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New Books.

(Reviewed by Dr. Henry W. Roby.)

HONEST MONEY.

Kansas was never known to take a back seat, nor to fold her hands and say: "It can't be done." She is more likely to say to the world, "Whatsoever can come to conception in the mind of man can come to execution or fruition in Kansas." After John Sherman, Pierpont Morgan, Rothschild, Carlisle and Cleveland, have uttered what they fondly believe to be the last and highest notes of wisdom on the money question, in walks Mr. Albert Griffin, of Kansas, with a new book under his arm, saying to the world, "Here are your *Key Notes*, gentlemen; here is the basis and philosophy of *Honest Money*," and an expose of all forms of dishonest money. Careful reading and honest reflection upon the book would probably convince all the financial doctors in the country that they had overlooked some very important symptoms in diagnosing the financial ill health of the Republic. Mr. Griffin has made a profound study of the money question, which he claims is the question of paramount importance in American statesmanship to-day. He shows clearly the relations of real money and theso-called "money of credit," and shows the relation that each of them sustains to the business affairs of the country, both public and private.

The writer has been reviewing books for the public prints for many years, and he has seldom found a book so hard to review. When we turn to the introduction, we feel an impulse to copy a large amount of it, the plea for a hearing is so dignified and strong. When we turn to the cause and cure of panics, we find every page so full of facts, with such reasonable conclusions drawn from them and presented in such earnest and honest arguments, so free from the declamatory clap-trap of many writers on the subject, we feel that we are doing our readers a wrong in not giving them the full text of the statement and the argument. When he shows up the folly and stupidity and even the crime of tagging along after John Bull, Rothschild & Co., in the highway of human progress and asking them to step in and manage our monetary affairs for us, he makes such an irresistibly clear and strong showing in favor of having our own money and managing our own affairs, that one

wonders how we could possibly be so childish or asinine as we are. Why should we not with equal propriety ask Great Britain or Spain to supervise our military and naval affairs? Why not consult them about where to plant the defenses of New York and San Francisco, and what kind and number of guns and troops and warships we shall provide for our safety? Why should not the Monroe doctrine apply as well to acquiring possession and control of our monetary and commercial affairs as to our geographical and territorial boundaries? Because of our sycophancy and truckling subserviency we are already practically bound hand and foot to the golden chariot wheels of a more relentless taxer than old Shylock, with our "servants in high places" still kotowing to the old Moloch that is taxing the life and property all away from us. Mr. Griffin shows up the infamy of all these things in such a calm, strong presentation of the case that no one who cares a copper about his personal and material welfare in life can afford to miss reading the book.

The author is a well-known Republican, and claims to present the money question from a true Republican standpoint. But whether the book is Republican, or otherwise, in its doctrines, it lays the ax at the root of the great upas tree of our perpetually panicky financial system and ought to do great good to a great multitude of people.

"Kansas Terms" J. J. J. J. J.