



Liberty Tree

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LINEAGE OF TWO REVOLUTIONS — ONE GOOD — ONE EVIL

By John Baptist Kotmair, Jr.

Part IV

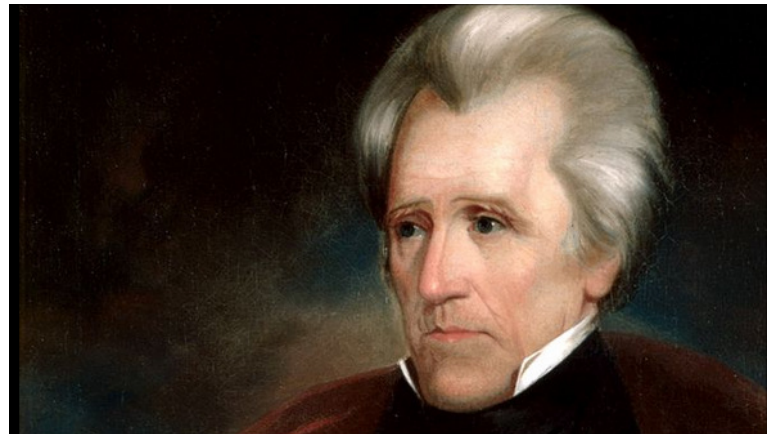
In the last issue of the Liberty Tree, I covered the ramifications of the seditious decision authored by Chief Justice John Marshall in *McCulloch v. Maryland*. That decision, in 1819, not only allowed the second Bank of the United States to continue in operation despite the fact that the Constitution does not provide any authority for such a bank, it also disallowed the States from taxing its branches. I pick up the story from that point.

After the *McCulloch* decision, the Second Bank of the United States prospered until the second presidential term of Andrew Jackson (“Old Hickory”). Jackson first took office in 1829, and during his first administration he sought ways to abolish the bank’s charter.¹ It was not until his second administration that the opportunity presented itself.

Jackson was the champion of the common man and saw the bank as a tool of the rich and powerful for the exploitation of the average citizen. He contended if the bank was necessary it should be a public bank, owned and managed by the government, not a private concern granted special privileges by Congress.² Frightened by Jackson’s opposition to it, the bank applied to Congress for a new charter in 1832, four years before the expiration of the existing charter. Congress passed the Bill for the new charter and Jackson vetoed it, and the two-thirds vote needed to override the veto could not be obtained by the bank’s supporters. Jackson alleged that the bank was corrupt and unconstitutional. He ordered the Secretary of the Treasury, Roger B. Taney, who later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to withdraw all of the government’s deposits from the bank, which seriously hampered that bank’s operations. In 1836, the bank’s charter expired without renewal, and

control of banking once again returned to the States, where it lawfully belonged.

Except for some private State banks, there was not another attempt to establish the use of Bills of Credit or enact legislation for another national bank until the war between the States, which commenced in 1861.



Andrew Jackson, President from 1829-1837.

The Framers saw standing armies as a danger to individual Liberty. This is reflected in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 12 and Clause 13:

[Congress shall have the power] To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.
To provide and maintain a navy.

As revealed in Clause 12, Congress has the power to raise an army, but can only fund it for two years. Wherein Clause 13, Congress has the power *to provide and maintain a navy*. James Madison gives the following explanation for this restriction on maintaining an army:

The same causes which have rendered the Old world the theater of incessant wars, and have banished liberty from the face of it, would soon pro-

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1. *America*, Vol. 6, p. 111, Library of Congress.

2. *History of the United States*, by Beard & Beard, MacMillan, p. 291.

GOD FORGIVE THEM, FOR THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO

There is much noise in the Trump camp about simplifying the Internal Revenue Code. God forbid that this is successful, because nowhere within Title 26 of the United States Code can a tax be found that is imposed on United States citizens' income.

There has been a movement for the past fifty years to expose this fact, but bureaucrats in both the federal and state governments – with the cooperation of the media – have continuously interfered with the dissemination of that information. Several books have been published on this subject throughout the years, but the IRS, DOJ and the courts have used sheer brute force to diminish any favorable response by the readers.

In 1995, Save-A-Patriot Fellowship published a video presentation **JUST THE FACTS** (can be found on youtube) and in 2002 I wrote the book **PIERCING THE ILLUSION** (look for it on the internet), both of which indisputably proved this fact. In 2006, Baltimore Federal District Court Judge William Nickerson wrongfully enjoined the Fellowship from selling – or even giving away – these two informative resources.

So just give some serious thought to this well-meaning – though misguided – effort by Trump's advisors, and I'm sure you will agree that any "simplifications" would seriously hamper successful enforcement of the U. S. Constitution.

Please circulate this information to make more Americans aware!

— JOHN B. KOTMAIR, JR.

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duce the same effects here. The weakness and jealousy of the small States would quickly introduce some regular military force, against sudden danger from their powerful neighbors. The example would be followed by others, and would soon become universal. In time of actual war, great discretionary powers are constantly given to the Executive magistrate. Constant apprehension of war has the same tendency to render the head too large for the body. A standing military force, with an overgrown Executive, will not long be safe companions to liberty. The means of defense against foreign danger have been always the instruments of tyranny at home. Among the Romans it was a standing maxim, to excite a war whenever a revolt was apprehended. Throughout all Europe, the armies kept up under the pretext of defending, have enslaved, the people. It is, perhaps, questionable, whether the best concerted system of absolute power in Europe, could maintain itself, in a situation where no alarms of external danger could tame the people to the domestic yoke.³

Not having a standing army, Lincoln depleted the Treasury by raising and equipping one to invade the Confederate States of America. The first hostilities, as a result of this invasion, took place at Manassass, Virginia. This battle is commonly known as the *Battle of Bull Run*, named after a creek that ran through the battle field.

The prevailing opinion of the members of the legislative and executive branches of the United States government was that this was going to be the first and last battle of the war, and that this battle should not take more than a couple of hours. Many of them took their wives and lady friends to picnic and watch the battle on a hillside overlooking the battlefield.

The first part of the day the Union troops carried the field. The Confederate generals had a hard time rallying their raw recruits to hold the line.

Colonel Thomas Jonathan Jackson was in command of a brigade of Confederate troops that were being held in reserve. He had them stationed behind a knoll that ran crossways the battlefield, laying on their stomachs out of sight of the oncoming Union troops, with their

bayonets fixed. His orders were that upon his command they were to jump up, yell, and charge with their bayonets leveled at the oncoming federal troops.

General Bee was in command of the South Carolina troops that were being routed by the Union forces. He tried desperately to halt their retreat by using Colonel Jackson as an example. Jackson was a devout Calvinist Presbyterian. Having this strong belief in predestination he did not take cover under fire. He would sit upright on his horse, Little Sorrel, to observe and command his brigade. Bee, trying to rally his troops shouted, *rally round men, rally round, look at Jackson standing like a stone wall*. At that point Bee was mortally wounded, and the South Carolinians ran in panic. The oncoming federal troops reached the grassy knoll and Jackson gave the command for his troops to charge. The Union army was totally caught by surprise, and fled from the field leaving their weapons behind.

Colonel Jackson, Generals Beauregard and Johnston inquired of President Jefferson Davis if they should move on to Washington, occupy the capitol and arrest Lincoln, thus ending the war. Jefferson Davis replied that the armies of the Confederate States of America would not fight a war of aggression, that his orders were to defend the borders. Jackson, now nicknamed Stonewall, resigned his commission and it took the better part of a year to talk him into accepting it again.

Lincoln was desperate, and lacked funds to re-establish and re-equip the army. It was at this point that Lincoln, in order to acquire much needed loans, gave in to the pressure of private bankers to introduce and lobby Congress to pass *The National Bank Act*, the third try at the takeover of our Constitutional Republic.⁴

To illustrate the corruption that such activity breeds,

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3. James Madison, *Journal of the Federal Convention*, Vol.1, pp. 264 - 265.

4. *Money! Questions and Answers*, by Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, p. 100.

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the following is correspondence between the International Banking House of the Rothschild Brothers of London, England, and Ikleheimer, Morton and Vandergould, International Bankers in New York City:

London, June 25th, 1863

Messrs. Ikleheimer, Morton and Vandergould
No. 3 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.

Dear Sirs:

Mr. John Sherman has written us from a town in Ohio, U.S.A., as to the profits that may be made in the National Banking business under a recent act of Congress, a copy of which act accompanied his letter. Apparently this act has been drawn upon the plan formulated here last summer by the British Bankers Association and by that Association recommended to our American friends as one that if enacted into law, would prove highly profitable to the banking fraternity throughout the world.

Mr. Sherman declares that there has never before been such an opportunity for capitalists to accumulate money, as that presented by this act and that the old plan, of state banks is so unpopular, that the new scheme will, by contrast, be most favorably regarded, notwithstanding the fact that it gives the National Banks an almost absolute control of the National finance. "The few who can understand the system," he says "will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favors, that there will be no opposition from that class, while on the other hand, the great body of the people, mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages that capital derives from the system, will bear its burdens without complaint and perhaps without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests."

Please advise us fully as to this matter and also state whether or not you will be of assistance to us, if we conclude to establish a National Bank in the City of New York. If you are acquainted with Mr. Sherman (he appears to have introduced the National Bank Act) we will be glad to know something of him. If we avail ourselves of the information he furnished, we will of course make due compensation.

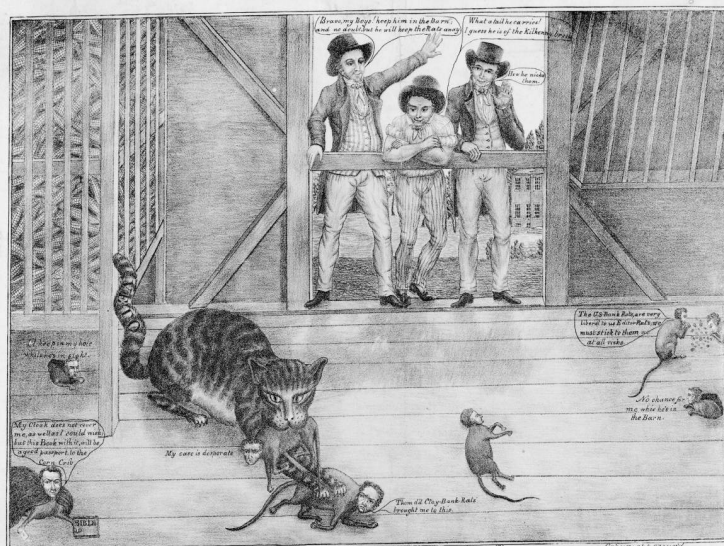
Awaiting your reply, we are
Your respectful servants,
Rothschild Brothers

Messrs. Ikleheimer, Morton and Vandergould responded:

July 5, 1863

Messrs. Rothschild Brothers
London, England

Dear Sirs:



An 1832 pro-Andrew Jackson print depicts Jackson as a barn cat "clearing Uncle Sam's Barn of Bank ... rats which had burrow'd through the floor, to get at his capital Corn Crib. While Uncle Sam and his active laborers, stand at the door, enjoying the sport." It was issued after Jackson's veto of the bill to re-charter the Bank. Rats were commonly used to symbolize corruption, particularly with respect to the second Bank of the United States.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 25th, in which you refer to a communication received from the Honorable John Sherman of Ohio, with reference to the advantages and profits of an American investment under the provisions of our National Bank Act.

The fact that Mr. Sherman speaks well of such an investment or of any similar one, is certainly not without weight for that gentleman possesses in a marked degree, the distinguishing characteristics of the successful modern financier. His temperament is such that whatever his feelings may be they never cause him to lose sight of the main chance. He is young, shrewd and ambitious. He has fixed his eye upon the presidency of the United States and is already a member of Congress. He rightfully thinks he has everything to gain both politically and financially (he has financial ambitions too) by being friendly with men and institutions having large financial resources, and which at times, are not too particular in their methods, either of obtaining governmental aid, or protecting themselves against unfriendly legislation. We trust him here implicitly. His intellect and ambition combine to make him exceedingly valuable to us. Indeed, we predict that if his life is spared, he will prove to be the best friend the monied interests of the world have ever had in America.

As to the organization of a National Bank here, and the nature and profits of such investment, we beg leave to refer to our printed circular enclosed herein. Inquiries by European capitalists, con-

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cerning this matter, have been so numerous, that for convenience we have had our views with regard to it put into printed form.

Should you determine to organize a bank in this City, we shall be glad to aid you. We can easily find financial friends to make a satisfactory directory, and to fill official positions not taken up by the personal representatives you will send over.

Your most obedient servants,

Skleheimer, Morton and Vandergould

Needing large sums of currency quickly, Lincoln had Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase lobbying Congress for the passage of the Legal Tender Act (12 Stat. 345, Sec. 1), which was signed into law on February 25, 1862.⁵ In 1862, Congress issued \$150 million in *United States Notes* (“*Lincoln Greenbacks*”), *Bills of Credit* totally lacking Constitutional authority. Thus the door was cracked to allow the unconstitutional foot to be stuck in it.

The United States Notes were just that, debts. *Black's Law Dictionary*, 5th Edition, defines Notes as:

Note, *n.* An instrument containing an express and absolute promise of signer (*i.e.* Maker) to pay to a specified person or order, or bearer, a definite sum of money at a specified time.

It could be said that the birth of the *Lincoln Greenback* was born out of what could be called a necessity, but that is really not the case. In the time that it took for both houses of the federal legislature to pass the Bill, the Lincoln administration could have borrowed on the credit of the United States as authorized to do so by Article 1, Section 8, Clause 2:

Congress shall have power...to borrow money on the credit of the United States;

Wherefore, there can be no other conclusion drawn, but that Congress and Lincoln conspired to open the door for the corrupt practices of the international bankers.

Now enters the third seditious conspirator, the United States Supreme Court. The first case to come before the Court regarding the *Lincoln Greenbacks* was *Lane County v. Oregon*, 7 Wall 81 (74 US 81) (1868). Even though the Court ruled that Lane County had to pay the collected taxes to the Oregon state treasurer in gold and silver coin, rather than United States Notes, the decision was not based on the fact that the issuance of *Bills of Credit* were beyond the authorized power of Congress and therefore unconstitutional; it was based on an Oregon statute requiring the payment thusly. In fact, the Court implied within its opinion that Congress had such power to issue these *Bills of Credit*, thus setting the stage for all the seditious opinion in the Legal Tender cases that followed, in which the Court com-

5. *The "Federal" Reserve Conspiracy & Rockefeller: Their "Gold Corner,"* by Emanuel M. Josephson, page 19.

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pletely ignored the enumerated powers within the Constitution and the documented intent of the Framers.

Not being satisfied with the gains that they made, the bankers, led by John D. Rockefeller, wanted total control of the Republic's money. Having the ability to control the market place through their banks, they tightened the availability of credit causing the panic of 1907 and setting the stage for the public's acceptance of the Federal Reserve Bank system.



In the next issue's installment, we will describe the creation of the Federal Reserve Bank and the persistent harm it has caused the united States.



The very first "one dollar" greenback featured none other than Salmon P. Chase, the very Secretary of the Treasury who lobbied Congress to pass the Legal Tender Act of 1862. It is said that he chose himself for the bill so his portrait would be 'circulated' before he ran for president.