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# PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE ENACTS CURRENCY LAW

Wilson Declares It the First of Series of  
Constructive Acts to Aid Business.



Makes Speech to Group of  
Democratic Leaders.

Conference Report Adopted in



The Independent Treasury Act and the Federal Reserve



[http://www.mindserpent.com/American\\_History/federal/acts/41\\_stat\\_631.html](http://www.mindserpent.com/American_History/federal/acts/41_stat_631.html)

**Did you ever hear of the Independent Treasury Act of 1920? No, you say.... Hmmmmmmm....?**

The Independent Treasury Act of 1920 suspended the de jure (meaning "**by right of legal establishment**") Treasury Department of the United States government. Our Congress turned the treasury department over to a

private corporation, **which when seen in its true light, is a fascist monopolistic cartel**, the Federal Reserve and their agents. The bulk of the ownership of the Federal Reserve System, a very well kept secret from the American people, is held by these banking interests, and NONE is held by the United States Treasury:

- Rothschild Bank of London
- Rothschild Bank of Berlin
- Warburg Bank of Hamburg
- Warburg Bank of Amsterdam
- Lazard Brothers of Paris
- Israel Moses Seif Banks of Italy
- Chase Manhattan Bank of New York
- Goldman, Sachs of New York
- Lehman Brothers of New York

**The Federal Reserve is at the root of most of our present statutory regulations, "laws", in the control and regulation of virtually all aspects of human activity in the United States, through successively socialistic constructions laid upon the Commerce clause of the Constitution.**

**Basically, the Federal Reserve is the "STATE" of the United States.**

See "Our Enemy, The STATE" (<http://www.barefootsworld.net/nockoets0.html>) by Albert J. Nock - 1935, his Classic Critique Distinguishing "**Government**" from the "**STATE.**"

See Also Charts in Text Format of Interlocking Directorships and Family Linkages

(<http://www.barefootsworld.net/docs/fedchart.txt>) taken from "**Federal Reserve Directors: A Study of Corporate and Banking Influence.** Staff Report, Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing, House of Representatives, 94th Congress, 2nd Session, August 1976."

See Also Secrets of the Federal Reserve ([http://www.barefootsworld.net/fedsecrets\\_00.html](http://www.barefootsworld.net/fedsecrets_00.html)) by Eustace Mullins.

Thomas Jefferson once said:

**"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies . . . If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around [the banks] . . .**

**will deprive the people of all property until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered . . . The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs."** -- Thomas Jefferson -- The Debate Over The Recharter Of The Bank Bill, (1809)

**Jefferson's prophesy (<http://www.barefootsworld.net/prophesy.html>) has come true. How did this happen? .....HmMMM..... Well, that is going to take a while to explain.** All our law is private law, written by The National Law Institute, Law Professors, and the Bar Association, the Agents of Foreign Banking interests. They have come to this position of writing the law by fraudulently deleting the "Titles of Nobility and Honour" (<http://www.amendment-13.org/>) Thirteenth Amendment from the Constitution for the United States, creating an oligarchy of Lawyers and Bankers controlling all three branches of our government. Most of our law comes directly through the Hague or the U.N. Almost all U.N. treaties have been codified into the U.S. codes. That's where all our educational programs originate. The U.N. controls our education system.

The Federal Register Act was created by Pres. Roosevelt in 1935. Title 3 sec. 301 et seq. by Executive Order. He gave himself the power to create federal agencies and appoint a head of the agency. He then re-delegated his authority to make law (statutory regulations) to those agency heads. One big problem there, the president has no constitutional authority to make law. **Under the Constitution re-delegation of delegated authority is a felony breach.**

The president then gave the agencies the authority to tax. We now have government by appointment running this country. **This is the shadow government sometimes spoken about, but never referred to as government by appointment. This type of government represents taxation without representation.**

Perhaps this is why some people believe the Constitution was suspended. It wasn't suspended; it was buried in bureaucratic red tape.

Now, it is an historical fact that with the Declaration of Independence

(<http://www.barefootsworld.net/doi1776.html>), to provide a united effort during and after the War for Independence, the Colonies as independent nations joined together under the Articles of Confederation (<http://www.barefootsworld.net/aoc1777.html>), and as Independent Sovereign States drew up constitutions which formed governments to serve the people of each former colony. The Articles of

constitutions which formed governments to serve the people of each former colony. The Articles of Confederation, after a period of 8 years, were determined to have several flaws. The Congress of delegates called a Convention in 1787 to correct the flaws. The Convention, instead of modifying the Articles of Confederation as directed, in secret sessions took it upon themselves to write an entirely new Constitution, which when ratified by the State Conventions of the Freemen of the Individual States, created the Federal government to serve them in those areas where the States operating individually could not effectively serve. In this new Constitution the people and the States delegated to the Federal government certain responsibilities, reserving all rights not so enumerated to the States and to the People in the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. As a consequence, the responsibility of the State became one of protecting the people from the tyranny of federal government, to insure that the federal government did not reach beyond the bounds of the Constitution. This worked fairly effectively, until 1933 when Roosevelt assumed office.

The Conference of Chief Justices, Conference of State Court Administrators, the National Associations of Attorney Generals, Secretaries of State and State Auditors, State Purchasing Offices, Lieutenant Governors, and State Legislators, and the Governors of the 50 states comprise the membership of the Council of State Governments. The Council of State Governments is located at 676 N. ST. Clair, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

The Council of State Governments has now been absorbed into the National Conference on Uniform State Laws run by the Bar Association. \_\_\_\_\_The Independent Treasury Act

May 29, 1920

[H.R. 14100]

[Public, No. 231] [41 Stat. at L. 631] **CHAP. 214.** – An Act Making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes. Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, namely: Independent Treasury. Offices of assistant treasurers abolished from July 1, 1921.

R.S. 3595, p. 710, repealed.

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Termination of services of employees.



**INDEPENDENT TREASURY.** [41 Stat. at L. 654] Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Saint Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or maintenance of offices of such Assistant Treasurers or of Sub-treasuries of the United States are hereby repealed from and after July 1, 1921; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such assistant treasurers or their offices. The office of each assistant treasurer specified above and the services of any officers or other employees assigned to duty [41 Stat. at L. 655] at his office shall terminate upon the discontinuance of the functions of that office by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Transfer of duties. Utilization of Federal reserve banks authorized.

Vol. 38, p. 265.

Provision

Joint custody of trust funds.

Use of member banks as depositaries not affected.

**The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion,** to transfer any or all of the duties and functions performed or authorized to be performed by the assistant treasurers above enumerated, or their offices, to the Treasurer of the United States or the mints or assay offices of the United States, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, or **to utilize any of the Federal reserve banks acting as depositaries or fiscal agents of the United States, for the purpose of performing any or all of such duties and functions, notwithstanding the limitations of section 15 ([http://www.mindserpent.com/American\\_History/federal/acts/fed\\_reserve\\_act.html#sec\\_15](http://www.mindserpent.com/American_History/federal/acts/fed_reserve_act.html#sec_15)) of the Federal reserve Act, as amended, or any other provisions of law:** *Provided,* That if any moneys or bullion, constituting part of the trust funds or other special funds heretofore required by law to be kept in Treasury offices, shall be deposited with any Federal reserve bank, then such moneys or bullion shall by such bank be kept separate and distinct from the assets, funds, and securities of the Federal reserve bank and be held in the joint custody of the Federal reserve agent and the Federal reserve bank: *Provided further,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to deny the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to use member banks as depositaries as heretofore authorized by law.

Use of subtreasury buildings, equipment, etc. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to assign any or all the rooms, vaults, equipment, and safes or space in the buildings used by the subtreasuries to any Federal reserve bank acting as fiscal agent of the United States.

Transfer of eligible civil service employees. Preferences.

All employees in the subtreasuries in the classified civil service of the United States, who may so desire, shall be eligible for transfer to classified civil service positions under the control of the Treasury Department, or if their services are not required in such department they may be transferred to fill vacancies in any other executive department with the consent of such department. To the extent that such employees possess required qualifications, they shall be given preference over new appointments in the classified civil service wider the control of the Treasury Department in the cities in which they are now employed.

Assistant treasurers' office.

Baltimore. BALTIMORE, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER: Assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, \$2,500; paying teller, \$2,000; receiving teller, \$1,900; exchange teller, \$1,800; vault clerk, \$1,800; clerks-two at \$1,600 each, three at \$1,400 each, three at \$1,200 each, three at \$1,000 each; messenger, \$840; three watchmen, at \$720 each; in all, \$31,500.

Boston.

BOSTON, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER: Assistant treasurer, \$5,000; cashier, \$2,500; paying teller, \$2,500; vault clerk, \$2,000; receiving teller, \$2,000; redemption teller, \$1,800; clerks-one \$2,200, five at \$1,600 each, one \$1,500, one \$1,400, two at \$1,200 each, three at \$1,100 each, four at \$1,000 each; chief guard, \$1,100; three watchmen, at \$850 each; laborer and guard, \$720; four money counters and handlers for money laundry machines, at \$900 each; in all, \$46,570.

Chicago.

CHICAGO OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER: Assistant treasurer, \$5,000; cashier, \$8,000; assistant cashier, \$2,000; vault clerk, \$2,250; paying teller, \$2,500; assorting teller \$2,000; redemption teller, \$2,000; change teller, \$2,000; receiving teller, \$2,000; two book-keepers, at \$1,500 each; clerks one

\$2,000, change teller, \$2,000, receiving teller, \$2,000, two bookkeepers, at \$1,500 each, clerks-one \$1,750, one \$1,600, nine at \$1,500 each, thirteen at \$1,200 each; attendant for money laundry machines, \$1,200; hail man, \$1,100; messenger, \$840; three watchmen, at \$720 each; janitor, \$720; eight money counters and handlers for money laundry machines, at \$900 each; in all, \$71,420.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER: Assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, \$2,250; paying teller, \$2,000; receiving teller, \$1,800; [41 Stat. at L. 656] vault clerk, \$1,600; clerks-two at \$1,800 each, four at \$1,200 each, two at \$1,000 each; clerk and stenographer, \$1,000; chief watchman, \$840; two watchmen, at \$720 each; in all, \$24,830. New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER: Assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, \$2,250; paying teller, \$2,000; receiving teller, \$2,000; vault clerk, \$1,800; assorting teller, \$1,200; clerk-one \$1,500, five at \$1,200 each, one \$1,000; typewriter and stenographer, \$1,000; clay watchman, \$720; night watchman, \$720; messenger, \$600; four guards, at \$720 each; in all, \$28,170. New York.

NEW YORK, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER Assistant treasurer, \$8,000; cashier, \$4,200; assistant cashier, \$3,600; chief clerk, \$3,000; check pay division-chief \$3,000, assistant chief \$2,000, bond clerk and assistant vault clerk, \$2,800, paying teller, \$3,000, assistant paying teller, \$2,250, receiving teller \$2,800;

redemption division- chief \$2,700, assistant chief \$2,250, vault and authorities clerk \$2,500; coin division-chief \$2,700, assistant chief \$2,000, paying teller \$2,100; bookkeepers-chief \$2,400, two at \$2,000 each; clerks-one \$2,300, two at \$2,000 each, one \$1,900, one \$1,800, one \$1 700, four at \$1,600 each, seven at \$1,500 each, nine at \$1,400 each, five at \$1,300 each, eight at \$1,200 each, one \$1,000; messengers-two at \$1,200 each, five at \$900 each, two at \$800 each; guards-chief \$1,500, one \$1,200, four at \$1,000 each; superintendent of building, \$1,800; engineers-chief \$1,200, two at \$1,050 each; eight watchmen, at \$720 each; twelve money counters and handlers for money laundry machines, at \$900 each; in all, \$150,460. Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER: Assistant treasurer, \$5,000; cashier, \$2,500; paying teller, \$2,250; coin teller, \$2,000; vault clerk \$1,900; bookkeeper, \$1,800; assorting teller, \$1,800; receiving teller, \$1 700; redemption teller, \$1,600; clerks-one \$1,600, two at \$1,500 each, two at \$1,400 each, one \$1,300, five at \$1,200 each, one \$1,000; chief guard \$1,100; five counters, at \$900 each; six watchmen, at \$720 each; four money counters and handlers for money laundry machines, at \$900 each; in all, \$49,770. Saint Louis.

SAINT LOUIS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER: Assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, \$2,500; paying teller, \$2,000; receiving teller, \$1,800; change teller, \$1,600; coin teller, \$1,200; clerks-two at \$1,500 each, five at \$1,200 each, two at \$1,100 each, three at \$1,000 each, three at \$900 each; two watchmen, at \$720 each; two janitors, at \$600 each; guard, \$720; in all, \$33,860. San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER: Assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, who also acts as vault clerk, \$2,800; bookkeeper, \$2,000; paying teller, \$2,400; receiving teller, \$2,000; clerks-one \$2,000, two at \$1,800 each, one \$1,500; stenographer and typewriter, \$1,200; messenger, \$840; four watchmen, at \$720 each; two guards, at \$720 each; in all, \$27,160. 656

