

# The Nebraska Independent.

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## PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS

### Republican Corruption Has Ruined Half the People in the Whole State.

### WANAMAKER'S REFORMS

#### City of Millionaires Where Thousands of Children are Starving and Naked.

The g. o. p. Doomed.

The city of Philadelphia is the home of the Wideners, the Drexels, the Dissons, the Dolans, goldbugism personified in its worst phases, and the seat of the largest carpet manufacturing in the world outside of England. A history of these gold standard blood-suckers is of interest. Two or three years ago the goldbugs pointed with pride to the fact that P. A. B. Widener, the boss of them all, gave his million dollar mansion on Broad street to the city as a branch of its free library. Widener has been for twenty-five years one of our city railway magnates, controlling city council and securing endless street privileges, giving the people nothing in exchange for the grants given by boodie city councilmen, who voted as these magnates dictated with a rod as they stood, either in person or by proxy, in the council chambers. One of Widener's partners, William Kimble, now deceased, said when alive, in the time of the old horse cars, "to hell with your men; they are cheap; look after the horses." On the backs of these poorly paid men Widener and Elkins climbed into fortune's seat, and out of these ill-gotten gains, built a Methodist church complete before his death, and now Widener bribes the public conscience by giving his palatial mansion to the city that their children of the poor, made so by capital's harsh grasp as exemplified by Widener's street car management, may read cheap fiction free. He also hoped, incidentally, to get the republican nomination for governor, but the bribe was too conspicuous.

THE DREXELS.

The Drexels are a numerous family, and related by marriage to Jack Astor of New York. First to be considered is the Drexel trusteeship, formed by the will of the late great banker, A. J. Drexel, who, in company with the late George W. Childs, owned the Public Ledger and took pride in having the printers make big wages. They were truly kind hearted to that extent. John Lowber Welch, retiring president of the Union Traction company, is head of the Drexel trustees under the will, and is the connecting link between the Wideners and the Drexels and Morgans of New York. Under Welch's presidency the street car men struck in December, 1895, against intolerable tyranny. The city was almost solid for the strikers; people gladly walked, and the wives and daughters of the rich and poor uncomplainingly rode shopping in dirt carts struck in December, 1895, against indignantly hated the railway managers. But John Wanamaker's Christmas trade fell off greatly and he piouly offered to settle the strike. Here the strikers made a fatal mistake. He represented the strikers at a meeting of the railway directors and told the men afterwards that if they would go to work the company, at the end of the week, would give them what they wanted. To men gave in, the strike fell through, and the men got—nothing. At the next election the men, who had been treated worse than dogs by this goldbug combination, wore the party buttons of Wanamaker, Welch and Widener. So utterly shameless has American labor become under the shadow of Independence hall!

CAPITALIST DOLAN.

Dolan, who is a rabid foe of labor, is a great mill owner, whose hands are skinned like rats in France, for their hide. He is president of the gas company that now controls the gas works, through the villainy of money city councils. Already the citizens are complaining of a great increase in the bills for gas, and it is probable that the men thrown out of work at the city gas works, enraged at their boodie councilmen who threw them out of work, will vote for Swallow.

BILLION DOLLAR WIDENER.

Widener is the head of the \$18,000,000 company, embracing many New York millionaires and Philadelphians, incorporated a few years ago in New Jersey with a blanket mortgage on Cuba, where if he introduces street car methods of long hours and short pay, which he certainly will, there will be inaugurated another hell on earth on the Pearl of the Antilles.

THE DREXEL COMBINE.

But to back to the Drexels. In combination with the Pierpont Morgan, et al., the firm helped to wire the Reading railroad and when it was sold by the sheriff two years ago, the combination bought it in for \$20,000,000, "reorganized" it, watered the bonds for several millions more, and are now about to foreclose on the North Pennsylvania bridge route of the Reading. The personal estate of the founder of the Drexel firm was recently appraised at \$12,000,000, without counting as much more real estate. The personal estate embracing nearly a million dollars. Out of every tick-

ket streets to Eighth and Spring Garden streets, a certain portion of the fare is held to pay the Drexel interest on the \$8,000,000, more or less. When A. J. Drexel died, in 1893, his estate was divided amongst his five children, to be held in trust and not to be divided, per stripe, until twenty-one years after the youngest grandchild comes of age. None of the children are now actively in the Drexel banking house. Young and sporty Anthony J. Drexel has just sold for \$500,000 or thereabouts his magnificent yacht, built on the Clyde, to the King of the Belgians, and is to have a new \$1,000,000 one built on the Clyde to replace it. The money was made in Philadelphia. Sarah, the only surviving daughter, is the richest woman in Philadelphia, having an income of \$1,800 a day, and George W. Childs Drexel, who runs the "Ledger" for the trustee, has \$1,300 a day income. In order to meet this, machinery has been introduced on the "Ledger," seventy hands, many grown old in the service of that paper have been discharged, and wages reduced amongst the survivors more than one-third, in order that this particular Drexel shall have his millions. During the street car strike the Ledger denounced the strikers in a leading editorial that was so brutal and scurrilous that thousands of the best citizens refused to take the papers and the carriers in the city brought almost as many papers back as they took out.

This woke the dull Drexel, as it touched his pocket, and the paper has yet to fully recover from the shock. The proprietor of the Ledger is said to consider his work people as no better than dogs and so much dirt to be trod on. But this combination's history could be continued almost indefinitely.

THE "CITY HOMES."

Enough is told to show where the work people stand in the boasted "city of homes," where hundreds of children tie their clothes on with strings, their nakedness showing, while they are half fed, and thousands have no soot accommodations nor clothes fit to wear if they had. Owing to the lack of demand for ingrain carpet, it having "got too cheap to manufacture" seventy-five yarn mills are closing their doors here, throwing 2,800 hands permanently out of work, yet thousands of workingmen's homes are carpetless in Philadelphia. Even the manufacturers acknowledge the hopeless condition of these workers, who at present can beguile themselves reading the documents now being sent out by the "Workers' Tariff League," a league fostered by Dolan and his fellows and led by two or three professional labor fakirs in the mill district.

Politics in the Keystone state is the all-consuming topic, with the interest centering on the Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow, who is expected to win. Dr. Swallow is the picturesque candidate of the professional reformers and notoriety seekers, a country editor of a church paper, whose largest vote last year was gotten in the counties where he had been a traveling preacher. His exposures of legislative rascality roused the whole state and in the law suits against him all his savings were swept away. Seeing that Swallow's popularity was endangering the republican machine, bossed by Matthew Stanley Quay, John Wanamaker, the great religious oily gummon and former partner of Quay, and who, by raising a 1 putting a vast sum of money in New York state in 1888, received the postmaster generalship from Harrison, owing to the work of John Y. McKane, late of Sing Sing, sees now the chance of securing the United States senatorship by working a fake reform movement in imitation of Dr. S. C. Swallow.

Wanamaker, if a candidate before his fellow citizens, would be defeated beyond a doubt, as the small dealers who have been driven out of business by his department store, and the working people, and the church people who have been duped by John, are almost unanimous against him. Hence, with the large crop of salacious scandals that would inevitably come out, in case of a close vote, he wisely refrains from allowing his name to go on the ticket. Wanamaker is a genius and probably the slickest man in the political arena, apt to impress those who do not know him. His political campaign is a mixture of "reform" garrulous with scriptural phrases and pious cant to give it ballast and gull the country people, but in reality there is no reform in it, nothing but fakishness, pure and simple. Proof of his insincerity is shown by his frequent declarations that he has always been a republican and is yet.

Such things might be overlooked, but his favorite creed is to speak of "free silverites, prohibitionists and populists, as though they were all alike political pariahs. But while Wanamaker is traveling over the state hoodwinking the Sunday school people, whom he has worked for years for his political advantage, he has not neglected to rake in the public shekels.

John and his family have not lost anything by the Cuban war. William Wanamaker, a brother, a Sunday school superintendent, has a contract on hand for 55,000 army blouses, at 60 cents a piece, which, one of his head business managers says, can be sweat-down in the making to a handsome profit. Hood & Foulkrod, wholesale dry goods, where John Wanamaker was at one time a big silent partner, also secured a big contract for overcoats. But the most important contract went to John, whose name is said to be on the tin mess plates used in the late war. The government advertised for bids for shoes, the specifications calling for a certain kind of

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## ADDRESS.

To the Voters of the State of Nebraska, Issued by the Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican State Central Committees, October 15, 1898.

To the Voters of the State of Nebraska:

Gentlemen—You are now upon the eve of another election, in which important problems, involving your material interests and the political welfare of the state for indefinite period, are presented to your most careful and serious consideration. First, can you, as tax paying citizens of this state, who favor pure, honest and economic government—who consider office a public trust to be administered in the interest of all of the people, instead of a private emolument to be administered for the benefit of the holder of it—who respects the traditions that have grown up among us, that men who have faithfully and ably administered an office for one term, shall have the approval of the people shown to them by an election to a second term—can you, we ask, as men holding and believing these things, afford to have the nominees who are now presented to you for re-election defeated?

We believe you cannot. The defeat of these gentlemen means a condemnation of probity and integrity in office. It would be equivalent to saying to these gentlemen, "Yes, we know that you have administered the affairs of this state ably and honestly—that you have saved us many, many thousands of dollars—that your management of the school funds has been by far more successful than any previous management—that there has been no defalcation or dereliction of duty during your term of office; but still we prefer to return to power the men who preceded you whom we hope will do better in the future than they have done in the past."

Voters, do you want to say this to the gentlemen who have so ably managed your affairs for the past two years? Do you want the credit of your beloved state to again be destroyed, and its obligations to go begging on the market at a discount of 8 or 10 per cent?

Do you want to condemn the men who have raised the credit of your state to a higher grade than it ever before occupied? We know you do not; but you will say and do these things if you allow these men to be turned down on the 8th of next month.

The next question to ask yourselves is: Can you afford to have Senator Allen defeated for re-election to the United States senate?

The time honored traditions above alluded to applies with the greatest force in his case. Bold, able, aggressive, with a commanding presence, he has held aloft the banner of his party as no other man could have done while serving all the interests of his state faithfully and in the best possible manner. When he took his place in the senate he stepped at once into the front rank of the members of that body. As said in a little folder issued by the state committee, "By his ability and character he has placed Nebraska in the front rank of states, as well as raised the standard of excellence for a United States senator." This is true, and no higher encomium could be bestowed upon him or any man.

Voters of Nebraska, do you wish to say to him and the world, "Yes, we know that all this is true—that for ability and integrity no man has surpassed you—that your record in the senate is unexcelled, and that you have placed Nebraska in the front rank of states; but we prefer to return our political opponents to power. Senility, weakness, passive submission to the corporate and money powers, and docile obedience to the behests of party bosses, are the qualities we admire in a United States senator, and are good enough for us."

We know very well that you do not wish nor intend to say this; but it is exactly what you will say if you allow the fusion and people's party legislative tickets to be defeated, so as to give the corporate and money powers a majority on joint ballot in the next legislature. Such a calamity would mean the election as United States senator a man devoted to the gold standard, to corporate and railroad power and to corrupt party rule.

Voters of Nebraska, can you afford to have Mr. Poynter, the reform candidate for governor, defeated? As a practical farmer, Mr. Poynter is an ideal candidate for governor of a great agricultural state. A thorough scholar, a college graduate, he is well fitted to preside over the destinies of a state having the least per centage of illiteracy. Economical and careful in his private business, he knows how to economize in the care of state business.

Do you know what his defeat would mean to you? Let us look over the ground for a moment. Our opponents "point with pride" to a "grand old party" which put down the rebellion and free four million slaves—the party of Lincoln—Stevens, Sumner, and hundreds of other good and noble men whose names adorn their country's history. Some voted for Fremont—many voted for Lincoln. We defended our flag on a hundred bloody fields, and saw "The Red, White and Blue" and "The Star Spangled Banner" from Baltimore to

the gulf and from Atlanta to the sea. Those days belong to all of us, but are no longer in issue. We come down the avenue of time to our own days, and to the affairs of our state. These are now in issue. We point, not with pride to maladministration of public affairs, to servile submission to corporate rule, to robbed taxpayers and a plundered treasury—we point with shame to a record of shame—to a state with depreciated credit, and its former leading financial officer in the penitentiary—and we tell you that the defeat of Governor Poynter means a return to these things.

There is another important reason why you cannot afford to let the reform free silver forces be defeated in this state this fall. The money question is not settled and will never be settled until it is settled in favor of the people, the producers and laborers, instead of the plutocrats and money lords. Our opponents tell you that the money question is dead, yet every one of their speakers bestow more than half his time upon that question and they have at this moment a bill pending to be pushed at the next congress, retiring the greenbacks, retiring all silver and silver certificates, except as token money, and leaving no money for the use of the people except national bank notes and gold.

Do not believe them. The great battle of '96 is to be fought over again, and again and again until the just and proper solution of this vital question is found.

Nebraska is in the van of states on the money question, and Nebraska will set the pace for the campaign in 1900.

NO WAR ISSUE. An effort has been made and is being made to divert your attention from the real issues and to convey the impression that the reform forces of this state are opposed to the war and to the administration in the conduct of it.

Nothing is farther from the truth. If the question of support or non-support of the war was to be submitted to the people of this state for its support would be practically unanimous.

We glory in the fact that our senator, Hon. William V. Allen was the first man in congress to submit a resolution in favor of the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba; and in the fact that the populist members of congress have heartily supported and voted for all war measures of the government.

We assert most emphatically that there is no war issue. We are a unit on that point. The heritage of devotion to the glory of the flag belongs equally to all of us, and we are not, for any temporary political advantage, to be deprived of our share of that heritage.

Voters, do not for a moment allow yourselves to be deceived or led away from the real issue.

Do you want honest and economic state government?

Will you reward men who have shown themselves to be honest and efficient by a re-election?

Will you return Senator Allen to the United States senate, or will you send in his place a man who is known to be a goldbug, a facile tool of the corporations and who says cheap wheat is a blessing to the people of a great wheat producing state?

Will you stand up for the credit of Nebraska by keeping in office the men who raised this credit to a higher point than it ever before occupied?

Will you give the lie to the slanderers who ridicule what you have done, who pronounce your economics "sham reforms," who said you would "bring blight and depression" upon the state, who said you "would make the name of our state a word of reproach," who show what they would do by condemning and maligning every good work you have done?

These are the issues, these are the questions you must answer on the 8th of November. You MUST answer them whether you will or no. You will contribute to answer them by voting according to your convictions of right and duty; you will contribute to answer them by staying at home and neglecting your duty.

We confidently predict that your answer will be for right, justice, honesty, a higher standard of political morality, and still a place for Nebraska in our glorious union of states.

We wish especially to recommend that no pains be spared to secure a full vote. Every voter owes to himself and to his state the obligation to perform his duty on election day. With vital issues staring him in the face—the welfare of his family and state at stake, one can remain at home on election day.

And now, in conclusion, voters of Nebraska, do not forget that the success of the fusion forces means a still greater advance in the progress of reform.

It means increased prosperity for the home-owners of Nebraska.

It means lower taxes for the tax payers and increased means for paying off the mortgages on our debt-burdened homes.

It means better schools in which to train our children for the inevitable battle of life.

It means for comforts and luxuries in our farm homes for the use of our mothers and our daughters.

It means an advance upward and onward, in the march of civilization, toward that glorious day when all men shall be "free and equal" in fact, as they are now in theory.

When election day comes DO NOT FORGET:

For home and state, and silver free.

With ballot sword we'll strike at wrong.

For children, wives and gray-haired wives.

We'll move the halting world along.

DO NOT FORGET—DO NOT FORGET.

J. N. GAFFIN,  
Chairman State Committee People's Independent Party.

J. C. DAHLMAN,  
Chairman State Committee Democratic Party.

J. N. LYMAN,  
Chairman State Committee Silver Republican Party.  
Lincoln, Neb., October 15, 1898.

THEY'VE HAD ENOUGH.

We dislike very much to tell other people of their faults. It is painful to have to do so. But in justice to the people—the good people—of Nebraska we feel obliged, from time to time, to remind them of the short-comings of the republican party in this state, in order that they may not be deceived into voting for the return of that party to power.

Much as we regret to say it, the record of the republican party is such as to cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every honest man who has ever helped it into power. Calling itself the "Grand Old Party" and boldly denouncing all who opposed it as anarchists and breeders of discontent, it succeeded for many years in deceiving a majority of the people, who kept it in power, until it became so rotten that it crumbled and fell of its own weight. The stench that arose when its foul record was shown up sickened the honest voters who had supported it, and this fall they will either not go to the polls at all, or if they do go they will vote for the men who have been instrumental in unseating them, the present state officers.

The republican party donned "the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." It has received its reward—the money of the voters whom it betrayed and their eternal contempt which it has earned.

## HAYWARD A BANKER.

He Won't Speak to a Working Man When He Meets One on the Street.

Editor Independent: I wish to say a few things in regard to the present campaign and throw the X ray on some of the methods that are being used to elect a republican ticket in this county. First, we have a candidate for governor, M. L. Hayward, who is trying to get an office and manage the same to the will of the corporations.

Mr. Hayward is the recognized attorney of the B. & M. Railroad company for eastern Nebraska, and is a dangerous man to have in that position. He is posing as a friend of the old soldier, when it is known that he has fought the interests of the old soldiers in this city. He claims to be the friend of the laborer, when it is known that he would not even speak to a laborer with whom he was well acquainted.

He is president of the Cass County National bank of this city and is said to be worth \$250,000. He makes his money off the poor people who have been paying him high rates of interest, and is now working very hard for an office where he can work for the interests of the railroads and the money loaners. I find that many people of this city, who have always supported republican candidates, are now outspoken in their denunciation of Hayward and say they intend to vote for W. A. Poynter and the fusion legislative ticket.

Pat Roddy, who is running for the legislature, is also a dangerous man to elect, and the people will retire him to private life. He has proved himself an enemy of our public institutions and is opposed to good government, and is a tool for the corporations. Roddy will be defeated, as the people don't want to elect a man to an office who spends three times the salary he receives to get it, for they know a man who has the greed for office that he has will not accept the money with very good intentions when it comes to legislating for the good of the people.

The republican crowd is playing a two-faced role, thinking that they can fool the people of this county, but when the votes are counted on the 8th of November, it will be found that the verdict will say that the greedy corporation tools, Hayward, Roddy and the rest, must remain in private life and allow good, honest citizens to manage the affairs of this state.

A LABORER.

BRYAN'S LETTER.

Colonel W. J. Bryan writes from camp at Jacksonville, Fla., to W. H. Harvey, general manager of the ways and means committee of the silver parties, and enclosing a contribution, says: "The financiers can contribute large sums of money to support the gold standard, because the monopoly of money gives them great pecuniary profit. Surely we can appeal with confidence to the millions who suffer from a rising dollar and falling prices. Having brought freedom to Cuba, the American people can raise up a struggle for the financial independence of the United States. Yours truly,

W. J. BRYAN.

A BANK SCHEME.

A ring of leading office holders at Washington, D. C., is urging Congress to charter for national banks in the new colonies. High authority maintains that such charters would be invalid under the existing national bank act, but these "patrists" (?) led by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, are exerting a pressure that the present administration has not as shown its ability to withstand.

## THE COLONEL'S REPORT

### Nebraska Boys Who are Serving Uncle Sam all Over the World.

### SICK, WOUNDED AND DEAD.

#### Where the Men are and the Kind of Service They Have Done for us.

Brave Boys are They.

An official tri-monthly field report of Colonel John P. Brutt, First Nebraska volunteers, dated September 19, was received yesterday at the adjutant general's office. The report shows thirty-two officers on duty, three sick, seven staff officers on duty, making a total of forty-two. Enlisted men on duty number 836, seventy-five are reported sick, fourteen in arrest or confinement, making 925 enlisted men. Four commissioned officers and fifty enlisted men are reported absent, making an aggregate present and absent of 1,021. A gain of two is reported by the enlistment of Roy Duncan and Harry E. Murphy September 6. A loss of one is reported by the death of Private John Black, who died September 5 at the reserve hospital at Cavite.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Brutt's report of casualties in trenches before Manila on August 2, dated August 3, is as follows:

William F. Lewis, private, company E, exploding shell, died instantly.

John F. Dunce, private, company E, gunshot wound, upper third left thigh, progressing.

Lawrence B. Connor, private, company E, gunshot wound, left shoulder, doing well.

George Hanson, private, company A, powder burned eyes, from shell; eyes in serious condition.

Joseph F. Ollitt, corporal, company A, right side of face and left shoulder injured by shell, not serious.

Charles E. Beltzer, private, company E, thumb injured by shell, not serious.

John B. McCauley, private, company A, gunshot wound left side of neck.

Henry Wickham, private, company A, shell wound back of head, not serious.

Several men scratched are not reported by Colonel Brutt.

REPORT OF SICK.

The sick report from the Third regiment received at the adjutant general's office shows 136 sick in hospital and thirty-nine sick in quarters.

A telegraphic report from Washington announces that General Otis has cabled from Manila of the death of W. H. Bird of the First Nebraska, of typhoid fever. There is no such name on the rolls of the regiment in the office of the adjutant general. The name of Albert H. Burd, company H, whose home is at Nelson, appears as the muster rolls.

Colonel Bills, Second Nebraska, has officially reported the death of Lieutenant Ernest H. Harper, who died October 12, at Schuyler, company K; Private O. W. Hurt, company K, who died at Schuyler October 9; Private Nels Rasmussen, company M, who died from injuries received on a train between Grand Island and Omaha, while on the way to join his company at Fort Omaha.

The hospital train, containing thirteen cars, arrived here Monday morning from Jacksonville, Fla., and the men were taken to the Joseph Simpson hospital about two miles from Fort Monroe. Most of the men are convalescent. The Nebraska men, members of the Third volunteer regiment, are as follows:

Daniel Hope, private, company D; Michael D. Coleman, private company M; Richard E. Morton, private company E; Thomas J. Woods, private company F; Harry Jarman; private company F; Frank Brown, private company I; Scott Fitch, sergeant company E; Hosea Camp, private company G; John A. Peterson, private company H; George W. Miller, private company A; Frank W. Larson, private company F; Albert G. Dunot, private company D; Samuel Ohles, private company D; Fred Cody, private company G; Fred G. Uther, private company I; John Finkenell, private company E; Max Pollock, private company D.

Colonel John P. Brutt of the First Nebraska is on his way home from Manila. News of this nature first reached Mrs. Brutt at Bennett through a cable message from Colonel Brutt. The message was dated October 14, at Nagasaki, Japan, and it simply announced that Colonel Brutt was returning on the steamer Peru. Colonel Brutt resigned two weeks ago and Major Stotsenburg was appointed to succeed him. His health was given as the cause of resignation.

Colonel Brutt's monthly report for August, dated September 11, was received yesterday at the state house. Forty-two commissioned officers are reported on duty, 878 enlisted men reported on duty, sixty-two sick, nine in arrest or confinement, making a total of 957 enlisted men. Four commissioned officers and forty-three men were on detached duty and twenty-four enlisted men were reported sick, making a total of sixty-seven officers and men absent. The report shows

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