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MONEY AND TRANSPORTATION.

Money must be in Nebraska to pay for the surplus crops of farmers and to settle for the pork and beef which they have for the interstate and export trade.

The money power provides for the purchase of all Nebraska's surplus production. Then transportation takes that cereal, beef, or pork surplus to Chicago and eastward to the Atlantic cities.

Money buys crops and builds railroads to carry the crops to market, and yet the populist party protests that the money power, under the gold standard, is crushing the life out of agriculture and trampling labor under foot.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Justice Peckham delivered the opinion of the court upon the joint Traffic Association composed of thirty-one Eastern railroads and held that organization illegal and contrary to the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws.

The decision declares that: "The natural, direct and immediate effect of competition is to lower rates, and to thereby increase the demand for commodities, the supplying of which increases commerce; and an agreement whose first and direct effect is to prevent this play of competition restrains instead of promoting trade and commerce. Whether, in the absence of an agreement as to rates, the consequences described by counsel will in fact follow is matter of very great uncertainty."

If the immediate effect of competition among railroads is to lower rates and thereby increase the demand for commodities why will not a compulsory competition among the employees of

railroads be equally efficacious to the same ends? And why should the supreme court of the United States fail to dissolve the Brakemen's union; the Conductors union; the Brotherhood of Engineers; the Coal Miners union; and the Telegraphers guild? All these are integrals which make up the concrete of the service which railroads sell to the public. And if the court compels competition for the concrete is it anything more than equitable that the court compel competition for all the integrals which compose the concrete by deciding that all labor unions which have to do with furnishing forces or supplies to railroads are in violation of the interstate commerce act and the Sherman anti-trust law? They prevent competition.

THE STANDING ARMY.

The American republic needs enough men in its standing army to enforce the law and defend against internal as well as external enemies of the peace and prosperity of the United States.

There ought to be enough disciplined regular soldiers in Illinois to defend the negro from the assaults of Governor Tanner, and enough in the southern states to defend the white people from the assaults of the negro.

After security to the life, liberty and property of the citizens of the several states has been guaranteed by the disciplined troops of the federal government we can exercise our "humanity" by establishing garrisons to extend "the blessings of our civilization and Christianity" to the benighted heathen of the Philippine islands, the Sandwich islands and the West Indies.

Near every great populational center like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Omaha, San Francisco, Denver and Chicago, there should be a permanent fort and commodious barracks well occupied by soldiery. Ballots are good enough in primarily making laws. But sometimes it requires bayonets and bullets to enforce laws. The instinct of self-preservation should inspire the whole American people with the ambition to have and to support a standing army big enough to maintain order and compel obedience to law, whenever riots, mobs, or other seditions, array themselves against the constituted authorities.

LET EVERY READER OF THE CONSERVATIVE READ THIS AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

To the National Democrats of the United States:

Your national committee, speaking for the national democratic party, congratulates the country on the emphatic and merited condemnation at the polls by the people in 1896, of the dishonorable and dangerous doctrines promulgated by the Chicago platform. The moral influence exerted by the Indianapolis convention has amply compensated for the efforts made in behalf of unalloyed democratic principles, as held and taught by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland. And today this platform is the rock and firm foundation on which alone a democrat can rest his political faith. We, therefore, take this opportunity to re-affirm, with accumulated force, the principles of our party as enunciated at Indianapolis in 1896.

We believe that the theory of so-called protection, which, in its last analysis, involves the spoliation of the many for the benefit of the few, is dishonest, and that it directly and inevitably breeds trusts, monopolies and those special privileges by which the cunning and unscrupulous prey on their unsuspecting and credulous fellow citizens. The protective tax is not only dishonest and oppressive, but it obstructs that free and natural interchange of commodities which would increasingly tend to lessen the cost of the necessities and comforts of life to our wage-earning classes. It has destroyed our merchant navy; it has practically driven our flag from the seas, and has forced us into the humiliating necessity of paying vast and constant tribute to other nations for ocean carriage. We oppose the extension of this insular system to any colonies that we have acquired, or hereafter may acquire, and favor, as we always have favored, the widest freedom of trade. It is folly to think of securing foreign markets, unless we are willing to trade with foreign countries. Especially do we denounce the Chicago platform, for its virtual abandonment of this great and time-honored principle.

The doctrine of free silver is an extension of the protective principle. Free coinage is the protection of a few silver mine owners at the expense of our laboring classes. This policy, were it adopted, would rob the workers of half their earnings, and, by unsettling values, would bring about a paralysis of trade