

THE AMERICAN

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THE AMERICAN IS THE CHAMPION OF ALL PARTISAN ORDERS—THE ORGAN OF NONE.

NOVEMBER 9, 1894.

How did you vote? The election has been won. Ask your friends to read THE AMERICAN.

The "Little Red School House" is a power in politics after all.

The Wisconsin Patriot has been revived. We wish it success.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND considered it unnecessary to vote this year.

JAPAN seems to have the best of the fight with the "heathen Chinese."

LATER reports show that H. H. Hinde, associate editor of the KANSAS CITY AMERICAN, has been elected a member of the legislature from that city.

THE American Protective Association stands for good government. It will assist any movement that honestly looks to an improvement in any department.

THE Irish World of New York claims to believe that the Republican party stands for religious liberty. We believe it does, but its not of the Irish (Roman Catholic) World brand.

PRIOR to the election a prominent Democrat of this city remarked that "if the credit of Nebraska was saved this year the people of this state will owe it mainly to the influence of the A. P. A."

THE New York Daily World, October 28, on page 27, says: "Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, holds more than \$50,000,000 worth of real estate in his own name, all of which is exempt from taxation."

SENATOR HILL'S bitter attack on the A. P. A. no doubt had much to do with his defeat. The people of New York had become tired of Rome's domination in politics and Mr. Hill was not far-sighted enough to see the effect of his utterances.

THE secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Columbus, Nebraska, under date of October 17, 1894, writes us as follows: "Please discontinue THE AMERICAN now coming to the Y. M. C. A. reading room, and oblige." Can it be possible that the Y. M. C. A. of Columbus is being run in the interest of Rome?

IT is somewhat amusing to hear some of the friends of Mr. Boyd berate Mr. Deaver for having the audacity to be a candidate for congress, while the friends of Mr. Deaver point with pride to his vote and express the belief that if Mr. Boyd had remained out of the race he would have defeated Mercer.

THE Republicans of Omaha and Douglas county have reason to feel proud of the work of their county and city central committees. They have managed the campaign in a business-like manner and in a way to make friends for all the candidates, and everyone of them has been elected by almost unprecedented majorities.

GOV. WAITE says the women defeated the Populists at the polls last Tuesday, and he is now of the opinion that the fair voters of Colorado will "have to be educated to think for themselves." In the face of the election returns it appears that the men and women of that state have been very emphatic in expressing their convictions in regard to that party.

THE "Little Red School House" went into the Omaha election last Tuesday for business. Its magic was seen in the fact that out of a multiplicity of candidates on the ballot it directed the making in proper place of enough X marks to elect every one of its five champions. No reflection was thereby intended on other candidates; it only sought its more pronounced friends who had not been found in company that was not altogether congenial to it.

Social and Dance. W. A. P. A. Council No. 4, of Council Bluffs, will give a social and dance at P. O. S. of A. hall, No. 101 Main street, Friday evening, November 16th, at which all members of the A. P. A. in Omaha and Council Bluffs, together with their friends, are cordially invited. Tickets 25 cents.

THE ELECTION.

The election in Nebraska passed off very quietly, notwithstanding the interest manifested prior to election day. In this county every man on the Republican ticket was elected, and Douglas county will be represented by the following state senators: Thomas D. Crane, Richard Smith, Isaac Noyes. The state representatives are as follows: James Allan, E. Benedict, Joseph Crow, A. C. Harte, B. H. Jenness, John W. Johnston, M. O. Ricketts, A. L. Sutton, Herman Timme.

Enough have been returned from other parts of the state to show that the next legislature will be entirely controlled by the Republicans. In the senate there will be 22 Republicans and 11 Demo-Pops, and the house will have at least 75 Republicans and 25 Demo-Pops. This will give the former 97 on joint ballot.

Howard Baldrige was elected county attorney by a majority of 4,047 over the Democratic candidate, Ed. P. Smith. The friends of both of these popular young lawyers were themselves somewhat surprised over the result.

E. M. Stenberg will be county commissioner for another term, he having been elected by a good majority.

The city council will be Republican and will be composed of good business men. The newly elected are: First Ward—S. I. Gordon. Second Ward—Anton Kment. Third Ward—Sol Prince. Fourth Ward—F. B. Kennard. Fifth Ward—W. A. Saunders. Sixth Ward—C. L. Jaynes. Seventh Ward—Charles L. Thomas. Eighth Ward—Cadet Taylor. Ninth Ward—George Mercer.

Aside from the city council, much interest was centered in the election of members of the board of education, in which the Republicans and the "little red school house" ticket was successful in every instance. The following are the new members of the board: Wm. H. Anderson, Thos. E. Cramblet, Jonathan Edwards, Albert W. Johnson and Alfred J. Lunt. The ladies of Omaha are entitled to the praise for this victory. An unusual number voted, and both sides made a house-to-house canvass in nearly all parts of the city, but the W. A. P. A. were successful. During the day many Roman Catholic women could be seen going from their churches to the polls, evidently having received instructions from the priests how to vote.

The campaign for the Republican state ticket in this county was conducted almost wholly by the state central committee, and while all the candidates for state offices received good majorities, it is generally believed that if the state campaign in this county had been left entirely with the local committee they would have received a much larger vote.

A bitter fight was waged against Hon. Thos. J. Majors for governor, but the returns from the state indicate that the vote on governor is very close, and that it will require the official count to decide, when we believe that it will be shown that Majors has been elected by an unmistakable majority. One thing is certain, that every other state office will be occupied by a Republican.

Hon. A. S. Churchill received a handsome majority from his home county for attorney general, and we do not believe the people of Nebraska have made a mistake in electing him, as he is among the foremost lawyers of the state.

It can safely be said that every man elected is a Protestant and an American citizen, without a mental reservation, and Rome has been taught a lesson that she will not soon forget.

All Republican congressmen have been elected with the exception of possibly Matt Daugherty, who, though not a Roman, is said to be a sympathizer with them.

For weeks the Roman Catholic political machine has had its forces to work in all parts of the state, and their dupes were instructed to vote and work for the success of the Demo-Populist ticket, and especially for Bryan for United States senator, but the people have spoken, and Bryan will be relegated to private life after March 4th next, and Senator Manderson's successor will be an American and a Republican, be it either John M. Thurston, Thomas J. Majors or John L. Webster.

A NEW PARTY.

That the gentlemen who organized the Independent American Citizens party in Chicago are not alone in finding fault with the treatment accorded them by the two old parties, is evidenced by the following editorial in the Patriotic American of Detroit, which is published by Supreme President W. J. H. Traynor. That editorial deserves more than a passing notice from members of the A. P. A. and we reprint it in its entirety, accompanied with the request that it receive your careful consideration. Words from us are unnecessary, the editorial speaks for itself. It reads as follows:

There is nothing, perhaps, so humble

and meek as a professional politician

out of work. Not only is he ready to render most submissive obedience to those who hold the winning cards, but will promise the earth in order to obtain a fraction thereof. As with individuals, so with parties. He who would deal with the individual should bind him hand and foot politically; the organization that deals with a party, as an act of self-preservation should so tie it up in a network of pledges that it cannot extricate itself and survive. "Gratitude is for favors to come"—an aphorism which bears special application to matters political in general and partisan politics in particular. The members of the American Protective Association in the city of Detroit and county of Wayne have learned a wholesome lesson in political ingratitude and partisan dishonesty that, we trust, will make the organization a formidable enemy of those who, while stretching forth the hand of friendship, have resorted to political methods, which no decent politician can countenance. It has been the misfortune of the organization in its too, too rapid growth in this city to admit to its ranks men who worship solely at the feet of their party god; men who, upright and moral in all other paths of life, will stoop to anything—no matter how base, if not criminal—that will subserve the interests of their party. It is to such that we are indebted for the results of the last republican convention—a trap into which the order walked, unconscious that those who owe everything—every vestige of power which they now possess to the A. P. A.—had entered into a conspiracy against their benefactors. The legislative ticket in particular was a deliberate political assassination—a scheme to slaughter good, representative men who decline to be the slaves of party and the lick-spittles of corporations, in the interests of those who are willing to be either or both, so that they make a few dollars by the operation. True, in many cases they have given us men who wear the nominal imprint of Americanism, yet drawn from that unpatriotic stock in many cases, which for years made Republicanism a thing of shreds and patches in Wayne county, and to which, if it persists in its present unprincipled course it must eventually gravitate again. We trust that the A. P. A. of this county have learnt a bitter lesson here, which, while not prompting to revenge or reprisals, will place it beyond the power either of the Democrat or Republican party in the future to repeat the treachery. We mean that the time has arrived when a distinctively American ticket must be prepared and a distinct American party formed—within the county at least. The great majority of the organization, tired of the tricks and subtleties of those whom they have befriended, imperatively demand the change as an only means to the salvation of its principles. No surer method of dividing the tares from the wheat—as ever devised—no more practical plan of driving back to the parties the elements which now threaten true Americanism with speedy corruption and ultimate dissolution, was ever proposed. There must be no more dallying—no treaties with partisan rings—no covenants with politicians who hide behind stumps and fences for fear of being shot at by the enemy. He who would secure the vote of the A. P. A. and its allies hereafter must bear the purely American label and must publicly stand upon the platform of the principles which he professes to advocate. There has been too much attention given to the "tract" and "political diplomacy" in the past, and too little to American honesty. He who has honesty and the courage of his convictions has little need of the two other clap-trap commodities of corrupt politics. Once for all, the time has come to shake ourselves loose from the parties and to unite upon a broad but unshifting platform where the honest men of all political creeds can work in concert; where we can stand or fall by our own efforts and the soundness of our principles.

A PRESENT DUTY.

In the flush of the greatest victory which the A. P. A. has achieved—local, state and national—the friends of the American cause will be steadied by the added responsibility which rests upon them. The returns from various parts of the Union—north, south, east and west—speak in no uncertain tones. Like a mighty avalanche of the A. P. A. has swept down upon the hosts of treason, and the Roman Catholic church may as well prepare herself to adjust her affairs to harmonize with American ideas and government. Congressional campaign managers concede that the result in New York, West Virginia and elsewhere was determined by the votes and influence of the A. P. A., and the prestige of the order in national affairs has been augmented, until public men will no longer neglect to do their duty for fear of the Roman boycott. One of the results that will follow this election in due time, will be that a step will be put to the appropriation of federal funds for Roman Catholic education of the Indians. The election returns also indicate that no more trespassing will be tolerated from truckling politicians in our state legislatures, with the public school funds, with a view to divide them with the church of Rome. The returns also suggest with a great emphasis that

every man who mixes in the political

affairs of this country, whether as a voter, an office-holder or politician—must not be controlled by the priests of Rome in the interest of a great political machine whose temporal chief is in Italy, but with a court at Washington. One of the duties of the hour is for A. P. A. everywhere to make the most of this supreme opportunity to impress upon the people of this country the merits of the organization, which has become so potent in political affairs. There is little excuse for good citizens not understanding its purposes, but the fact remains that many are wholly ignorant or misinformed, still others are timid; but to the latter class we say: If the fierce threats of Romish tools have terrified any citizen into neglect of any patriotic duty, the verdict of the American people just given bids them true courage to stand up in the majesty of their manhood. If the fear of the deadly boycott has restrained any citizen from defending the principles of Americanism, he can take hope and find courage in the magnificent expression of sentiment so found in the returns. At the same time care will be taken to prevent a misapprehension. The lesson which the A. P. A. has been teaching the Roman Catholics of America has placed a great many of them in a frame of mind to study the import of this gigantic tide of public opinion against the church as a political machine. Without antagonizing their religious sentiments, Americans can do much to promote good citizenship, and to clear away the debris of prejudice by kindly admonitions and worthy examples in every day life. Of the men who have been put forward, in high or low station, to enforce the principles of Americanism, a great deal will be expected. Every act will be watched with jealous eye, and the Roman machine will lose no opportunity to take advantage of every error or inadvertence. The American movement looks forward to one of the grandest consummations in human history, and every patriot will welcome the day when the 70,000,000 people of our country are united together in a bond of union that is cemented by brotherly love free from every foreign taint. This condition will be promoted or retarded, as Americans make use of the present opportunities.

A New American Organization.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—An application was prepared in Chicago this morning and forwarded to Secretary of State Henrichsen asking that a charter be granted an organization to be known as the Independent American Citizen's party. The incorporators are Walter Sims, formerly national lecturer for the A. P. A., William E. Servis and Arthur W. Slaughter. The new association is the outgrowth of internal dissension in the A. P. A., and will have the same objects, ambitions and theories as the old organization.

Governor Stone's Notorious.

Governor Stone is gaining a name all over the United States. This is what an Ohio paper says of him: "The very fact that Governor Stone was raised a Protestant makes his conduct all the more contemptible in denouncing those who refuse to vote for Catholics for office. He can have no excuse for pandering to Rome, except for the pitiful loaves and fishes of political preferment. Such conduct is far more contemptible than if he was a Roman Catholic out and out."

Chased a Lecturer.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—One Victor L. Ruthven of Buffalo was advertised to speak in advocacy of A. P. A. principles today and came near being mobbed. His afternoon remarks brought together 1,000 angry men, who chased him to his hotel. For several hours a mob of many hundred people hung about the hotel, and the authorities finally refused to give Ruthven a license to speak in the evening. He was spirited away tonight.

Raised the Embargo.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7, 1894.—J. C. Thompson, Omaha.—Dear Sir:—Kindly change papers from Atchison Public Library to, Y. M. C. A. reading rooms, as the "embargo" has been raised and Patriotic papers are allowed where they belong, on the tables of the Y. M. C. A. Very Truly Yours, ATCHISON.

Catholic Priests Arrested.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Many Catholic priests in Russian Poland have been arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new czar. At Lubin, Bishop Jadedewski was arrested for reading the oath in Polish.

Connecticut held town elections this month. The Associated Press dispatches, controlled by Romanists, stated that in most towns where the A. P. A. made a fight they met defeat. The reverse is the truth. There are 23,000 members of the A. P. A. in Connecticut and they carried Democratic towns for Protestant Republican candidates and Republican towns for Protestant Democratic candidates. As in all Northern states, the Democratic party in Connecticut contains most of the Catholic element, so the strength of the A. P. A. went generally to Republican candidates. The Republicans gained a larger number of towns than on any former municipal election day in the history of the state.—Pittsburg American.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Every School Must be a Nursery of American Citizenship.

(Continued from Page Two.)

One fact startles the true patriot, or ought to startle him, in regard to educational needs of our country. The fact that the average number of days per year our pupils remain in public schools is only 135.7; and that the average amount of schooling received by the entire population is 4.3 years of 200 days each; while the sections having the most cities and the most rural population are giving on an average only two and one-half years of schooling of 200 days each to the entire population. When it is remembered that the 43 years are only enough to take the pupil over little more than half the course of study in the elementary school, it is clear there is great need to do far more for our public schools than has ever yet been done.

The school system of every state ought to be so arranged that every school may be systematically inspected by competent, energetic and faithful officers, who will not hesitate to see that the laws of the state are duly enforced in that particular school.

The mass of the people need to have their interest awakened, their sympathies enlarged, their practical cooperation secured in the work of making every school in the poorest and weakest district in the land, the best it can possibly become. This can be secured by a judicious, careful, honest supervision on the part of the state. Competent, energetic, faithful inspectors and supervisors must do their work without fear or favor. Districts must be arranged so as to secure the best schools, well built and carefully furnished school houses erected, thoroughly trained teachers provided, systematic courses of study marked out, the best text-books supplied, sufficient apparatus procured, regular attendance of all enrolled pupils enforced, even by compulsory law.

The appreciative spirit demanded to meet the need of our public schools must also include greater encouragement to teachers. A right educational spirit, a proper professional spirit, will see that thoroughly trained teachers may do their best work, and the largest result be garnered from their labors. This will be shown first by securing for them larger salaries. When years are spent in learning how to teach; where the best energies and most enthusiastic service are freely given by faithful teachers, it is only simple justice to pay them generously. Thorough supervision will eliminate inefficient and careless teachers, will furnish competent and trustworthy ones to take their places. Thorough supervision must have, to supplement and make available its work, salaries for teachers which will keep good ones satisfied, and be an incentive to others to strive to fit themselves to teach.

Long tenure of position ought to be one of the great rewards of faithful, well-trained teachers. It would also be one of the great incentives, leading earnest and capable young men and women to devote themselves to this profession. When there is good prospect of securing employment in honorable service, on sufficient salary, where the position obtained may be reasonably considered permanent for a term of years, greater efforts will be put forth by a far better class of pupils, to fit themselves by thorough study and diligent use of privileges offered by the state, for entering upon what they hope to be their life-work. Foster the appreciative spirit that will secure good teachers just wages for their work and length of time in service, and our public schools will effectually be built up and strengthened. May the day come quickly.

It is a suggestive fact that only 22.27 per cent. of the population, or about one person in four and one half, is enrolled in elementary schools; only 0.58 per cent. or one in 171 in secondary schools; only 0.24 per cent. or one in 418 in higher institutions. Can nothing be done in a country like ours to better these figures? Can nothing be done to lengthen the average school year to more than 135 days? Can nothing be done to secure more instruction for our children than the scant half our elementary schools afford?

Why should not all of us have public interest in education that will cost us something? All are benefited by it. If all cannot have a college or university education, yet indirectly that education helps all. It sets a high standard before teachers and pupils in high school, grammar school and primary school. Every college-educated man, if true to himself, true to his privileges, helps every other person as he could not do without the education received. Advantages received bring obligations; obligations impose duties; duties performed confer blessings upon others. Every educated person is under obligations, just to the extent he is educated, to the community in which he lives. It is, or ought to be, a better community because he is a member of it. If it is not, it is to a greater or less extent his fault. Public interest, therefore, in education means interest in the public for itself. The public is benefited, ele-

valued, refined through education, and men and women are false to themselves, false to the community in which they live, false to the country which protects and blesses them, when they take no interest in education in our public schools.

Do any ask what our public schools do for our people? I answer in the eloquent words of another, "Our public schools can endow our citizens with some of the noblest attributes of manhood. They can give that intellectual training and culture necessary to make the moral and religious lessons of the family, the church and society, fruit-bearing; they can carry a stream of living power into every domain of industry; they can make the hand cunning, the arm strong, the purpose steady, the heart stout, the effort intelligent in a good cause. They enrich the state materially, intellectually and morally. They guard our liberties. They will prevent the people subject to their influence from falling into the pits dug for them by the demagogue, the charlatan, the tyrant. They enable the women of our country to become the worthy teachers of those who are to hold its destinies in their hands; they are directly or indirectly the nurseries of the purity of our women and the patriotism of our men."

Public schools are the foundation stone of our national structure; without them it could not endure; without them it will topple and fall. But for them the nation never would have triumphantly passed through the great civil war; without them our influence on the civilization of the past century would have been insignificant. But proud as their achievements have been in the past they are far from what they should be. They are yet in their infancy. Their highest triumphs are yet to come if we are true to ourselves. The noblest work to which American statesmen can devote themselves today and for a century yet to come is that of widening, deepening and strengthening the power and influence of our public schools. When all citizens of the republic receive at the hands of the people the intellectual training necessary to their regular and harmonious development as men and women, when there is no reasonable ground for the failure of any to know duty of such by reason of neglect to provide public instruction, then and not until then can the American people afford to rest from their efforts to improve and extend our public school system throughout the length and breadth of our large and ever enlarging domain.

It must be remembered in conclusion that the three-fold obligation resting upon us as citizens, as patriots and as Christians, to meet the imperative needs of our public schools will never be discharged by addresses nor resolutions, nor reports of committees at educational conventions or associations.

When a true American spirit shall provide true American schools and training for the millions of our school children; when a right educational proper professional spirit shall raise up and completely equip the hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic and devoted teachers; when a real appreciative spirit in all our people shall make efforts in behalf of our public schools not merely a duty to the nation and to the world, but a delightful privilege to be enjoyed, when that day comes our country will take on a new beauty and glory; our citizens exult with still greater pride in our national prosperity; our patriots rejoice in still loftier strains for the benefits enjoyed; our Christians more devoutly thank God for the unsurpassed blessings He has showered so abundantly upon the country we love.

To secure these ends demands thought, prayer, time, means, work. It will cost us something to have such public schools. Are we willing to meet the cost? If so let us here and now, with others of like spirit and thought throughout our land give ourselves anew to our high calling. With the fathers of the republic, made great and free through education, with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence we pledge our fortunes and our sacred honor to the accomplishment of our grand and noble purpose—the uplifting of our public schools.

Treatment for A. P. A.

The Catholic Citizen, of Milwaukee, the official organ of Romanism in that city says: The members of the A. P. A. should be dealt with as wild beasts—treated without mercy, and followed with unremitting punishment. That may seem cruel, but in our opinion it is the most charitable, because the most effective remedy.

POLITICAL NOTES.

We now have a genuine American school board, and the women did it. The name of Allan was the most popular on the ticket at election Tuesday. The city council will meet next Monday evening to canvas the vote for councilmen. Mrs. Peattie was not as popular among the ladies as some people had been led to believe, if we are to judge from the returns. The executive committee of the Republican county central committee held their final session Friday to wind up campaign affairs. Dave Mercer's vote was a handsome compliment. He will be congressman from the big Second district for the next two years, and won't feel quite so lonesome as he has in the past two years.