Chicago, 9/10/1917

Dear Brother,

I doubt if I have answered fully your kind letter of Aug. 24th, in which you mention my little pamphlet which John had sent to Leipzig of Detroit.

The publishers are trying, but I am too busy to send you real help.

I now have yours of Sept. 6th. It is too late to reach you at Knobman, O. You mention not seeing Gentle. He went...
three times to the Buffalo P.O., but got no letter from you informing him where to call on you. I had written asking you to write him General de.

In this letter you named a distasteful artist on senator Honno. I had never seen it till now—it being a kind of abstract of my word "Form. Econ. icy" department which is edited by Mr. Wilson.
I do not wrote in that style and do not offer of personalities nor of arranging one doesn apart another. You will never find anything that kind in my standards in the front part of the note. Of course, in 637 knows that Senator Hanna is a friend of the President and that he is an able business man. I think the President owes his share ten more to him than to
any other unfortunate.

It was undoubtedly this that
his ability shown in the
campaign which made
him Senator. He is not
the material I would send
for a United States Senator.

How does he compare with
such men as Senator Choate,
Wade, Garfield and those
to whom he is successor
with Senator Sumner and
Hoar, or with Flandell
and Gullion? I think
it is true declared when we
must vote our Senator from
more political managers or from the works of men whose only recommendation is their wealth. We have lately had some of the latter elected.

As a rule we do not, in our editions, notice "Quarrel" or any "between, "Our" or "you," or between the rich and the poor." We are capital and labor. We are interested in the interest of property. The farmers' interests are basically with the rich and property. You do not seem to realize the distribution of wealth and the interests of the producer and the non-producer or mere money-manufacturers.
all who are engaged in any branch of agriculture, all manufacturers (no matter how much property or capital invested in manufacturer's they may have), all miners (Ann, Coal, Copper, Silver, Gold), and all whose property consists of real estate of any kind.

in short all who add to the Country's wealth (and this embraces the laborer who sells his labor and by it helps to produce wealth).

On the other hand the more fund-holder and
manipulators of monies, bonds, stocks and the like is a
brother in such articles. This
embraces most bankers
and brokers. It is
for their interest to control
the volume of money in
order to increase their
own gains. Investments
which yield a fixed return
in money whatever in bonds or
say a profession like that of the
United States Army Officers
and others that are fixed by
law and invariable are in
the same class.

Now our purpose is
not to destroy railroad bonds or United States
bonds nor other fixed
investments but simply
to return to so-called
law of bimetallism by
which a constant en-
hancement of gold as
the sole metal standard shall
be prevented and the undue
enhancement of its value
of money investments as
commodities with real property.
I do not discover good times
I would gladly desist doing columns with
reference to any beating or
any pleading or adviser-

cally my theory which
would help to make it

times better. All that
the new type way as

I've had with pleasure.

I have not changed my
views on any of the federal
economic questions–nor
seen on the importance of restoring
complete bimetallism (with both
metal treated precisely alike). I will
endorse a printed form giving the
views of Blaine, and others on
this point.
You say, "All want gold if there shall be enough of it." You certainly forget for the moment that India has millions of silver, and China millions of silver and no gold. It is simply impossible to supply those countries (more populous than the gold-adding countries) with gold currency. No thoughtful man foresees it as a success, it can so be done. And one of the chief sources of harm is in the exchanges that must be made with such countries. It is a big subject and I hope you will continue to study it.
I have had 7 days more (given by the U.S. Marshal) before I decide whether to go out to Los Angeles under an indictment or one for Robbery Corpus here. Of course I do not want you to give any publicity to the matter. Sweet, Wilma, and I are indicted for fraudulent use of the U.S. Marks in public out over circular. It is alleged that our title was not good and our irrigation system not sufficient and hence that we intended to deceive and not perror of their money. On
Attorney states the indictment will be quashed, as no evidence was submitted to show any intent to defraud and none can be.

But our business is liable to be destroyed by the publication of the fact of the fraud to—

Lawrie has written you about the Pass. Of course you need to get home first.

That on the first shore being—

I believe, most important thing is that the letter be—

Sincerely yours,

E. H. Howard
The sum total of the precious metals is reckoned at 50 milliards one-half gold and one-half silver. If, by a stroke of the pen, they suppress one of these metals in the monetary service, they double the demand for the other metal, to the ruin of all debtors.

Fawcett, in Handbook of Finance, pages 146 to 148, says:

The decline of prices since 1872-73 is explained by the increased value of gold. The first effect was to cause a collapse in "speculative securities," viz., bonds of railroads, etc., which were based on the expectations of a continuance of high prices for commodities or, in other words, a low value for gold.

The eminent statesman and great Republican leader, James G. Blaine, in a speech in the Senate, Feb. 12, 1878 (see Congressional Record, page 820-822), said:

I believe the struggles now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in the end throughout the world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly $7,000,000,000 of cola or bullion in the world, not very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands.

That great statesman and acute observer, Benj. Disraeli, in forecasting the consequences of the demonetization of silver in 1873, said:

It is quite evident we must prepare ourselves for great convulsions in the money market, not occasioned by speculation or any old cause which has been alleged, but by a new cause with which we are not sufficiently acquainted.

Six years later in another speech:

Gold is every day appreciating in value, and as it appreciates in value the lower become prices.

In January, 1876, the Westminster Review, speaking of the effect of demonetization, said:

One of the things involved we hold to be the probable appreciation of gold; in other words, an increase of its purchasing power, and that consequently, unless fresh discoveries are made, prices have seen their highest for many a long day, and that debts contracted in gold will, by reason of this movement, tend to press more heavily on the borrowers, and that it will be well if this pressure does not become so intolerable as to suggest by way of solution something like universal repudiation.

Prof. Nicholson, of the University of Edinburgh, in his "Essay on Monetary Problems," says:

Page 88: We see, then, that the value of gold is determined in precisely the same manner as that of any other commodity, according to the equation between demand and supply. Competition will go on between those who hold the metal on the one side, and those who wish to obtain it on the other, until such a general level of prices is reached that the quantity demanded at that level is equal to the quantity offered.

Page 36: The quantity of standard money, other things remaining the same, determines the general level of prices, whilst, on the other hand, the quantity of token money is determined by the general level of prices.

Page 166: The key to the present controversy on the connection between the currency and the fall in prices is found in the dependence of prices on the quantity of standard metallic money. Those who experience a difficulty in tracing this great and general fall largely to currency causes may find that difficulty much lessened by considering the way in which, at previous times, a rise in prices has undoubtedly been connected with an increase in the supplies from the mine.

Page 168: And, in fact, we can not proceed a single step in any argument on general prices without assuming their dependence on the quantity of money.

Page 187: If, for example, the United States were to repeal the Bland Act and throw her silver on the market, the consequences would be a further fall in gold prices and a further depression in trade, not in that country alone but in every gold-using country.
necessarily increased the use or doubled the demand for each piece of that which remained, consequently under the invariable law of supply and demand its price as measured by labor and its products was doubled, so that when we buy money with products we must now pay twice as much for it as formerly. This explains why an ounce of gold will buy about twice as much silver, labor, commodities or farm property as formerly.

In expounding this simple and self-evident law, Prof. Torrens, in his work on political economy, says:

Gold is a commodity governed, as all other commodities are governed, by the laws of supply and demand. If the value of all commodities in relation to gold rises and falls as their quantities diminish or increase, the value of gold in relation to commodities must rise and fall as its quantity is diminished or increased.

**EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION.**

Q. Technically speaking, then, a unit of the average labor and labor's products has not become less valuable, as would be the case from an over supply or excessive production, but by demonetizing silver, thereby destroying one-half of the quantity of standard money the purchasing power of each unit of that which remains has been doubled.

A. That is the answer. Under the single gold standard the wealth producer is compelled to give twice as much of the units of his labor or the unit averages of his products to buy a unit of standard money, while the number of units he must pay to cancel his fixed charges remains unchanged. Thus the adoption of the single gold standard has been followed by all the evils resulting from a diminution of the supply of standard money.

Q. Can you quote authorities to sustain this conclusion?
A. Alexander Hamilton, in his report on the Mint in 1792, said:

To annul the use of either of the two metals as money is to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scant circulation.

Baron Rothschild said:

The simultaneous employment of the two metals is satisfactory and gives rise to no complaint. Whether gold or silver dominates for the time being, it is always true that the two metals concur together in forming the monetary circulation of the world, and it is the general mass of the two metals combined which serves as the measure of the value of things. The suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of values without any compensation.

Leon Fauckett, in 1843, wrote:

If all the nations of Europe adopted the system of Great Britain, the price of gold would be raised beyond measure, and we should see produced in Europe a result lamentable enough.

Before a French monetary convention in 1869, testimony was given by the late M. Wolowski, by Baron Rothschild, and by M. Rouland, governor of the Bank of France. M. Wolowski said:

—9—

and a unit of value had on this enormous burden or cost:
A. It has greatly increased the burden because it will now take a much greater quantity of labor, labor's products or
Lake Mohonk Conference
of Friends of the Indian

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
Sept. 10th, 1897.

My dear Sir:—

The Fifteenth Annual Mohonk Indian Conference will be held here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 13th, 14th and 15th.

Mrs. Smiley joins me in extending a most cordial invitation for you and your wife to be present as our guests. We should be pleased to welcome you on Tuesday so as to be present at the opening meeting Wednesday morning. The last session will be held Friday evening, and you are invited to remain until Saturday morning.

A timetable is enclosed giving trains by which Mohonk may be reached. Tickets should be taken only to New Paltz where my carriage will meet you.

Hoping to hear that you will be with us, believe me,

Very truly yours,
Albert K. Smiley.
By

To Gen. O. O. Howard.
Samokov, Bulgaria
10 Sept. 1887

Gen. C. C. Howard
Burlington, Vermont

Dear Sir:

I am in a desire to express my thanks to you for your article “The Distant Influence of Modern Arms” in the Independent of Aug. 26th that I sat down to write you. It stirred my fancy and led to state the name of the 2nd Vt. Reg. among others whose prowess in action you so often observed. I was but a lad of 11 years when the war broke out, but its memories are unerasable. I attended the Internet Convention of Sc. M.C. 13 in Richmond, Va. in company with my dear friend Mr. George E. Davis of Burlington, once a captain in the war & a comrade of his, Scott by name, residing then at Washington D.C. He spent a number of days with us. He died in Shenandoah...

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

P.S. If it would not trouble you, please drop me a postcard telling me whether there is any book that records the history of Vermont’s part in the War of the Rebellion. T. S. K.
Cloak. On one occasion I was talking with an ex-Confederate soldier who was in Early's army at the battle of Winchester, when Sheridan took his famous ride. I asked him why the Confederates burned what reports were circulated &c. He replied: 'I quote it from memory), 'There were two reports. One, that Sheridan was reinforced by the whole army of the Potomac, & the other that he was reinforced by the 1st division. We didn't much care which it was for either case our best chance was to retreat about as fast as we could.' As he was in the 1st division, he didn't much care which. But I was in the 10th Vermont, I thought it a fine compliment. All the men who came from the vicinity of my home in the 10th Vermont Rgt. How well I remember them. My cousin Henry Bass was one of them. He was in Co. B. They were the only Vermonters who were.
Monroe Centre, N.Y.,
Oliver O. Howard, Sept. 11, 1864,
Major-General,
Governor 25th, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

may I have a moment of
your time? I have a boy I took to
bring up, he is now in his nine-
teenth year, I want to get him in
the Army. Dear Sir, he is a large de-
boy. What is my first business in
accomplishing this end. Can you
help me? If so, will you kindly
do so? If you will be so kind as to
give me the needed information in
the near future or as soon as possible
and greatest oblige, yours as ever
Reg. E. D. Cole.

Union Cottage,
N.Y.
Dear Sir,

[Handwritten text not legible]

Yours truly,

[Handwritten text not legible]
Boulden Cottage -
Sep 13 - 1897

Major-General -
Oliver C. Howard -
Brattleboro -
Vermont -

My Dear Sir,- A long
acquaintance with your
name and fame, has
stimulated my courage
enough to ask you for
some thought or
expression of your opinion
on some topic of the times
with your signature attached
Having been a partial invalid for many years and living outside of all social
ejudgments. I employ this method of recreation and pleasure to keep myself
in touch with the world. I hope sometime to arrange a book of my autographs
with a short biography of each individual who have kindly responded to my desire
for their favor. Hoping and waiting,

I am very truly,

Mrs. Elizabeth Dorson Raines
Glenrose, Ill.

Sept 13, 1897

Dear Uncle Otis,

The passes came this afternoon. Thank you very much. I shall start for Williams town to-morrow and will write again at my arrival there enclosing the passes to you. All are well. My love to those with you.

Affectionately,

S.B. Hindmarsh
Revere House,
Boston, Mass.

Sept 13th 1894

Dear Sir Otho Ward

Will you kindly send me your drawing of the act under which
Charter of
The Boston Lunatic
Fall River Railway.

You will find it in Chapter 527
Mass. Statutes.

and thus greatly
oblige

Your friend

[signature]

[Additional note: it seems like the writer might want to express gratitude or appreciation, but the text is not clear]
unable to do so.

As I mentioned on my last family interest, I would like to use your vote in upcoming plans. Hence, I urge you or County. See you.
Dear Sir,

Will I be asking too much for a short sketch of your life embracing birthplace, date, entry into college, into military college, graduation into military service, into the volunteer service in the war, battle fought in, and what else you will give me now. Then, I think you gave me the great part of this during your discourse at the camp theatre in Tuscan last week. But I was so earnest a listener, I did not note these dates. This is the reason I am asking you this trouble. We are frequently asked the questions involved in this. All will be asking you and I remain yours respectfully,

A.E. Parker
Box 45
Tuscarawas
Ohio
September 13, 1897.

Gen'l. O. O. Howard,
Burlington, Vt.

My Dear Sir:

This will introduce to you the bearer, H. W. Gregory, who wishes to secure a position with the Wagner Palace Car Company. He will show you a letter which I have given him to the company.

Please pardon the liberty I take in troubling you, but I am personally interested in the young man and believe him to be worthy of encouragement and help. I shall consider it a personal favor if you will make inquiries about him and if you find what I have stated to be true, please do what you can consistently to aid him in securing the situation.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. Lang
September 18, 1907

Gen'l. O. Howard
Streetphone: W.

My Dear Sir:

This will introduce to you the person I have given him to the company who wishes to secure a position with the Western Pacific Car Company. He will show you a letter which I have given him to the company. Please pardon the liberty I take in forwarding you, but I am better acquainted with your men and believe him to be worthy of your consideration and help. I express confidence in the person I have asked, and am sure you will make the proper spot him and if you find what I have asked for true, please go what you can competently to aid him in becoming.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]
My dear General,

I want to thank you for the three photographs you send. Yesterday I forwarded them to the young lady who will be very pleased to know. I would have written a word of thanks before but I was in Yonkers with friends of mine and had a delightful time. I was meeting the Lockwood family who are charming.
people and live in a beautiful home. Hedin was with them in Leipzig for four years and at that time I visited several weeks. Albert Lockwood, the oldest son, is a pianist has played several times in New York last winter, and send me tickets. He is a fine player and an extremely nice young man and good looking too.

From there I went up to Peekskill toinnie Wilson and got quite an idea of