

CONSPIRACY OF THE MONEY POWER!

BANKERS PLOT TO ENSLAVE THE PEOPLE—BRIBING THE PRESS—CREATING PUBLIC OPINION.

[Editor. (Feb. 20, 1896). CONSPIRACY OF THE MONEY POWER! Bankers Plot to Enslave the People, Bribing the Press, Creating Public Opinion. *The Caucasian* (Clinton, North Carolina). Reproduced for educational purposes. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/61363679/>]

Full transcript follows.

CONSPIRACY OF THE MONEY POWER!

BANKERS PLOT TO ENSLAVE THE PEOPLE—BRIBING THE PRESS—CREATING PUBLIC OPINION.

FIRST ROUND.
0-0-0

A casual glance at the circulars, letters &c., here given will forever remove from any fair mind any doubt as to the existence of a "Money Power" or that this "Power" manipulates government officials and bribes the old party press in its interest. The three main links of the chain are the noted Bank Circulars.

The one headed by an agent of London applied to the New York capitalists in 1872.

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This I, and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the coming of labor and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led by England, is for capital to control labor by controlling the stage.

We insert this, but we shall send no bill for it. We shall send no bill because, in the first place, we do not know the directions about leading it, secondly, we call before the fact our statement to be true. We do not know who is managing the affair, and we get rid of him without delay. The attorney for the party who submitted the greenback party without submitting a word of explanation.

Since the above was in type we have received a copy of the New York Sun containing the above circular. It appears as if the document with editorial comment, from which we quote as follows:

"This we say is an extraordinary slip, with an extraordinary slip, it is an item that none of the ubiquitous reporters of the Sun had been able to get hold of. If any one of them had brought it to us properly substantiated by documentary or other evidence, we would not have hesitated to pay for printing it, but on the contrary, we would have paid him well for procuring it. It will be observed, however, that the scandalous item which we are asked to print in the name of the American Bankers' Association is first, no proof of its accuracy is furnished; secondly, we are offered money for its publication as 'leading matter' on the editorial page of this Sun. This is a gross violation of our astuteness is increased by the posture which appears at the bottom of this circular. 'It informs us that 'communications upon the slip not to exceed half a column will be paid for.'"

"The man who says it is a plain business man. If he were a friend of the President's and a banker and was bidding for a contract for \$1,000,000 worth of bonds at 112. That is the limit prescribed by Mr. Charles in his circular. It is that he would be assigned that \$1,000,000. He probably will be assigned the contract. The question of the bonds would probably be from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. The bidder could probably sell his bonds at 112, thereby making \$300,000 net without having risked a cent, done a lick of work or paid out any money. It is a posting that after he had bid at 112 the market valuation of those bonds should only be 111. Still he would get nothing but a two cent stamp for his bond, simply refuse to take the bonds and the government would be powerless to compel him to do so."

THIRD ROUND
0-0-0

This one issued March 12, 1884, by Bankers Association to all National banks.

DEAR SIR: The interests of National banks require immediate financial legislation of Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the National bank notes from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation.

It is our duty to call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point.

THIRD ROUND
0-0-0

This one issued March 12, 1884, by Bankers Association to all National banks.

DEAR SIR: The interests of National banks require immediate financial legislation of Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the National bank notes from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation.

It is our duty to call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point.

EXTRA SESSION LETTER.
The Bankers' Association Urging Retire of Sherman Silver Purchase Clause

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 2 Wall St. and 90-92 Broadway, Room No. 44.

TO THE BANKERS OF THE UNITED STATES: GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary monetary crisis through which the United States is now passing, which involves the banks of the country to an extent that compels their officers to remain constantly in the port of duty while the danger is imminent.

It is our duty to call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point.

month of the same. It is believed that the bankers of the country will understand and realize that as a great, if not to a greater, responsibility of the class of citizens, and it therefore behooves the duty of each of them as fully realize this to urge upon their fellow citizens and upon Congress, the great necessity for the immediate and unqualified passage of the Sherman Silver Act.

The report of the House of Representatives in the interest of those favoring a gold standard and of the favoring the use of silver with gold, as the condition of the country, as the condition of the country, as the condition of the country, as the condition of the country.

The President of the United States having convened Congress in extra session, the power of public opinion should be brought to bear on Congress to induce favorable action thereon.

It may be done by moving the *Press*, and by citizens writing to their Senators and Representatives, and sending to their petitions urging their Senators and Representatives to do the fullest extent possible, and without delay.

Respectfully,
E. H. PULLEN, Chairman,
Executive Council.
H. W. FORD, Secretary.

FOURTH ROUND.
0-0-0

The fourth round is now being fought in the great national arena—the Bankers' Money Power being on one side—and the people—the workers, the producers, the toilers, the great mass and soul of the Republic on the other. So far the Money Power has downed the people in every round.

It is our duty to call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point. We call for information upon this point.

A "SMAP" ANYWAY.
The Editors of the "Hazzard" and "The New York Times"

Thanks to the ingenious way in which Secretary Carlisle worded his call for bids for the \$1,000,000 steel for years. It will result in a "knock-out" for one side or the other and it is possible that the winner of the round will have a permanent victory. People, Oh citizens of America, you are a strange people—are you brave enough to win?

It will pay you to use Helms LAYVEL for extracting. A simple and reliable instrument. Universally endorsed by all who use it. Price \$2.00. Circular of F. O. Colver, 111 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Georgia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
THE TIMES is a newspaper for intelligent men and women who want to read the news of the world every day. It has distinguished merit of its own. It is not frivolous or vain, but it is full of good in the world. It is not a newspaper of the day, but it is a newspaper of the year.

Subscription Rates:
Daily, with Sunday, \$10.00 per Mo. 10 Cts. per copy.
Daily, without Sunday, \$8.00 per Mo. 10 Cts. per copy.
Solely by practical farmers, full and correct reports of prices for farm produce, live stock, wool, etc.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The subscription price of THE NEW YORK TIMES is \$10.00 per annum in advance. Single copies 10 cents. The paper is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at No. 41 Nassau Street, New York City.

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The Hazzard Circular

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TRANSCRIPTION

CONSPIRACY OF THE MONEY POWER!

BANKERS PLOT TO ENSLAVE THE PEOPLE—BRIBING THE PRESS— CREATING PUBLIC OPINION.

FIRST ROUND.

A casual glance at the circulars, letters, etc. here given will forever remove from any fair mind any doubt as to the existence of a “Money Power” or that this “Power” manipulates government officials and bribes the old party press in its interest. The three main links of the chain are the noted Bank circulars:

This one issued by an agent of London capitalists to the New York capitalists in 1862.

The Hazard [Hazzard] Circular.

“Slavery is lively to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is for capital to control labor by controlling the wages. THIS CAN BE DONE BY CONTROLLING THE MONEY. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this, bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the secretary of the treasury to make the recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, for we cannot control that.”

Some confirmation of the fact that the British “Money Power” held the views set forth in this circular may be seen in Prof. David Christy’s “Pulpit Politics.” He is the author of “Cotton is King.” The book was published in 1862. We quote:

“The English people have deduced four theories from the facts (above) detailed (page 34):

1. “That the slave trade is incompatible with African evangelization.
2. “That slavery, wherever it prevails, is adverse to an increase of population.
3. “That slavery presents an insuperable barrier to the evangelization of the Africans, subject to its control.
4. “That free labor is more profitable than slave labor—the labor of one free man, under the stimulus, wages, being more productive than that of two slaves toiling under the dread of the lash.”

Hazzard Was Here.

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Pusey / S.S.

James G. Nisbett, being duly sworn, deposes and says: "I am seventy-three years of age and live in Posey county, Indiana, where I have resided for sixty-five years. In 1861, I and Sheridan Anderson, who is now dead, of the same county enlisted in the service of the United States army, sixtieth regiment and company "C" of the Indiana infantry. In July, 1862, our command joined the forces of General Dumont at Lebanon, Ky. About the 25th of the same month, Mr. Anderson and myself were detailed as guards and placed on policy duty on Main street, and passing near the General's headquarters we were hailed and ordered to "shadow" a party of three persons—one woman and two men—who were then passing on the opposite side of the street, find out their business and report. We learned that one man and the woman were Kentuckians and the other man was an Englishman. We had considerable conversation with the Englishman who gave his name as Charles Hazzard. He said he had recently come from England to confer with the business men of this country in a financial scheme. We told him that he was lucky in striking a very large body of very busy men and as representatives of headquarters we desired tangible information of his business that we might report it to the authorities. In response to this he took one of a small package of envelopes and gave it to Mr. Anderson, saying its contents would explain the business and allay any suspicion that might have arisen regarding him. This occurred in the postoffice and we then reported the matter to General Dumont at headquarters, giving him the circular in the presence of several officers who happened to be present at the time. An exact copy of that document was kept by us and the following is a correct reading of the same:"

(Here followed the Hazzard circular.)

JAMES G. NISBETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1894.

JOHN B. SMITH, Notary Public.

SECOND ROUND.

This one issued October 9, 1877, by New York bankers to the National banks.

The Buell [Buel] Letter.¹

Dear sir: It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profit as bankers and lenders. See your congressman at once, and engage him to support our interests that we may control legislation.

¹ JAS. BUEL, Secretary, [American Bankers Association,] 147 Broadway (room 4) New York.

This Buell "Letter" is not the only instance in which the Money Power and the Banks sought to bribe and muzzle the Press and control Congress nor is it the only evidence that can be adduced. See what follows from the same man:

BRIBING THE PRESS.

James Buell, Acting for the American Bankers' Association, Is Exposed In An Attempt to Corrupt The Daily Press.

[The following has in substance been frequently published, but this THE CAUCASIAN reproduces word for word from the Inter-Ocean of the date named. As evidence of the fact that the attempt to bribe the Press which was resented by the Inter-Ocean was general, we note the fact that many daily papers throughout the country published the identical article which the Inter-Ocean, refusing to endorse, exposed in the following manner:]

Inter-Ocean, Monday, Oct. 29, 1877.

The Inter-Ocean acknowledges the receipt of the following singular document which came to this office from New York, Saturday morning:

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, 247 Broadway, Room 4,
New York, Oct. 9, 1877.

Strictly Private.

DEAR SIR—Please insert the inclosed [sic] printed slip as leader matter on the editorial page of your next issue, immediately following the receipt of this, and send marked copy with the bill to

Yours truly,
JAMES BUELL, Sec'y.
247 Broadway, Room 4

Comments on the slip, not to exceed half a column, will be paid for if billed at the same time. J. B.

The following is the document, which we are asked to insert as leaded matter on the editorial page, in other words, as a statement made by the Inter-Ocean:

"The greenback party has offered through its managers to sell out to the democrats and hereafter to work in democratic harness if a few of their leaders can be provided for. This shows how much dependence there is to be placed on the leaders of the lunatics who clamor for money based on nothing."

We insert this, but we shall send no bill for it. We shall send no bill because, in the first place, we do not follow directions about leading it; secondly, we can't believe a word of the statement to be true. We do not know who is managing the affairs of the American Bankers' Association but whoever he is we advise that body to get rid of him without delay. The attempt to thus maliciously destroy the greenback party without submitting a word of proof is a piece of effrontery which ought to be beneath any body of commercial gentlemen, and especially the American Banker's Association. We refuse to believe that such an extraordinary document was authorized by that body.

Since the above was in type we have received a copy of the New York Sun containing the above circular, which it appears was sent to the paper also. The Sun publishes the document with editorial comment from which we quote as follows:

“This we say is an extraordinary circular, with an extraordinary slip. It will be seen that the slip is or assumes to be, an item of news. IT is an item that none of the ubiquitous reporters of the Sun had been able to get a hold of. If any one of them had brought it to us properly authenticated by documentary or other evidence, we would not ask him to pay us for printing it, but on the contrary, we would have paid him well for procuring it. It will be observed, however, that the scandalous item which we are asked in the name of the American Bankers’ Association to publish, has two peculiarities: First, no proof of its accuracy is furnished; and, secondly, we are offered money for its publication as “leaded matter on the editorial page” of this day’s Sun. This is remarkable business to be performed in the name of the American Bankers’ Association.

“Our astonishment is increased by the postscript which appears at the bottom of the circular. It informs us that “comments upon the slip not to exceed half a column will be paid for.” This means of course, that the editorial comments that are to be paid for must sustain the slip on the editorial that is to be paid for. * * * But is this attempt to bribe and corrupt the press, by the direct offer of money for editorial articles made under the authority of the American Bankers’ Association, the name of the secretary of which is signed to the circular above printed? We call for information upon this point, and shall wait for it. If authority has been given to bribe the press, then very certainly attempts will be made to bribe congress, and corrupt the sources of influence at Washington in the same interest. It is a shameful business, if there be not some mistake about it. Let the truth be brought out. Let the responsibility for this circular be fixed.

“If this circular is a forgering we shall be glad to make it known.”

Following is the printed slip offered for the Sun to print editorially:

“The prospect is that in six months there will not be a greenback leader in all the land. Overtures have been made by the lender of the greenback movement of President Hayes to abandon the greenback as a lost cause, provided he will give good official positions to about twent of the most blatant of the clamours for money that is based on nothing.”

THIRD ROUND

This one, issued March 12, 1893, by Bankers Association to all National banks.

The Panic Letter

DEAR SIR: The interests of National bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and National bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 of now bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation, and call in one half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of congress for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and act with the other banks in your city in securing a large petition to congress for its unconditional repeal, as per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and

particularly let your wishes be known to your senators. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver coinage.

This letter was followed by another in August.

EXTRA SESSION LETTER.

By Bankers' Association Urging Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Clause "In Interest of Those Favoring a Gold Standard."

THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION, No. 2 Wall St. and 90-92 Broadway, Room No 44.
NEW YORK Aug. 19, 1893

To the Bankers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary monetary crisis through the United States is now passing, which involves the banks of the country to an extent that compels their officers to remain constantly at the post of duty while the danger is imminent, has constrained the American Bankers' Association to indefinitely postpone its Annual Convention called for the 6th and 7th prox., at Chicago. This will prevent such expression on the part of the Association as the financial situation demands, which otherwise would be made. It thus becomes the duty of the officers of the Association to speak for it at this time, and suggest what seems to them to be the proper action for the Bankers of the country to immediately take with a view to obtaining speedy relief from the continued and disastrous stringency.

It is manifest that the immediate cause of the prolonged stringency is the fear and apprehension of disaster engendered in the minds of the people by the continued purchases of silver by the Government, and by the unceasing issues of its obligations therefor, redeemable in gold, which fear and apprehension can only be removed and confidence restored by the removal of the cause. It is belived [sic, believed] that the bankers of the country will understand and realize this to as great, if not to a greater, extent than any other class of citizens, and it therefore becomes the duty of such of them as fully realize this to urge upon their fellow citizens, and upon Congress, the great necessity for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver Act.

The repeal of this clause is demanded in the interest of those favoring a gold standard, and of those favoring the use of silver with gold, as the continued purchase of enormous quantities of silver with gold obligations can only result in the final inability of the Government to redeem such obligations in gold, and in the continued over-production and consequent further depreciation and consequent further depreciation of silver, thus rendering the prospect of any international agreement for its more general use throughout the world more hopeless than at present.

The President of the United States having convened Congress in extra session and recommended to it such repeal, the power of public opinion should be brought to bear on Congress, to induce favorable action thereon. This may be done by invoking the aid of the Press, and by citizens writing to their Senators and Representatives, and by sending to them petitions urging such repeal; all of which should be done to the fullest extent possible, and without delay.

A blank form of petition is inclosed [sic], to be circulated among merchants, business men and others for their signatures, to which additional sheets may be appended. Act at once in the matter and secure

the intelligent co-operations of others, providing them with printed or type-written copies of the petition for the purpose.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Pres. [American Bankers' Association]
E.H. Pullen, Chairman, Executive Council
H.W. Ford, Secretary

FOURTH ROUND.

The fourth round is now being fought in the great national arena—the Banks and Money Power being on one side;—and the people—the workers, the producers, the toilers, the great bone and sinew of the Republic on the other. So far the Money Power has downed the people in every round. The great question is will the Money Power or the People win in the fourth round now being fought? This is probably the last round that will be fought for years. It will result in a “knock-out” for one side or the other and it is possible that the the [sic] winner of the round will have a permanent victory. People, Oh! Citizens of America, you ARE STRONG ENOUGH;—are you BRAVE ENOUGH to win?

A “SNAP” ANYWAY

The Scheme of The “Besotted Tyrant” and Judas a Soft Thing For the Moneybugs?

Sound Money.]

Thanks to the ingenious way in which Secretary Carlisle² worded his call for bids it is possible for speculatively minded persons to make any bids for bonds they like without having to put up a cent of deposit. When a man tries to get a \$50 contract out of the government he was to put up a certified check for \$3,000. That is because he is just a plain business man. If he were a friend of the President's and a banker and was bidding for a \$100,000,000 steal he wouldn't have to put up a cent. Supposing, now, a man bids for \$1,000,000 worth of bonds at 112. That is above the limit prescribed by Mr. Carlisle and the probability is that he would be assigned that \$1,000,000. February 5th he would be notified that his bid had been accepted. The market quotations of those bonds would probably be from 115 to 116 in open market. The bidder could promptly sell his bonds at 115 and thereby make \$30,000 net without having risked a cent, done a lick of work or paid out any money. Supposing that after he had bid at 112 the market valuation of those bonds should only be 111. Still he would be out nothing but a two cent stamp for he could simply refuse to take the bonds and the government would be powerless to compel him to do so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE TIMES is a newspaper for intelligent men and women who want to read all the news of the world every day. The paper has distinguished merits of its own. It is neither sensational nor dull. It is not sour-tempered. It is not frivolous or visionary. It sees plenty of good in the world and tells about it. It tells of the bad when it [garbled], but not unwholesomely. It prints with fullness the record of human endeavor in many fields outside of business, politics, and war—in literature, religion, science, art, sports, and household matters. No paper in the country prints so many book reviews and so much book news. No paper has so complete a financial page—a daily annual for investors and officers of financial

² <https://home.treasury.gov/about/history/prior-secretaries/john-g-carlisle-1893-1897>

institutions. Its market reports, wool, cotton, breadstuffs, farm products, etc., are the best in the country.

The Democracy of THE TIMES is of the old-fashioned sort as old as Thomas Jefferson: majority rule, no bossism, no machine tyranny, the divorce of politics from private money-making, a sound currency, industrial emancipation, and every-day honesty. To promote the advance of the Democratic Party along these lines it labors with heart and conscience and all its might.

Lead-Work with Political



CONSPIRACY OF THE MONEY POWER!

HANKERS PLAN TO ENSLAVE THE PEOPLE... PUBLIC OPINION.

FIRST ROUND.

A special edition of the Circulator, letters are here given full vent to their own views on the "Money Power"...

The following is the document which we are asked to insert as a lead article in the editorial page...

We insert this, but we shall send no bill for it. We shall send no bill for it. We shall send no bill for it...

THE SECOND ROUND.

Since the show was in type we have received a copy of the New York Tribune containing the above circular...

THE THIRD ROUND.

Following is the printed slip offered for the Sun to print editorially...

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WANTED—Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in the South...

Harper's Magazine Harper's Weekly

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WANTED—Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in the South...

Harper's Magazine Harper's Weekly

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Harper's Magazine Harper's Weekly

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WANTED—Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in the South...

POLK MOVEMENT.

LET EVERY REPUBLICAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE POLK MOVEMENT.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

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THE POLK MOVEMENT.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

FOR SALE!

—THE— National Collection AGENCY.

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will dispose of the following publication:

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

THE POLK MOVEMENT.

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THE POLK MOVEMENT.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

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