a constitution
ordained by their fathers for the
express purpose to "establish
justice and promote the general
welfare and secure the blessings
of liberty to themselves and child-
ren."

Madame Roland as she passed
the statue of Liberty on her way
to the guillotine turned around,
looked liberty in the face, and ex-
claimed "O Liberty what crimes
are committed in thy name!"
The average American citizen
can now share the sentiment of
Madame Roland for sometime to
come.

The Willmar Tribune got out a
vagrated edition for the Fourth
and showed its excellence and en-
terprise in a mechanical way.
For a new paper it is forging
rapidly to the front, and like a
new broom sweeps clean, but it
will have to take a few reefs in
its sails as regards its utterances,
or a years time will with all its
practical excellence, see it far be-
low its present standing. It is
hardly expected that one man or
one paper can know it all, and the
people get tired in a little while
of the man or sheet who is telling
you how much more he knows
than you, and showing you where
you are all wrong.—Benson
Times.

Well now, Bro. Times, we don't
pretend to know it all. We do
know, however, that something is
radically wrong in Uncle Sam's
household, and as you old party-
ites have no counsel to offer of
any kind that has not been tried
and found wanting to better
things, you must not think to
hard of us for giving some sug-
gestions out of the ordinary line
of old party ideas.

The old party dosing have put
the people so profoundly to sleep
that it takes a mighty strong
shaking to wake them up. If we
once get them woke up we wont
need to talk so loud.

We notice that some populists
are afraid of this one idea plat-
form. They seem to think that
the party must necessarily drop
the Omaha platform to make the
silver issue the all important
question. This of course is a
mistake. We simply hold our
other views in abeyance, and
make the silver question the on-
ly test of this impending cam-
paign. For four years the Peo-
ple's Party has agitated the sil-
ver question, and three-fourths of

its increase during the last two
years is due to the party's mon-
ey plank. The whole American
people are now obliged to fight a
political battle over this silver
question. If the People's Party
wants to be in the battle it must
make the silver issue its chief
concern. It must put in its liicks
where the battle is on, and not
spread out all over the field fight-
ing wind-mills. Let populist
heed the advice of Taubeneck,
Weaver, and the most promi-
nent men of the party, the men
that have been the backbone of
the movement, to unite with men
from all parties on the silver
issue in the coming campaign.
The leaders of the party show
generalship in advising this.
It is also in our opinion, positiv-
ly necessary to the future pro-
gress or even the existence of the
People's Party.

If the People's Party shall in
the coming campaign waste it-
self in the advocacy of reforms
for which the country is not
ready for generations to come,
that will be the end of the par-
ty.
The gold-bugs are of course
very anxious to have the popu-
lists stand on the Omaha plat-
form in its entirety, nominate
their own president and other
officers, etc., etc. If they can
keep the silverites in two or
three camps then they know
they are alright. Any silverite,
be he populist or anything else,
that cannot see that much must
be blind indeed.

The gold reserve has reached
\$107,000,000. Bonds were issued
however to the amount of \$160,-
000,000. Where is the rest of
the gold?—Moody Co. (S. D.) En-
terprise.

It is nowhere, Bro. Krause.
Wall Street or the banking hous-
es agrees to furnish this gold in
installments, at certain intervals,
long enough to have the very
same gold paid in the first in-
stallment come back to them for
use in subsequent payments.
We wouldn't be afraid to bet that
less than \$20,000,000 has paid,
or will pay for \$160,000,000 of
bonds. For instance, Morgan &
Co., bankers, remits to-day \$20,-
000,000 to the treasury for bonds.
The Government is of course
paying out gold all the time, and
in 30 days Morgan & Co., aided
by the banks in a few leading
money centres, have gathered
another \$20,000,000 to buy bonds
for. This replenishing the gold
reserve is simply a trick to cov-
er up giving United States in-
terest bearing bonds to certain
favorites of the government.
The same thing happened dur-
ing the war. \$59,000,000 of gold
circulated from Wall Street to
the Custom house and then into
the subtreasury and from there
into Wall Street again and so on
forever. This \$50,000,000 made
this round over fifty times, and
over \$2,000,000,000 of bonds were
bought for \$50,000,000. The es-
sence of the transaction is sim-
ply giving away United States in-
terest bearing bonds, a pure out
and out donation of the interest
to the bond holders. The circula-
tion of the small amount of
coin is to give the transaction
the appearance of a bona fide
deal and satisfy the technicality
of the law. The rest of the gold
doesn't exist, Bro. Krause.

The independent newspaper
which is not chained to the
wheels of any party, which is in-
dependent of all parties, which
condemns either party when it is
wrong, and applauds either when
it is right, is the only kind of
newspaper that is certain to re-
ceive, or that should expect to
receive, the approval and sup-
port of the general public, says
the Appleton Press. The parti-
san organ does not reflect pub-
lic opinion; it stands for partisan
expediency, always puts party
before country, or state, or city,
and its lack of independence
places it in a class of its own,
quite different from that of the
newspaper which fairly presents
the truth on all subjects, and
fears only to be wrong in state-
ment or argument.—Albert Lea
Standard.

The Atwater Republican comes
ina more peaceable vein this week.
Well now, Bro. Satterlee, there
is nothing small about us except
our feet and they are of more
than average size. Neither do
we claim the earth, nor more than
our equitable share of earth's
blessings. But we do claim that
every honest, economical and
industrious man and family is en-
titled to a fair living in this land

of plenty. And we claim also
that any man, who by industry,
intelligence, and economy has
saved a home is entitled to such,
and should be protected from the
panic makers. Now, Bro. Sat-
terlee, if you have your eyes
open, and we judge you have, you
know that these simple and ele-
mentary rights of the common
people to life, liberty and pros-
perity do not now exist in this
country. The common people
have waited for three years for
the old parties to propose some
method, to show some bona fide
effort to relieve this present in-
dustrial stagnation and to pre-
vent its recurrence. No such
effort has been shown yet by
either of them. Hence the peo-
ple themselves are compelled to
at least speak out. We are not
a politician, but simply a citizen
representing half of the popula-
tion of this county, asserting our
rights as citizens under our con-
stitution and laws and have, we
think, a right to a decent and re-
spectable hearing. Give us that
and you will hear no violent de-
nunciation of anybody from Will-
mar TRIBUNE at least.

Nor are our demands anything
extraordinary or out of the way.
If you have read the TRIBUNE
you will know that we have de-
nounced nobody except bullies
who have just denounced us, and
on whom argument would be a
waste.

All we demand specifically at
present is that the monetary
system the founders of this re-
public set up, and the constitu-
tion guarantees to us now, and
under which this country prospered
for three quarters of a
century, and which was taken
away from us by stealth, be re-
established. We believe in com-
mon with the great mass of the
people of this country that this
issue is vital to the present and
future welfare of the common
people.

Whoever stands with us in
this issue are our friends irrespec-
tive of party names; whoever
opposes this our enemies. We
are populists because it is the only
party that stands unreservedly
committed to the money system
of the constitution.

The silver heresy has broken
out seriously in the ranks of the
Republican party of Minnesota.
Congressman Towne of Duluth
has studied the silver question
and become a silverite. Geo. N.
Lamphere is fighting on the same
line in the Northwest. Now if
John Lind should unfurl his ban-
ner in the southwest and all the
rest of the able free silver men
in the party should take courage
and assert their convictions on
this issue the party would be
split in twain and the silver-wing
would be the big half. These with
the free-silver democrats and
the populists combined can sim-
ply wipe the ground with all the
gold-bugs in the state, let them
call themselves by whatever
name they may. In this way
we can elect seven free silver
congressmen in Minnesota in
1896.

There is no such thing as stop-
ping the progress of mankind in
this age. Cheap motor power,
gasoline engines, petroleum en-
gines, and electricity seems to
be destined to revolutionize not
only passenger traffic but freight
traffic as well. It is now stated
that a motor gasoline traction en-
gine is perfected that can carry
freight over common roads cheap-
er than the railroads. Who
knows but in a few years farm-
ers may be freighting their own
wheat to the central markets and
thus be able to solve the trans-
portation problem.

"There is a divinity that shapes
our ends right hew them how
we may."
This action of the P-publican league clubs on the
other question meets with the approval of all pro-
fessional candidates who are sitting on the fence.—
Princeton Union.

The "action" was like unto the
case of the man who was carried
to his grave by constipation.
There was no movement and
then there was a movement—
to the funeral.—Albert Lea Stand-
ard.

Birch says in last week's Arg-
us, "Am in favor of internation-
al agreement on a ratio." Yes,
of course, we suppose that is it.
When England and monarchial
Europe say jump, then our gold-
ites jump. Until then they re-
main in suppliant attitudes.

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