

the article complained of is there any sinister criticisms of the president? What of Mr. Perkins or Mr. Pinchot that is not true?

The Standard complains that we charge Roosevelt with double dealing. Is not that true? Was he not president and content with his party for seven long years? When by a prepared fraud he failed of a third term nomination, did he not denounce the party as rotten to the core? Did not his standing for the nomination demonstrate that he was a low down liar? Is that what warms the Standard's heart toward him. Has he not for years stalked around the country denouncing men as liars, the lachets of whose shoes he is unworthy to unloose? Did he not, in 1912, contract with the Democrats to draw votes enough from Mr. Taft to elect Mr. Wilson? But why follow his vagaries. When and where and in what language did the Republican leaders admit that they had mistreated Roosevelt and his followers? In this article referred to, we said: "We judge men sometimes by the company they keep." The Standard emphasizes the pertinence of that judgment.

As to Greenbacks

FOR years, semi-occasionally, some member of congress, or some gentleman connected with the treasury department, has risen up to declare that the greenbacks are a menace and should be retired. At every repetition of that we wondered how much the account of the gentleman is overdrawn in some national bank.

When the men, who of late years have been so solicitous, lest the "sound money" of the country, may in some way be tainted cry out in that strain, old people are forced to remember that when the government, under the stress of the great war, seemed almost lost, these same gentlemen or their fathers had locked up their gold and kept it locked up until the clouds began to lift and then came forward and forced upon the government a national bank system founded on the country's debts instead of upon its assets, the intention being to keep the people paying interest forever, and so graded that the richer the country become the more interest would the people be obliged to pay.

Before this benevolent plan was incubated, to have some kind of a circulating medium on which the government and people could do business, the government issued its promises to pay. These promises were called greenbacks. There was nothing behind them but faith in the integrity of the government and the property of the people. Vast amounts of them were issued, but after the war was over the government began to call them in, and finally had destroyed all but \$334,000,000 of them and secured their redemption by placing \$100,000,000 in gold in the treasury, which was 30 per cent of their whole amount. Behind that was all the property of the great Republic. Since then those greenbacks have been the hardest worked money in the country. At the time this arrangement was made the population of the country was, in round numbers, 40,000,000 souls, which gave the people per capita \$3.33 in greenbacks.

At the same time the government would give a man, or a firm, a charter for a national bank for \$100,000, provided, the man or the firm would deposit the \$100,000 in the treasury. It would moreover, advance to the man or firm \$90,000 of its own notes to do business on and give to the man or firm the interest on the \$100,000 deposited.

But it stipulated that the bank of the man or firm must, in a few reserve cities, keep on hand twenty-five per cent of the money deposited in it, on all other places fifteen per cent. Salt Lake is a reserve city; here a national bank must retain on hand twenty-five per cent of its deposits; in Ogden, which is not a reserve city, fifteen per cent.

Thus it will be seen that the government, when the population was 40,000,000, secured its own notes by a deposit of thirty per cent of their face value in gold.

Since then the population has increased more than 140 per cent; the property of the country more than 400 per cent, and still we were told up to the passage of the late new currency law that those \$334,000,000 in greenbacks were a terrible menace. Why? Simply because no one was drawing interest on them. Suppose the government had been as generous with itself as it has been by national banks, and when the Panama canal, costing \$340,000,000, was to be paid for, issued \$340,000,000 in greenbacks, placing another \$100,000,000 in gold in the treasury to secure their payment, paid them out to employees and paid for the canal out of the treasury. It would have saved the \$340,000,000 which the canal cost and \$340,000,000 in interest which will be paid on the canal bonds.

Centralization

WE DO not wonder that Senator John Sharp Williams recalls before the proposition of the government expending \$40,000,000 dollars in the construction of a railroad in Alaska.

The government builds its own warships, forges its guns and manufacturers ammunition, which is proper, because the army and navy are imperial institutions under the direct command of the government.

It carries its own mails because the fathers decided that the delivering of the mails promptly was not only essential to the progress of the country, but that the people on the frontiers should not be neglected, for all our country at the time, save a fringe of settlements along the Atlantic coast, was frontier.

The states gave to the government the right to coin money and to declare the value thereof because, first that is a sovereign prerogative, and, second, it was a necessity in order to create a circulating medium of like value in all the states.

The government brings water to arid lands that the area of cultivated lands may be increased, but fixes it so that the sale of the lands will return the cost of carrying water to them.

But the Democratic party from the first, has claimed to be the party of the people and the one thing that it has steadily fought has been a centralized government.

Now it has decided to expend \$40,000,000 in building a road up on the shores of Bering sea, in a country which not one congressman in fifty can bound, and the distance of which from the capitol not one in twenty could figure out with all the maps before him. At least one member of the president's cabinet insists that the government should own the telegraphs and telephones of the country, and by next year the proposition will be urged to include with the telegraphs and telephones the railroads.

How will all that be for centralization? And when most of the people will become mere hired men to the government, what party in power can ever be dislodged? If there is somewhere in our country a would-be emperor of this free land, will he not rejoice at the centralization that is going on?

The Hamburg-American Steamship company is spending \$3,000,000 on the harbor of Cuxhaven to accommodate ships of 50,000 or 55,000 tons burden. The new harbor will cover 105 acres. The landing dock will, when completed, be 1,500 feet long. The Emperor will sail from that dock when she starts on her first western voyage in 1914. The new harbor is called "The America," and the 2,275-foot quay will be called "The Emperor Quay."

Old Masters — Baron Steuben

By C. C. G.

EVERY school boy can tell about La Fayette, the noble Frenchman who came to America to help the American colonies in their hour of sore need. And all the praise given him is just. His services cannot be magnified beyond their worth.

But ask the same boys, ask the average American who Baron Steuben was and not one in twenty can answer.

Still his services to the colonies was vastly greater than were those of La Fayette. Until he came the American armies were but half organized mobs. The men's ideas may be likened to that of a party of prospectors, who are willing to call some particular man Captain, but who have, as a matter of course, another idea which is that they will do about as they please.

The thought that an effective army is an imperial machine, which one man is to command and the rest, without question, must obey, had not yet more than half crystallized in their minds. It is said that Washington, in half despair, caused a request to be sent to Frederick the Great—"Old Fritz"—for a competent officer to put his army in form. We suspect the story is true, for a little later a distinguished general, Baron Frederick William Augustus Steuben resigned from the Prussian army with the avowed purpose of going to America to help the struggling colonies in their war for freedom. Arriving on this side he reported directly to Washington and at once commenced his work.

He must have had fierce work at first; he must, moreover, have been a soldier of great resources and tact. His first duty was to teach the necessity of obedience to orders and second to train the army in the various duties of soldiers in camp and in field. He kept at the work until officers and soldiers began to see the difference between a mob and an army and how a trained army in action become either a hammer to smash or a wedge to drive through an opposing force.

It was in the days of short-range guns, opposing armies almost looked each other in the face. Up to that time the British army depended upon forming in column and crushing all opposition.

This is what caused such a slaughter at Bunker Hill; it was the same way twenty-five years later with Pakenham's army at New Orleans; it was Ney's fatal mistake at Waterloo. Steuben trained Washington's little army to fight in line three deep, and how when any point was too fiercely assailed, to withdraw the rear line from another part of the field to support the point assailed. That was really what Julius Caesar did at Pharsalia except that he withdrew a cohort from each legion before the battle was set in array, making a new legion to strike at any point desired.

When the men in the ranks saw the efficiency of Steuben's work they readily accepted it.

After that the doughty Prussian rode by Washington's side to the end of the war.

The unemotional Washington was most warm in his gratitude and praise, and gave to him the credit of making it possible to succeed.

After the war the old soldier did not return to Prussia, congress voted him a township of land in central New York near Utica where he lived out his life. He was born in Maydenburg, Prussia, November 15th, 1730, so he must have been 47 years old when he came to America. He died on his land November 1794. He was to the American army what that other foreign-born American Ericsson was eighty-six years later to the American navy. He re-created the army, Ericsson made it necessary for all the fighting nations to re-create their navies.

Great souls, no matter where their cradles are rocked are blessings to the world.