

The Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of THE WEALTH MAKERS and LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.

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The present war is not for conquest but for humanity and Christian civilization.

Claims aggregating \$16,000,000 have already been preferred by American citizens against Spain.

Honesty is the best policy, even in the state university. The people will not support a sham, and suspicion is already aroused.

The United States supreme court has decided that children born of Chinese parents in this country are entitled to citizenship.

Greenbacks bear no interest and by giving employment to the people, create wealth, while interest bearing bonds are tax-eaters which drain the country's wealth.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that the government has advertised there for 1,500 mules and the patriotic mule dealers have combined to raise prices 25 per cent. And yet the government cannot raise prices—as we have so frequently been told in debate on the money question.

It is stated that the Spanish army is laying waste the interior of Cuba near the fortified towns and that fire is causing untold devastation in the smaller towns and plantations. It is feared that the once fertile island of Cuba will a waste of fire swept fields and ruined homes before the American forces can land and drive out the Spanish army.

If anyone had predicted thirty-seven years ago when young men were crowding the recruiting offices to fight for the union that before the close of this century a power would arise in America that would forbid the country butcher from slaughtering his own beef and dictate who should sell provisions and what he should get for selling them—how many of those young men eager to fight the slave power would have believed it?

How quick the schemers seized upon the opportunity presented by a wave of popular sympathy for Cuban suffering to advance their pet project for increasing the regular army to 40,000 men. The emphatic protest of Adjutant General Barry and other Nebraska military men voiced not only the military but the citizen sentiment of the west. There is not now and never will be need of increasing the size of our standing army. The defence of this nation is her soldiery and their affection for their country. They fought and won in the revolution, in the war of 1812, in the Mexican war, in the rebellion. Whenever the life or peace of this country is threatened they will protect it. But they want no increase of the standing army. They do not intend that the time shall come in this country as in Germany when every workingman shall carry on his back a regular soldier. The people who are pushing this scheme for a large standing army have in mind an entirely different purpose than foreign defence.

SENATOR ALLEN MOVES Senator Allen has done the right thing. Without waiting for the introduction of a bond bill providing for a "popular loan" of \$100,000,000 or \$500,000,000 of interest bearing bonds he promptly moved last week the adoption of the following resolution:

That in the opinion of the senate no circumstance can arise in the relations of the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain that will warrant an increase of the interest-bearing bonded indebtedness of this government, or that will in any manner interfere with the reform of the financial affairs of the United States on lines laid down in the national peoples' party platform of July, 1896.

Of course the usual objection was made to immediate consideration and under the senate rules the resolution went over for future action.

Enough for the present. Notice has been given that bond syndicates of this country and of Europe that when they bring their bond scheme into congress the men who will oppose it are already there. No test of patriotism shall be made of voting for more interest-bearing bonds. This is a war for freedom—not for bondage.

WAR AND POLITICS.

A great amount of uneasiness is being manifested by those whose friends and relatives have signified their intention of enlisting for the war. This is not a call for excitement. This war is not to be settled in a day or a month, unless all signs fail. There is too much at stake. It is generally believed by those in a position to know that our fleet now blockading Havana could shell that and other Cuban cities and by co-operating with the insurgents practically free Cuba in short order, but this is evidently no part of the administration's plan. This war question is too nearly allied to a political issue to be summarily settled. There are 125,000 volunteers called for and it will be observed that the time of enlistment is placed at two years. There are scores of appointments to be made each worth thousands of dollars per year. There is much honor to be gained and much booming to be done. Such an opportunity does not come in every generation. The present administration was becoming unpopular even among its former friends and was rapidly losing caste throughout the country. Members of the cabinet were resigning and city and town elections in all parts of the United States showed large democratic gains and the cause of free silver was daily gaining ground. Now all is changed and war is for the present dwarfing all other issues and uniting all factions. Due advantage will be taken of all this. Large bodies move slowly; care must be taken in the appointment of generals, colonels, majors and a host of others; a plan of campaign must be mapped out; raw recruits must be drilled; hot weather and yellow fever are coming on in Cuba. All this means delay. Meanwhile our fleet can make hostile demonstrations, capture a few prizes, maintain a peaceful blockade of Cuban ports if possible, and perhaps have a brush with the enemy. But our land forces will hardly move upon Cuba until next fall and during the interim an attempt will be made to issue bonds and bolster up the gold standard. After troops begin to move the war may drag along in dussitory fashion for another year and then will come the presidential campaign and McKinley will be hailed as the great war president whose wise and careful statesmanship saved the nation from impending disaster. He will have the active support of his army appointees both civil and military and the republican party press will declare that the money question is a dead issue and that war issues and war records alone must be discussed.

This is the present outlook. Let the common people govern themselves accordingly that they be not deluded by false issues as in the past. Let every move to issue bonds be fought to the bitter end. Make free silver the battle cry and demand non-interest bearing greenbacks as against interest bearing bonds.

WEAKNESS SOMEWHERE.

The resignation of John Sherman, secretary of state marks the beginning of the disintegration of McKinley's cabinet. Sherman resigned by request. That is no longer in doubt. He was enjoined into giving his seat in the senate to make room for Mark Hanna and now he is gently but none the less forcibly removed from the cabinet and his political star is forever set. This will not cause much sorrow to a majority of the American people as his policy was roundly condemned, but the spirit of fairness will protest against the disgraceful trick played upon an old man who has served his party and his master only too well these many years. Postmaster General Gary has also handed in his resignation, giving as a reason that his health is breaking down. There may be other reasons equally as good but they are not given. Secretary of War R. A. Alger and Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage are also reported as about to resign because their views do not coincide with the president's position on the war question. Alger is for a vigorous policy while McKinley seems to favor delay and is trying to conduct a peaceful war on a waiting plan. Gage is seemingly possessed of one idea. The gold standard is the Alpha and Omega of his official life and he rides his hobby on every possible occasion, in season and out of season. He is not even in accord with the members of his own party in congress and his obstinacy and intolerance of the opinions of his colleagues has kept him practically alone in his plans and theories for financial reform. His withdrawal will probably be announced in a few days and the president's boasted cabinet will be materially changed almost within the first year of his term. What is the trouble? Was the cabinet weak or was the man who selected it weak?

BEGIN TO SEE STARS.

The country bankers themselves begin to see stars. At the meeting of the week the president of the association, who has been a strong supporter of the gold standard and its cousin project for retiring the greenbacks, solemnly warned the association that it was the immediate personal duty of every country banker to beat the cur-

rency bill prepared by the Indianapolis monetary commission and recently introduced into congress. Said he, "That bill provides for the establishment of branch banks. Under its operations every small banker in the country would be crowded out by the big financial institutions establishing branches." Dr. Hall, of the state banking board, who was present smiled as he remarked, "I am glad that some of the rest of you are finding that out. I learned it myself several years ago when this movement for 'sound currency' was started." Scores of country bankers have yet to learn that the currency commission plan for furnishing this country with "sound currency" includes not only the destruction of government paper money, but the consolidation of the banking business of the nation into the hands of a few great houses. The plan is to syndicate the banking and money functions the same as the meat industry has been syndicated. Then the country bankers who have gone out and pounded on their little financial dish-pan and whooped for "sound money" whenever the gong sounded in Wall street will be little clerks for the Anglo-American Money Syndicate. And serve them right.

FREIGHT RATES SOUTH

Southern railroads continue to push hard for the transportation of Nebraska products. The opening of the Pittsburg & Gulf road from Kansas City to Fort Arthur and its subsequent extension to Omaha has already brought into the field a force that is bound to bring better freight rates to the farmers of Nebraska.

Last week the Missouri Pacific, another of the southern roads, started the old Chicago line by the announcement of a deep cut in rates on packing house products and fresh meat. Effective April 23 the rate on packing house products and fresh meat from Omaha, Nebraska City and lower Missouri river points to St. Louis will be 5 cents per 100 pounds. From Omaha, Nebraska City and lower Missouri river points to East St. Louis the rate will be 7 cents. The rate from Lincoln will be 3 cents higher than the rate from Omaha, or 8 cents per 100 pounds.

This is believed to have been precipitated by the prospect of war on the gulf coast and the need of moving large quantities of provisions from the western packing centers to feed troops. It is believed that other roads will follow and make a similar reduction. The effect of this reduction ought to be realized by western farmers in better prices for their stock which goes through the packing house.

The southern railroad outlets are the Nebraska farmer's best hope for better prices on grain and stock. Hitherto combinations of railway lines have prevented considerable reductions in through rates. But these southern railroads are owned by different interests and are concerned in building up different cities from the old granger lines. They have a route to the sea 1600 miles shorter than the old lines. They are in the business to get trade. Either new railway combinations will be formed large enough to take in these southern roads or they will cut through freight rates in two.

WARREN SAUNDERS, manager of the Nebraska Reform Press Association ready print house, has gone to Washington with the view of securing the co-operation of the national populist and silver committees in extending its service and enlarging its field of operations. The institution has already over one hundred reform newspapers for which it is furnishing ready prints—nearly all it can handle with its present facilities. More than that, the new house is furnishing a first-class ready print, full of live news of the reform movement, giving the people the facts from which they can draw their own political and social conclusions. THE INDEPENDENT sets its own type, with occasional use of a few columns of plate service. The success of the reform ready print house has no financial relation to anyone connected with this paper. But the success of the movement of which the reform ready prints is a part has a vital relation to this paper and every other paper of the same convictions. We recall how in the very heat and stress of the campaign of 1895 the old line ready print houses ran in the news on the inside pages of nearly every country paper in this land columns of matter calculated to discredit the populist and free silver cause. Some of this matter appeared in the very strongest populist papers in the land. It may be that these cases were "mistakes," but mistakes of that kind have a very likely connection with the Mark Hanna campaign fund. The editing of the news matter for 10,000 country newspapers in America is entirely too big a thing to be overlooked by the monopoly magnates who run the "sound money" literary but-ty. The reform press ready print house ought to be sustained by the men whose principles it stands for. We are only at the beginning of the fight. In future campaigns the reform press must have a ready print service that can be relied upon. THE INDEPENDENT believes Nebraska has led the way to secure such a service.

It pays to read the newspapers.

South.

Yes, sir, I fought with Stowewall, As he laid the fight with Lee, But if this here Union goes to war, Make one more gun for me. I didn't shrink from Sherman As he rained the shot on Lee, But if this here Union goes to war, Make one more gun for me.

I was with 'em at Manassas— The hotly boys in gray, I heard the thunders roarin' Round Stowewall Jackson's way, And many a time the sword of mine, Has blazed the route for Lee; But if this old Union goes to war, Make one more gun for me.

I'm not so full o' fightin', Not half so full o' fun, As I was back in the states, When I shoulder'd my old gun, It may be that my hair is white— Such things, you know, must be— But if this old Union's in for war, Make one more gun for me.

I hain't forgot my rainin', Nor how the sun was down, Or the rainin' with the battle shout, I charged the boys in blue; And I say I fought with Stowewall, And blazed the way for Lee, But if this old Union's in for war, Make one more gun for me.

North.

Just make it two, old fellow; I want to stand once more Beneath the old flag with you, As in the days of yore, Our fathers stood together, And fought on land and sea The battle forces that made us A nation of the free.

I whipped you down at Vicksburg, You licked us at Bull Run, On many a field we struggled, When neither a victor were, You were the army of Southland, I wore the northern blue, Like men we fought our duty, When swift the bullets flew.

Four years we fought like devils, But when the sun was down, Your hand was not so friendly clasped, Our two hearts beat as one, And now that danger threatens, No north, no south we know, Once more we stand together, To fight the common foe.

My head, like yours, is bent— Old age is creeping on, Life's sun is lower sinking, My day will soon be done, But if our country's honor Needs one more man for war, I'm ready, old fellow— So get another gun.

Atlanta Constitution.

The main job is in making the people of the United States free. Just as soon as we get through giving the Cubans political liberty we shall return to the main job. In the meantime keep your eye on the dealer.

HARDY'S COLUMN.

John Sherman—War—Things Worse Than War—Big and Short—Battle Cry—Who Sings the Government—Pay Silver—Bryan and Lee—Cut Down Salaries—Social Evil.

John Sherman, secretary of state, and James A. Gary, postmaster general, have resigned. It is said one does not like war and the other's health is poor. If Sherman had resigned in 1872 or if lightning had struck within forty miles of him and scared him to death, this country would be much better off to-day. He has done this country more harm than any other living man. He was the secret agent of the money power to strike down the silver dollar. Then every time the question has been brought up since he has been the compromiser and go-between.

War, war, the very air seems full of war. Patriotism bubbles up through every strata of society. Not a dissenting voice is heard, not a copperhead to be found.

War has a terrible meaning—taxation, blood, death, widows and orphans, and yet for all this there are things worse than war. Starving of women and children is worse. Oppression and slavery is worse. "Give me liberty and justice or give me death." Let it be known and read of all nations that this continent is dedicated to liberty and justice. Any infringement upon this doctrine is an insult to our nation. Under the Monroe doctrine we make ourselves protectors of the weak on this continent. We hope every sword, every gun, every ship and every man will be put into the service of the government against Spain and let the war be big as possible and short as possible.

Our navy men are red hot for a fight with any Spanish craft that shows a head and there is good reason for that feeling. Two hundred and sixty of their comrades went down in Havana harbor through Spanish treachery. "Remember the Maine" will be the battle cry.

It turns out that Hanna and the oil king owned the two grey hounds that were sold to the government for six millions. The passenger business would be worth much on American vessels during the war.

We hope the senate will not consent to issue of one dollar of bonds as long as there is one ounce of silver to coin. Coin what is in the treasury and then coin as fast as it can be dug and pay it out as it is needed for the war.

The republicans have just discovered that Bryan is green with jealousy toward Lee, fearing he may capture the democratic party in 1900. Lee is not half as much a democrat as Cleveland and Lee are party bedfellows. Bryan has but to keep up his present gallop to arrive at the front gate of the whitehouse early in the morning, March 4, 1901.

An effort is being made to reduce the salaries of city officers, but the city council will probably fail just as our last state legislature did in trying to reduce the salaries of state appointees. The whine of the lobby is heard rather than pleadings of the taxpayers. If a city officer can afford to pay the mayor four or five hundred dollars for his job why can he not afford to pay the city that much in a reduction of salary? We say cut the salaries of all officers, city, county and state, and cut them so low they can not afford to pay for their job or spend one cent toward carrying on an election. Why should a farmer work husking corn six or eight days to pay a

treasurer for one day's work counting money? Why should he plow six or eight days to pay a clerk for one day's writing? Give almost any of our officers or judges a good farm with team and tools and they could not make half as much money as they get by holding office. But they say we have got to pay big salaries in order to get good men. That really means we have got to pay big in order to get big rascals and thieves. It has always been seen that rascals work harder to get offices of biggest salary. Pay no more than a man can earn in business and we would have less trouble.

We were in Salt Lake a few years ago and saw ninety men in the penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation. Not a single woman had ever been arrested. In Lincoln it is the women who are arrested. Why not try the Salt Lake method, arrest the men and let the women go? Try the men under their right names and let the papers publish the trials.

Fight The Bond Issue.

The bill to issue \$500,000,000 war bonds brought on a hot debate in the House of Representatives, Wednesday. It was bitterly opposed by democrats and populists who declared for an income tax, the coinage of the silver coinage and the issue of legal tender notes.

A Prompt Response.

Within an hour after he had received the official notice from the war department on Monday, Governor Holcomb had sent out the call over the state. The boys in blue were quick to respond. Lincoln companies, D of the First Regiment, and F of the Second, went out to the old state fair grounds Tuesday morning and went into camp. The encampment has been named Camp Alvin Saunders in honor of Nebraska's war governor of 61 to 65. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday companies of militia were arriving from all parts of the state and the entire enlisted strength of the national guard which is between 1600 and 1700 men are now on the tented field.

The force now here makes up the two regiments under the call with the exception that present companies consist of 65 men each and under army regulations each will probably be increased to 100 men making Nebraska's quota about 2400. They will probably remain in camp at Lincoln a week or ten days after which they will be ordered to Omaha and there mustered into the regular army and be under the direct control of the war department.

The cavalry company at Milford and the battery of artillery at Wymore were not called out and may not go to the front unless a second call for volunteers is deemed advisable or they can persuade the department to accept their services in addition to the regular quota from this state.

OFF FOR THE WAR.

Many Volunteers En Route to Points of Rendezvous.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Over 4,000 fighting men marched out of Chicago last night bound for the war. Since the early days of 1861 no such scenes were witnessed in this city as transpired in the regimental armories, in the streets through which the columns marched, and around the trains which bore them to the camping ground at Springfield. The regiments which went to the front were the First, Second and Seventh regiments of infantry and the First cavalry. Each regiment was recruited to its full strength, and carried besides a number of recruits who will take the places of such men as may be compelled to drop out from any cause.

TO MUSTER VOLUNTEERS.

Regular Army Officers Assigned to the State Rendezvous.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Alger has detailed the following named officers to muster into the service of the United States for the states and at the stations opposite their names, the troops called out by the President's proclamation: Kansas—Fort Leavenworth, First Lieutenant Harry A. Smith, Fifth infantry.

Missouri—St. Louis, First Lieutenant Letcher Hardeman, Tenth cavalry.

TO GARCIA'S CAMP.

Lieutenant Rowan, U. S. A., Preparing for Landing Our Troops in Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 28.—First Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, of the Nineteenth infantry, under orders from the war department, was landed on the Cuban coast somewhere west of Santiago probably before dawn on Monday. His Cuban guides and an open sailboat were used. The guides have not returned.

Lieutenant Rowan is on his way to the camp of General Calixto Garcia. He will represent the war department in arranging for the co-operation of the insurgents in the invasion of Eastern Cuba by the forces of the United States. The time and place of invasion will be controlled by events and the character of Lieutenant Rowan's dispatches.

Lieutenant Rowan left Washington under instant orders on April 9. He was directed to wait here, prepared to go to Porto Rico or to Cuba. As he went to Eastern Cuba, it is inferred that a blow will be struck there before one is struck at Porto Rico. The expectation is that General Calixto Garcia will dispose his forces to cover a landing of United States troops as prearranged.

The famous Moron-Juarao troops, across Porto Principe province, from ocean to ocean, has been abandoned to the insurgents.

Idea Gained—Great Excitement.

BEMIS, April 28.—The idea that America may blockade the Philippines has caused great excitement at Hamburg, where it is rumored that a blockade would damage English and German interests far more than Spanish.

HOG PATERNALISM.

GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR PRIVATE GAIN.

Franchises Worth Millions Given to a Syndicate Composed of Rich Men, Who Now Ask For Government Aid In Completing Their Big Show.

There is something unaccountable and even contradictory about this heading for an article in The New Time, but it so nearly fits the occasion we venture to use it. Those who admire and enjoy this kind of paternalism are full believers in the Laissez Faire doctrine, "that the best government governs least" and bestows its largest gifts to the smallest number of its citizens. From the cradle to the grave they worry about the woes to come from a paternal or fraternal government which would give equality of opportunities to all its people. It is not what the hog paternalist says that concerns us particularly, but what he is continually taking and doing that gives just cause of alarm.

The particular group of which we now speak is asking congress to give \$1,000,000 to embellish their island in Niagara river. The leading beneficiaries of this group are J. P. Morgan, Vanderbilts, Astors and Rockefeller's. In these families brothers-in-law and sons-in-law are included. O'Day and Brinker of the Standard trust, Belmont, Seligman, Dewey, Thomas, D. O. Mills and a few other colossal beggars and pensioners, together with a small and powerful element from Buffalo and Niagara Falls, have obtained the railroad, telegraph, telephone, gas, electric light, heat and power franchises for Erie and Niagara counties; also the matchless water power of Niagara falls.

These franchises, worth in the aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars, recently belonging to the whole people, as represented by our state and municipal governments, have been donated after some begging and much lobbying through legislation, both ignorant and venal, for terms varying from 50 to 1,000 years, to these few rich men, who never tire of denouncing paternal governments and direct legislation by the people. The last \$1,000,000 is asked from the national treasury and is solicited for what they call a pan-American exposition. Its president is J. M. Brinker of Buffalo; the vice presidents are Chauncey Dewey, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower and E. B. Thomas, resident of the Erie Railroad company. Dewey and Flower are classed as Republican and Democrat respectively. For business reasons they like a nonpartisan judiciary, sound money and a government that only bestows money and franchises on a few successful men.

Of course the pan-American corporation can easily build their hotels and Ferris wheels and equip their Midway pleasure, but the general and some state governments are asked to aid these greedy souls in making an exhibit on their 200 acre island. State and county fairs can soon be abolished, and Dewey and company can furnish everything the simple folk wish to see from an annual vegetable exhibit to electric displays that outshine and outdazzle the aurora borealis.

How tame and stupid the island Sancho Panza sighed for compared with the real one possessed by the Deweys, Flowers and O'Days! The Pan-American company says: "We are in the center of a bigger population here than that which surrounds Chicago. Within a radius of 100 miles of Buffalo are the chief cities of the United States. Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Greater New York and Boston are all within the radius. We have more than 50,000,000 people inside that circle, and we have the great lakes as well as the railroads to bring people to us."

Such great facilities and wealth gathered from commonwealth may be used and enjoyed by all for a consideration after May, 1899. Visitors need only provide themselves with money. The few who absorb special privileges as well as the resources of nature have dining cars and hotels as well as railway and electric lines, and no one else need get a nickel of your money outside of the few favored men who own such franchises, such an island, and command the American people. The Pan-American company was incorporated in 1887 under the reign of plutocracy as administered by Grover Cleveland, and the stake was driven last fall by William McKinley locating the exposition grounds. What could be more appropriate? Had not these great absorbers of wealth furnished the funds necessary to carry the election in 1896? Few will claim that President McKinley is any better representative of the government of the few, for and by the few, than was his predecessor in office. But the inertia of intellectual selfishness and organized greed is carrying hog paternalism to higher development from day to day. Surely such a government as ours will not boggle over simply \$1,000,000 more to such men and for such a purpose.—C. B. Matthews in New Time.

There'll Be a Hot Time in Kansas.

We have it on pretty fair authority that Cyrus Leland has received \$50,000 from Mark Hanna to control and carry Kansas. Leland has contracted to nominate Calvin Hood for governor, and McKinley has promised to give Hood the state patronage to use in building up a personal machine to carry out this scheme. Senator Baker, who is an enemy of Leland and Hood, accidentally discovered this scheme and threatens to bolt. It is reported that the combine has concluded to quiet Baker by giving him a little of the "pap." There are going to be hot times in Kansas this fall, but we don't imagine McKinleyites will be able to make very much of a rowing.—Denver Road.