

ALLIANCE - INDEPENDENT

Capitulation of the Farmers Alliance of Nebraska Independent

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PUBLISHERS ANNOUNCEMENT: The subscription price of the ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT is \$1.00 per year, in advance. Paper will be promptly discontinued if expiration of time paid for unless we receive orders to continue.

ADVERTISING: Advertisements should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper postoffice given. Blanks for return subscriptions, return envelopes, etc., can be had on application to this office.

ALWAYS SIGN YOUR NAME: No matter how often you write us do not neglect this important matter. Every week we receive letters with incomplete addresses or without signatures and it is sometimes difficult to locate them.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS: Subscribers wishing to change their postoffice, address, or to give their former as well as their present address when change will be promptly made. Address all letters and make all remittances payable to THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO., Lincoln, Neb.

THE ONLY SOLUTION OF THE RAILWAY PROBLEM IS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

READ THE RESOLUTIONS SENT IN BY THE NEBRASKA COUNTY ALLIANCE IN THE ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

A MOVEMENT IS ON FOOT LOOKING TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE, AND THE F. M. B. A. WITH THE ALLIANCE. IT OUGHT TO RECEIVE ENCOURAGEMENT FROM ALL PATRIOTIC REFORMERS.

WE HAVE IN STOCK ABOUT A HUNDRED COPIES OF A. B. FLACK'S LITTLE HUMOROUS PAMPHLET ENTITLED "SLIP UP POLITICS."

MR. FLACK IS A NEBRASKA WRITER AND THERE IS GOOD SENSE AS WELL AS GENUINE HUMOR IN HIS WRITINGS. THIS PAMPHLET IS WELL WORTH THE PRICE, 10 CENTS. SEND TO THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

CROWDED OVER: We have received two excellent long articles from Prof. C. Vincent of Indianapolis, and another from Chaplain J. M. Snyder of Sherman county which we could not publish this week, but we hope to find space for them in future issues. We also received another of Mr. Gibson's Chicago letters too late for use this week. It will appear next week.

A NEW GAME: A Texas exchange speaks as follows of a new game which we can safely recommend to Nebraska populists as being highly moral, perfectly harmless, and decidedly healthful in its effects: "A new game called 'Editor's Delight' is played in this wise: Take a sheet of ordinary writing paper fold carefully, enclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay all arrears and one year in advance. What adds handsomely to the game is to send along the name of a new subscriber or two accompanied by the cash. Keep an eye on the editor and if he smiles then the trick works like a charm. Try it once."

DO YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE? If you do, why pay \$40.00 for a high-priced machine, at least half of which will go to the agents and middle men, when you can get just as good a machine for less than half the money? For \$20.00 THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT will furnish the elegant new Columbian machine and a year's subscription to the best reform paper in the west.

If you haven't the money to pay for a machine, raise a club of 60 subscribers, and get a machine free.

GENERAL VAN WYCK: On last Friday General Van Wyck suffered a severe stroke of paralysis. The announcement in the papers of the next morning aroused a universal sympathy which shows in what high respect the grand old reformer is held. All political animosities sank out of sight at once, and expressions of sympathy and hope for his recovery could be heard on all sides. Since then the papers have been watched for news of his condition. Monday's papers reported him much better, and gave strong hopes of his recovery. A dispatch to Wednesday's Bee says: "There has been no change in General Van Wyck's condition to day. Word was received from Wyoming at 8 o'clock stating that he was resting quietly but was very weak. No one is permitted to see him beyond the family and intimate friends."

We sincerely hope that he may recover, and have many more years of health to devote to the service of humanity.

THE AUSTRALIAN PANIC

The Chicago Tribune commenting on the bank failures in Australia says:

Four more banks in Australia have suspended, and they were big ones, having aggregate liabilities to depositors and note holders of nearly \$100,000,000. These, and the nine which collapsed previously, owe a total of fully \$250,000,000. They had their affairs spread all over the Australian region, and have heavy pecuniary responsibilities in Great Britain. The indebtedness of Australian banks to people in the British Islands was about \$200,000,000 at the beginning of this year, and it must be fearfully large now, though somewhat reduced from the maximum stated. The resulting collapse of cash and confidence must be so extensive and complete as to amount to a widespread suspension of industrial activity and far-reaching bankruptcy. Hitherto the cable news from the Southern Hemisphere has told only of the banks which are unable to meet their engagements with creditors. It has contained no account of the consequent inability of merchants and manufacturers to pay accrued indebtedness and continue in business. The details in regard to these things will come by mail. The effect in Great Britain, where much of the enormous loss is distributed among the working classes, has yet to be ascertained.

It is difficult to see how the collapse of these banks can result in anything less than entire prostration of the commerce and industry of the vast Australian area. Of course the people "must live," and the great majority will worry soon or later, but it will be at the cost of much suffering. The big interior farms which raise grain and live stock will continue in operation and their produce will be moved on new lines of credit. The hitherto paying mines will be kept at work and the metals taken from them sent to Europe. But in the cities the prostration promises to be so complete as to cause an exodus of hundreds of thousands unable to obtain employment there, the need being all the greater from the fact that cities in Australia have been congested for years past at the expense of the interior.

We have had a number of heavy failures in the United States but they seem trifling when compared to these Australian failures the immensity of which is further emphasized by the comparative littleness of that country in population and development.

After reciting the above facts, the Tribune points to the fact that the present panic in Australia is due to "inflation," compares the situation with that of the Argentine Republic two years ago, and warns the people against the schemes of the populists which would produce similar results in the United States.

It seems strange that an intelligent writer can misunderstand the cause of the panic in Australia, or expect intelligent readers to misunderstand it after he has laid the facts plainly before them. In fact we are driven to the conclusion that the Tribune editor is either not intelligent or not honest.

The fact is there has not been any "inflation of the currency" in Australia. There has been an inflation of credit, an inflation of debt. The banks of Australia borrowed immense sums of money of "the people of the British Islands;" they loaned this out at high rates of interest to the people; it went into circulation, then came back into the banks in the form of deposits; was re-loaned to the people, and re-deposited etc. till an immense system of credit was built up and a stupendous aggregate of debt was contracted. The collapse of such a system was only a question of time. Notice the following suggestive sentences in the Tribune article:

"It (the cable news) has contained no account of the consequent inability of merchants and manufacturers to pay accrued indebtedness and continue in business."

"The big interior farms which raise grain and live stock will continue in operation, and their produce will be moved on new lines of credit."

Here the Tribune plainly acknowledges that the merchants, manufacturers and those who handle the produce of the farms have been doing business on CREDIT. Though nothing is said of the farms themselves, we know from other sources that they are heavily mortgaged.

But the most suggestive sentence of all is this:

"The indebtedness of the Australian banks to the people of the British Islands was about \$200,000,000 at the beginning of this year."

Here we have "the milk in the coconut;" England, the "wise old mother bird" as Carnegie calls her, the home of the Rothschilds, the geographical location of the great Octopus' head, is at the bottom of the whole matter. Immense sums of money have been loaned by the people of the British Islands to the Australian banks at high rates of interest. It has been loaned out by these banks to the people at higher rates. The people have paid their interest to the banks, and the banks have sent their interest back to England. The tentacles of the great Octopus have sucked the blood of Australia. Most of the money has thus flown back to England, leaving the Australians with the debts and a vast credit system, but without money to do business or pay debts. Then the people of the British Islands got scared and began calling for the principal of their loans. This soon drew away what little money was left. Then came the present complete collapse.

To a more limited extent we are experiencing the same thing in the United States. The English bankers haven't loaned us quite so much money in proportion; the tentacles of the Great Octopus are not quite so firmly fixed on the country and haven't drawn away quite so much of the nation's life-blood. Still we are on the verge of a panic, which, if it comes, will produce almost universal bankruptcy throughout the United States.

If the people of the United States will act while they still have the opportunity, if they will adopt the free coinage of silver, and the issue of legal tender paper money, the country may be saved from such a dreadful catastrophe. If they do not it is only a question of time when Australia's present condition will be ours.

A LESSON FROM GERMANY.

The farmers and laborers of America just now have an opportunity to learn a valuable lesson from German politics.

A great national contest is now on there precipitated by the Emperor's dissolution of the Reichstag, the parliament of the empire. The political crisis has thrown all parties into confusion save one, the social democratic party. A press dispatch from Berlin which has appeared in all the great American dailies says:

"The leaders of the Social Democracy alone seem to retain a thorough grip upon their organization. They have tonight 142 candidates in the field and can now reasonably hope to secure fifty-five seats, a gain of nineteen seats over the number held by the party in the last Reichstag."

The social democracy is the people's party of Germany. The above paragraph shows (1) that party's great progress, (2) its wonderful strength and stability. The secret of both lies in organization and education. The laboring men of Germany have not organized for temporary or class purposes. In joining labor organizations, they do not act on any sudden or narrow selfish impulse. They are men of ideas. They are careful students of political economy and the science of government. They have organized for the complete overthrow of the capitalistic system. They realize the immensity of the task they have undertaken. They enlist in their cause for life. They do not become discouraged on account of repeated defeats. They go on year after year strengthening their organization, increasing their numbers, and spreading their ideas. Best of all they do not commit the monumental folly of "keeping out of politics."

No matter when a political crisis comes, they are ready and eager for the contest. Thus year after year they are making substantial gains. Their final complete triumph is only a question of time. Here is a lesson the masses of America must learn. So long as the laboring men of America organize to advance the self-interest of their class, so long as the farmers act by fits and starts, so long as a few defunct quench enthusiasm, so long as the people remain ignorant or poorly informed as to the great fundamental truths of political economy and government, so long as the masses eschew independent political action, just so long will the American masses be the prey of the money power.

When the farmers and laboring men of America learn by long and patient study just what they want, when they organize to get it no matter how long it may take, when they learn to stand by their leaders and their organs, when they learn to contribute liberally of their means to advance their cause, they will succeed, but not till then.

AS TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The following is from one of T. H. Tibbies' letters to the Non-conformist. It is pointed, pertinent, hits the mark and ought to be read by every labor unionist in America:

It seems to me to be about time for the people's party to do some plain talking to the labor organizations. Many of their leaders are either the paid agents of plutocrats or natural born fools. Here is a case in point. The first state convention of the alliance party of Nebraska demanded, at the request of the labor organizations, an eight-hour day. The legislature elected upon that plea form enacted an eight-hour law. I then was nominated judge who would enforce the law. Did the labor organizations vote for those judges? Not much. They voted almost unanimously for plutocratic tools who at once decided the law unconstitutional. When the militia were shooting down workmen in four states at one time, the labor leaders howled themselves hoarse, but when we nominated a man for governor who would put the commanding of the militia into the hands of labor did they vote for him? Not much—they voted to keep the command of the militia in the hands of the plutocrats.

They have been striking for the last twenty years. What have they gained? Nothing. The labor of the world is in worse condition today than it was before. It is about time a raid was made on these red-mouthed agitators without whose aid the plutocrats would be utterly overthrown within two years. It is their votes that build the solid bulwarks of oppression. It is they who have made the United States a nest of millionaires. It is they who put Paxton on their supreme bench in Pennsylvania, and if he hangs half of them for treason who cares? If he were to run for the same office this fall they would elect him again.

They spend millions of dollars annually in the support of organizations, which whenever they come in contact with the vital interests of plutocracy are instantly knocked out. Look at Homestead, at Buffalo, at Ann Arbor, at East Tennessee, at Coeur d'Alene; whipped, shot down dispersed. Then their leaders take them up to the ballot box and vote them solid for the very man they have been fighting. It is my opinion that the leaders who do this are paid to do it. It is not possible they are such idiots as to do it ignorantly. Of course these remarks do not apply to such men as Powderly, Deaver and a few others.

See in another column notice of the "Great Quadrangular Debate." There should be at least 10,000 of these pamphlets in circulation in Nebraska. Send 25 cents to The Alliance Publishing Co.

The speeches in the impeachment trial were made too late for us to give a report of them this week. We will publish some lengthy extracts next week.

WHAT THE MATTER IS.

In spite of the efforts of the World's Fair managers and Chicago newspaper it is becoming generally known that the great Columbian exposition is a failure so far as attendance is concerned. A Lincoln man writing from Chicago to the State Journal a few days ago, said that the crowd reminded him of the attendance at a county fair, and that such slim attendance at the Nebraska state fair would cause the directors to wring their hands in despair. He makes the picture all the more discouraging by describing the Fair as an immense success in every way. He says in the matter of exhibits it is as much superior to the Centennial Exposition as that was superior to a county fair.

But in spite of the grandeur and variety of the exhibits, the Fair will be a dismal failure if the people do not go to see it. What is the matter in this year of our Lord 1893 that the people are not flocking to the great Fair by the thousands and tens of thousands? Isn't this a prosperous country? Aren't the common people in particular very prosperous at this particular time? Haven't the western farmers lots of money in bank, and aren't the savings banks just running over with the earnings of the laboring classes? So we have been told and re-told by the men who "are running the country."

What then is the matter? The only solutions so far offered by the press are (1) The reports of excessive charges for accommodations in Chicago, etc (2) The high railroad fare. Those who are keeping people away for these are reasons are receiving the punishment they deserve in the loss of revenue. But these are not the main reasons why the masses are not flocking to the fair. The great fundamental reason is THE POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Everywhere debt weighs down the spirit of the people. Everywhere uncertainty, doubt and discontent prevail. To the masses the future is gloomy. They have not the means to spare for a visit to the World's fair. They are not in a mood to enjoy such a visit. That patriotic enthusiasm which such an occasion ought to inspire is almost entirely wanting. Patriotism has given way to a sense of the monstrous injustice and utter selfishness of the age.

The people's party in the Columbian Exposition little more than a money-making scheme for the hotels, railroads and the multitude of shows; an advertising scheme for the exhibitors, and immigration boomers of the country—for all of which the people are to foot the bills. They see even the Sunday closing question viewed by the parties interested in the fair solely in the light of "dollars and cents."

Under such conditions, the native enthusiasm of the American people can not be aroused.

If by some means full justice had been done to the masses of America for the past thirty years, so that every producer might have enjoyed the fruits of his toil, every honest, industrious man in America could have gone to the World's Fair this year and taken his family; and most of them would have done so. Then there would have been no need to overcharge the few who will notwithstanding present conditions. Then the fair would have been a success beyond anything the present managers have ever dreamed.

The matter today is simply this: Long-continued injustice to the producers has brought about conditions which make the complete success of the Columbian Exposition impossible, and which may make it almost a complete failure.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Superintendent Bear has almost completed arrangements for the regular annual teachers' institute for Lancaster county. It will begin June 19, and continue two weeks and at the close an examination will be held. He has several first-class instructors already engaged, and says that he expects to secure Prof. R. H. Holbrook, the great normal instructor of Lebanon, Ohio. Every teacher in the county should be in attendance.

Beatrice Chatauqua.

The Beatrice Chatauqua Assembly will hold its annual session in its beautiful grounds on the banks of the Blue river June 13 to 23.

Among the prominent instructors and lecturers who will be present are the following: Dean Alfred A. Wright of Boston will lecture every day on Biblical Problems. Frank B. Robertson of Omaha will give stereopticon views of life in India and Japan. Leon H. Vincent will give six Biographical lectures. John DeWitt Miller will give two of his most eloquent lectures.

Prof. S. P. Leland, one of the greatest lecturers of the world will give his famous lecture on "World-building." There are many other lectures and entertainments of a high order. Programs may be secured by addressing S. B. Green, Beatrice, Neb.

WHEN you write to one of our advertisers, be sure to mention THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT.

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More Favorable Terms for Alliance-Independent Club-Raisers—Our Friends Should

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Important Charges.

Having secured some of our premiums at more favorable prices than we expected we have decided to give club-raisers the benefit of the reductions. Hence we have reduced the number of subscribers required to secure all our principal premiums.

Every reader of THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT should read over the following list and see if it does not contain something he needs, which he can get with a little work, and at the same time help on our glorious cause.

Notice that the limit for district premiums is reduced from 70 to 60; for county first premiums from 50 to 40; for county second premiums from 20 to 15.

Remember that the grand premium goes June 1st. For the district and county premiums, club-raisers may continue if they desire till some one reaches the required number.

GRAND PREMIUM. For the largest list sent in by June 1st. A Goodhue windmill and feed grinder worth \$140.

DISTRICT PREMIUMS. For the largest list sent in from each congressional district in Nebraska (not less than sixty yearly subscribers required) a first-class sewing machine, the "Columbian," worth \$20.

COUNTY PREMIUMS. For largest list from any county in Nebraska (not less than forty required) a family library of twenty cloth-bound books, worth nearly \$20.

For second largest list (not less than fifteen required) a useful library of twenty paper-bound books. Premiums for other states are the same as the above.

FOR A CLUB OF TWO. We will send three of our sheet music songs of the people; or one package of Hall's Acme Horn Preventer for cattle raisers.

FOR A CLUB OF THREE. We will send a handsome pearl-handled lady's knife, or a good strong two-bladed boy's knife or a half dozen nickel silver teaspoons.

FOR A CLUB OF FOUR. We will send a strong two-bladed farmer's knife guaranteed to be first class, worth \$1.00. This knife is one of A. Field & Co.'s "Progress" brand and is warranted.

FOR A CLUB OF FIVE. We will send an elegant first class razor worth \$1.40. Warranted.

FOR A CLUB OF SIX. We will send one-half dozen silver plated teaspoons, heavy silver plate on nickel silver base—not on brass—worth \$1.50.

FOR A CLUB OF EIGHT. We will send a potato planter worth \$2.00.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

The cheapest place for monuments is at Geo. Natterman's, 213 South Ninth St., Lincoln.

Go to Griswold's for flower, garden and grass seeds. 140 South Eleventh street.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

Business men, merchants, bankers and salesmen are leaving their orders at Lincoln Pant Co., 1223 O street.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

Do you want to build a house, do you want to build a barn, do you want to save money? If you do why not write to the JOHNSON LUMBER CO., Lincoln Neb., for prices delivered?

You can get fresh garden and grass-seed at C. C. Wood's, 140 South Eleventh.

Light Bramah Fowls and Eggs. I will sell eggs from Light Bramah fowls 13 for \$1.25. Only best handled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Good as the best. Order at once. Address, ROSA D. RAND, Wahoo, Neb.

Follow the crowd to the furniture and household goods emporium of Meizer & Swartzman at 127-129 North Fourth street, where you will find everything in their line of the best quality and cheapest price; especially bed-room suits.

Tourist Rates to Colorado. The Union Pacific Railway (overland route) will now sell round-trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Park City, at the low rate of \$24.15 good returning until October 31st. Stopovers allowed between Cheyenne and Pueblo. Full particulars given at 1044 G Street. J. T. MARTIN, E. B. SLOAN, City Ticket Agent, General Agent