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FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS

There Must be Action Taken by all the National Committees in Conjunction.

TRIALS OF THE OLD GUARD

The Way Funds are Raised Oppressive and Wrong in Principle.

An Able Letter. NORTH LOUP, Neb., Nov. 21, 1898. Editor Independent:

I see in your last issue of the INDEPENDENT an editorial entitled "what shall we do." I am glad that the INDEPENDENT has come to the conclusion that it takes money to run a campaign. About four or five years ago I got up a plan in Valley county to raise money for a campaign. The plan was like this. I tried to get the general committees in each township to solicit the township and raise fifty cents from each member, but my plan failed. So it is evident to me that there is no use for any one member of the party or any one newspaper to try to devise a plan to raise money for a campaign. We must organize ourselves in such a way that we can reach the very rank and file of the party. If we devise a plan let it be national. Nebraska cannot elect a president, neither can all of the western states together. So if we organize we must do it nationally. If the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT cares to make a national organization, call together a conference of such men as W. V. Allen, Henry M. Toller, Stewart, Sibley, Bland, Towne, Weaver, Holcomb and the free silver men of congress and other prominent reformers and devise a way to raise money to carry on a campaign, and form a perfect organization. This could only be done by consulting these men to begin with and work it up in that way. Now I am going to tell you what my theory of the next national campaign should be. Call this conference, after a due consultation with these men, appoint a committee of about twenty of the best campaigners we have and let them perfect a theory for the next campaign. This will make it national and we will all be working at the same point. There is no use for us to all kick one at a time. Our work must be on one point and all together or we shall never win.

Now as to the money. How can we raise it? It can only be done through the present organization of the three reform parties. Let this committee of twenty direct that the sum of fifty cents be subscribed by each member of the three parties, and that this be perfected through the national committees to the state committees and from the state committees to the county and township committees. Suppose that every member of the three parties would give fifty cents each for a national campaign. This would make an enormous amount and would not be felt. And if it were attempted in this way, it could easily be raised.

Now another thing, the national committees should know just how many men they have in the United States to depend upon, and that should be known the first thing. Let these twenty men direct that through the committees, national, state, county and township, a poll of the voters be taken and revised every three months. The township committees shall report to the county committee, and shall give the name of every reformer and every man's name shall have a number. Each township committee shall have a list of these reformers and the county committee shall have a like list of all the townships of the county. In this quarterly report to the county committee, if every reformer is numbered on the list, all the committees will have to do is to report a man by number if he move out of the township, and if a man move into the township, all the committees will have to do is to add to the list, and in his quarterly report send the name and number to the county committee. The township committee shall give the condition of the township in his reports to the county committee. This same thing in turn should be done by the county committee to the state committee, and the state committee to the national committee. When this is done it would be easy to reach every reformer for a small amount of money to carry on a national campaign and it would be done through the committees and sub-committees with the greatest ease.

Another proposition. We have too much reading matter. There is so much of it that people pay but little attention to it. Our reform books are read but a little and there is no way of getting people to read them longer. The republican organs have given them a black eye. We must have something different, and something that is genuine. Let this committee of twenty men formulate a book on the science of money. What shall the book contain?

First, the book shall contain a treatise on the science of a perfect money. It shall be made as plain as possible, so that the common man can understand it. The illustrations in it shall be taken from history so that it cannot be called theoretical, that is, this should be done as far as is practicable. The book should not be too long, yet it should be lengthy enough to convey the ideas plainly.

Second, the book should contain a treatise on the nature of the money we

have at present, and show its imperfections, and then the money we have at present and its imperfections should be contrasted with a perfect money.

Every word of this book should be gone over with all care that no mistakes may occur. It should be worded in such a way that its meaning could not be ambiguous, and every principle of the money question should be plainly proven.

Last of all the reform papers of the country should be organized. They should direct all their energy on certain lines, and this book should be thoroughly advertised by them, and its principle defended when attacked by the republicans. A small amount of space in every reform paper should be devoted to advertise the book.

Now suppose the foregoing theories to put into practice. What would be the first action of the republicans? They would attack the book the first thing. What would be the consequence? It would bring the principle of the book directly before the reading public, and the more they would stir it the worse it would be for them.

I meant to have said that the first treatise of the book should show how the volume of money in circulation affects prices and commerce. I do not write this to be published. What we do in this line should be kept from the public. WALTER JOHNSON.

(The above is published because it is substantially the plan of Cole Harvey— which it is evident that Mr. Johnson has not seen, and is so good a statement that not only the committees, but every worker in the party should have the benefit of it. The difficulty in the plan that presents itself to this writer is that it seems to contemplate an organization first of the whole country, and after that the collection of funds from the members of the party. The perfecting of an organization will cost an immense sum. How is that to be done? The publication of the book is a splendid idea. If any one else has a better plan, the INDEPENDENT will be glad to print it. Send it along.—ED INDEPENDENT.)

NORTH CAROLINA METHOD Recent events in North Carolina are too glaring violations of fundamental principles of American government to be ignored or passed with a casual criticism.

Sundry persons acting without any authority of law or of reason have overthrown existing local governments, driven the former officials from their offices, banished numerous persons both white and colored from the country on pain of death and killed and wounded many people in the execution of these peculiar processes.

The excuse and justification of these acts is that the white people of North Carolina will not put up with "nigger government." Whites people who act with the negroes are classed as a part of "nigger government." The expressed determination is that there shall be a white man's government in the south and the great bulk of white public opinion appears to be decidedly in favor of resorting to any kind of revolutionary or even bloody methods in order to enforce the idea that white men only shall exercise practical rights. Leading elements in Wilmington and other North Carolina cities have publicly given thanks from their pulpits for the results achieved there through blood and violence.

The starting point of the present trouble was in 1894 when the white revolt against the old corporation gold-standard democracy organized as the populist party grew strong enough by combining with the remnant of the republican party to drive the old ring from power, to send Marion Butler to the United States senate and to begin a new practical era in the old north state. In 1896 the combined populist and republican forces won another victory electing a state ticket composed partly of republicans and partly of populist.

The republican party in a large part of North Carolina is composed chiefly of negroes. As a natural result of the populist-republican victory a good many negroes have been given petty offices, been placed upon the police force, etc. Besides this President McKinley has made a number of negroes postmasters throughout the state.

The old democratic machine has raised the old war cry of "nigger rule" as a means of reinstating itself in power. The great majority of white people in the counties where there is a large black population have joined in the movement and as a result negro suffrage and popular government is practically at an end in eastern North Carolina.

The situation is given just as it is. It is a peculiar state of affairs for free America. It is practically government by force and disfranchisement of the colored population. More than that it is banishment for the white men who act with the negroes in politics.

Dr. Paine has bought out the clothing store of Paine and Warie, Lincoln. It is now called the Paine Clothing House. A dissolution sale is now being made with discounts of from 10 to 33 per cent. The name of the store means it is a reliable place to trade.

The tendency of events today in our republic is against the common people. The rich are gaining control; the poor are divided.—Ex-Governor Altgeld.

Lincoln Dental parlors. Dr. J. S. McNay, corner 11th and O streets. Teeth extracted without pain. Gold fillings, crown and bridge work a specialty. Sets of teeth \$5, \$8 and \$10. Your dental work will be done right if you come here.

THAT BANKER'S PLAN

Thoroughly Analyzed by the New York Sun and Shown up a Year Ago.

A JACKSONIAN POP'S IDEA

Let us Have Money Issued by the Government and a Full Legal Tender.

Stand by the old Truths.

(The following article was received and sent to the composing room some time ago, where, by some mischance, it got lost in the shuffle. The fight made against these raids of the bankers which the populist party has made ever since its organization will be kept up, for the plan that the bankers have always in mind is to issue their promises to pay and then get interest on them, in such an easy way of making money that they will never willingly give it up. It will forever be bobbing up in some form.)

There was introduced in congress at the last session and likely to pass at the next a bill, house bill No. 11229, which contains measures which our republican congressional candidates should be asked if they intend to support. It was termed by its republican originators a "Compromise Currency Reform bill."

The New York Sun, although republican, in April last said of this bill: "The committee proposes to add to our already sufficiently diversified currency a new variety, to be called 'national reserve notes.' These notes are to be issued to the banks, dollar for dollar, in exchange for legal tender notes, to be deposited by the banks in the treasury, and payment of them in gold is to be assumed by the banks receiving them. As compensation for the service thus assumed the banks are to be allowed to issue their own notes WITHOUT SECURITY, OTHER THAN THEIR OWN ASSETS, to an amount equal to the amount of legal tender notes they deposit. The banks are also to be allowed to issue notes up to the par of the government bonds deposited as security for them, but upon such issues in excess of 60 per cent of their capitals they are to pay a tax of 2 per cent, and upon an excess of 80 per cent a tax of 6 per cent."

"For the redemption of the present legal tender notes all the cash in the treasury in excess of \$50,000,000, is to be set aside as a redemption fund; and the notes redeemed from it are to be cancelled.

"To secure the redemption in gold of the notes assumed by them, as well as for those directly issued by them, the banks are to provide a gold fund, consisting of 5 per cent of the entire circulation of each bank. Such are some of the provisions of this bill; others are equally obnoxious. The Sun commenting on the above provisions says:

"The mental calibre and equipment of the concoctors of this scheme are best exhibited by the following innocent remark:

"THE FORM OF THE PROPOSITION SUBMITTED BY YOUR COMMITTEE MAKES THAT PORTION OF THE DEMAND WHICH IS NOT COVERED BY GOLD IN THE TREASURY, A LOAN BY THE BANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT. This loan is made without interest and without any compensation to the banks EXCEPT WHAT IS AFFORDED THEM by the power to issue banking currency which is granted in other sections of the bill. THERE IS NO PROFIT or return to the banks in thus carrying the nation's debt, and they are required by the bill to assume the entire obligation as compensation for the franchise and provisions granted the national banking corporations."

"Will our readers please notice the fine Italian hand of the good bankers in the bill. First they make a loan to the government, without interest, note exception. "EXCEPT WHAT IS AFFORDED THEM TO ISSUE BANKING CURRENCY." There is no profit or return to the banks in thus carrying the nation's debt. Just think of it; the banks loaning money to the government without interest and carrying the nation's debt from pure loss and loyalty. Surely the millennium has come.

The Sun says in commenting on the above clause: "Considering that the banks are to receive back for every dollar of legal tender notes deposited by them new legal tender notes, which they can lend out on interest, they can not be said to make a loan to the government, and since they are, in addition, to be allowed to issue upon the security of their own assets, minus their own notes to an equal amount, which they can also lend on interest, the compensation they are to get for their service would seem to be pretty large."

"The committee further exhibits their innocence of practical knowledge in this: The committee says: 'The purpose and effect of the proposed bill is to throw upon the national banks the entire burden of funding gold for the notes of the country. THERE IS NO DOUBT OF THEIR ABILITY TO DO THIS if it is required by law. They have the power to regulate the rates within the narrow limits marked out

by economic law in such a manner as to attract gold to the country by RESTRICTING THEIR CIRCULATION WHEN NECESSITY ARISES. The system proposed by your committee provides an easy and adequate method of OBTAINING GOLD FOR EXPORT FROM THE BANKS WITHOUT EXPOSING THE COUNTRY OR THE UNITED STATES TREASURY TO THE ALARM AND CONVULSION WHICH HAS ATTENDED GOLD EXPORTS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS."

The Sun says: "Beggars the committee's pardon, there is grave doubt of the ability of the banks to find gold for the notes of the country. They have depositors to pay, as well as note holders, and four times within eleven years, they have defaulted in their obligations to their depositors. NOR WILL ANY RESTRICTION OF CIRCULATION which they can produce draw gold to this country. That result can be effected only by a contraction of discounts, and our readers can judge whether such contraction following a withdrawal of gold from the banks would not expose the country to the alarm and convulsions which have attended the gold exports of the last five years. It is more likely that the banks would in case of a run on them suspend payment in gold, as they have heretofore suspended payment in legal tender."

In consideration of the above and other currency bills as obnoxious now pending in congress, we urge our thoughtful republican friends to think over these measures before voting. If they will not listen to the warnings of Blaine and other late statesmen of their party, let them listen to Jefferson just a hundred years ago when the same bank power was in the land. He wrote to James Madison thus:

"You will see farther that we are completely saddled and bridled, and the bank is so firmly mounted on us that we must go wherever they guide." Jackson bucked the bank off the back of the country just thirty-two years after.

Even Hamilton, the great American plutocrat and monarchist, said, and said loyally:

"Let Americans disdain to be instruments of European greatness. Let the thirteen states, bound together in strict and indissoluble union, concert in erecting one great American system superior to the control of trans-Atlantic forces or influences, and able to dictate the terms between the old and the new world."

Let the people of the United States establish a monetary system of their own; certainly 70,000,000 of free people are able to "dictate THE TERMS OF CONNECTION" MILITARY AND FINANCIAL of this country with all trans-Atlantic or Atlantic nations. Let us in financial matters stand by a strict construction of the constitution, section 8, article 5, which reads plainly: CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO COIN MONEY AND REGULATE THE VALUE THEREOF. Under the McCleary bill farewell to power of congress to regulate the value of money; that sacredly delegated right will become the prerogative of the American bankers. Better far return to pure Jacksonianism and adopt the first plank in the independent platform as a guide in financial matters:

"WE DEMAND A NATIONAL MONEY, SAFE AND SOUND, ISSUED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT ONLY, WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF BANKS OF ISSUE, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

A JACKSONIAN POPULIST.

Naughty Politics.

We are sorry that Mr. Lemmon is so sore over the recent election, but he should not allow himself to get too badly worked up over what the papers said about him during the campaign. For several years he has been, you might say, chief editorial writer on the Republic. During that time that paper, as well as nearly every other g. o. p. organ in the state, has characterized T. H. Tibbles, of Lincoln, and formerly of Bancroft, as "Buck Tibbles," "Squaw man Tibbles," and in short, everything mean and contemptible possible has been said of him, on account of his being married to the bright and intellectual Bright-Eyes, a member of the Omaha tribe. Some of these articles originated in the Republic, others were copied in that paper, yet at no time has John S. Lemmon made the scratch of his pen or raised his voice against his co-workers' methods of campaigning in the Tibbles case. It comes with poor grace now, for him to throw up his hands, slide in behind a second party and open his bottled-up wrath on the Times editor. During the campaign Mr. Lemmon was treated very liberally by this paper and its editor. Indeed, some pretty good republican thought we were too easy. We dislike to speak harshly of a late opponent who was defeated, but we do dislike to see a man fight behind a woman as a shield. It is cowardly.—Fender Times.

Mrs. J. S. Lemmon has rushed into print and addresses an open letter to Hon. Mark W. Murray, whom she vigorously upbraids because his friends mentioned the fact that Mr. Lemmon is a squaw man during the recent campaign. She only proves that she is much more sensitive on the point of her race than "Bright-Eyes," the talented wife of T. H. Tibbles, who has never resented the continued slurs that are hurled at her husband by republicans.—Wiser Chronicle.

The big drug store but not the big prices. Roy's 10th and P streets. Holiday goods, toys, dolls, fine perfumes, toilet cases, albums, bibles, Christmas cards. A large assortment. They must be sold. Prices will sell them.

A SAMPLE TOWNSHIP

The Republicans Organized, Went After the Indifferent and Pops did not.

A PARSON PREACHING LIES

Wonderful Things at Keneasaw and How a Lady Fought the Reform Ticket.

Can't Convert Hard-shells.

Keneasaw, Neb., November 27, 1898. Editor Independent: The writer of this article believes that the editor of the Nebraska Independent and W. H. Ashby of Beatrice are mistaken as to the cause why the republicans gained in this state at the late election. I remember the interviews of the reform state officers-elect two years ago as they were published at that time, as Mr. Ashby is pleased to call them "prepared interviews." As for myself I never thought anything about them; I thought it a matter for policy sales, being that the republicans organs had made an attempt to make the public believe that if the reform forces were successful, they would destroy the railroads, stop the cars from running and the people would be in a terrible fix, so the reform officers hastened to inform the public that they didn't intend to stop the cars, by saying, "We are not radical."

The real cause of the republican gain I can explain. It took place in this township, and as I know the facts just as they are, and taking this township as an example would, perhaps, give us an idea as to the condition all over the state. In 1896 the reform forces were very active in this township. They organized some three or four months before the election. They went after the doubtful voters and the careless, and the fellows around or fences, and they kept it up until after election and the result was a great gain.

In 1897 the reform forces remained inactive until election day, but on election day they got a great move on themselves and the republicans were apathetic. The result was that in 1897 they did the same as in 1896. But in 1898 the republicans were very active and they organized in this township some time before the election. Unknown to us they went after the careless, the indifferent, the fellows that do not care much which way they vote and the result of it was that they got some of them and we did not discover it until on election day, then when it was too late, the reform forces went to work, brought up the rear, and put up a solid front with some loss.

So then, through the still hunt the republicans gained in this township, and what took place in this township may be an explanation of what took place all over the state. Of course they may have made some mistakes, and the managers of the campaign also. That is to be expected, because there is no one who is perfect. As for us, we had better leave the criticism to the republicans. As to the inactivity of the reform forces it is to be expected. It is all voluntary work and from pure patriotism, consuming time and money. How different it is with the agents of greed! They simply work for pay.

In this township there is something else that we have which is somewhat laughable; I do not think that there is another case like it in the whole state of Nebraska. There is a lady here who presides over a column devoted to Woman Suffrage and Temperance. In the local paper, the Citizen, the reform legislator elected from this county two years ago did something terrible. I do not know what it was and I do not care, but the fun was that this lady imagined that she was carrying on a tremendous campaign against the reform candidates of this county and of course, after the election the stamp of triumph is on her face. Yes, it is in her walk. Undoubtedly if any one should take the trouble to examine the file of our local paper, the Citizen, after the election, he would find in the Woman Suffrage Column, some where, where this lady in some mysterious manner, played the most important part, if not the whole part, in defeating the reform candidates of this county.

Undoubtedly this lady would like to see that the ladies should all vote or that they should have the privilege. Undoubtedly she works for it with all her might and for the cause of temperance. But there is another thing that she values more highly than the above, and that is that all those people that read the Woman Suffrage and Temperance column in the local paper should think of her as a highly educated lady. I believe she is more anxious for that than anything else. I used to try to read the column "Devoted to Woman's Suffrage and Temperance," a long time ago, but I made a very poor success. I found words in it that I did not understand; I did not know whether they were German or French, but I consulted Webster's Dictionary; I found them to be English words, and oh! the meaning, but to my disgust it contained nothing but dry rot. Yes, we have wonderful things at Keneasaw. We have our political meetings. I am going to mention one, for, as it appears to me, that the reform orators, reform writers

and reform press have a different idea than I have of the republicans in this state.

It appears to me that an ordinary republican is believed to be, by reformers, a person that does not know an honest difference of opinion. This is a sad mistake. There is a fellow that comes here to speak for the republicans, his name is Andrews, ex-republican congressman from the Fifth district. He spoke here some few years ago. The last time I heard him speak was soon after he had made a trip through the Rocky Mountains. Well, Mr. Andrews, in his speech, explained how money was found in the mines, and the various changes of smelting, coining note money, etc. He exhibited a piece of gold ore and a piece of silver ore. I suppose that the description, he gave of crushing, smelting, coining and finding its way into the banks' vaults, was correct. Andrews knew to a dead certainty just exactly what the pops wanted, and what that meant. So Andrews goes after them as a republican and knocks them out of the box. Andrews' speech was very deceptive, and in the main it was absolute falsehood. Nearly every republican knew it, and Andrews knew it. Such speeches are intended to catch the alums, the careless and the indifferent, and nearly every republican knew that. With a republican the end justified the means.

Yes, the campaign thunder of republicans are lies and falsehoods, and I want to tell you right here, the majority of republicans in the state of Nebraska know it. I do not have to go out of Keneasaw township to find a hide-bound republican that knows that the republican party in Nebraska stole every dollar in sight that they could get hold of; Bartley a victim, and it was used for campaign purposes.

You see, in the later years it began to be desperate with the republicans in this state. All these things are all right with the republican if he can only beat the miserable democrats and pops. So the republican sits in his seat and cheers, "Oh that will catch that fellow over there, catch some less informed person, that will fix him to vote the republican ticket," and he stamps his feet and claps his hands, and he is tickled. "Oh," says the republican, "Andrews is a vote maker and a great smart man." The republican says, "Listen to the grammar and the English language that man can command." So the republicans put him on the back and swear by Andrews, "great, good, smart man."

Andrews used to preach at this place and some of the brethren of his church are so much irritated that they say they would apoll a good prosopher to make a poor politician.

It has been reported that Andrews said when he came to the Fifth congressional district during the campaign that he was after R. D. Sutherland's scalp.

I do not hardly believe that Andrews said that. It must have been started by some mischievous person. We used to think that in the person of Andrews there was something lacking, but cannot believe that he is so big a fool as to make such a statement as that. If he did the little preacher must have gone away from the Fifth congressional district feeling awfully bad, for he failed to scalp R. D. Sutherland.

Yes, gentlemen of reform, let the hide-bound partisans alone; do not get it into your mind that you can convert him. The fellow reminds me of a forest that years and years ago was struck by a cyclone. The young trees would twist in a terrible shape, but kept on growing, but terribly crooked and deformed. They have their growth now, large, crooked and deformed, and of course crooked and deformed is the latest style. Can you straighten that tree? Yes. By building an enormous, powerful frame around it, and applying powerful machinery such as hydraulic rams, jackscrews, etc. Yes, you have straightened it now. The tree is straight. But what do you have? A broken tree, broken up in short pieces, and the tree is dead.

You get after a republican, apply powerful machinery by explaining the money trust and its operation and how an enhanced value of a dollar steals from the poor and gives to the rich, and what an enormous calamity that has been to the common people of our country, and that he is responsible for that and is helping those enormous trusts and is willing to sell his country and kind just for the satisfaction of saying that "he was able to beat the miserable democrats and pops." Follow him around, apply the enormous machinery until he is laid out on the cooling board. He is silent now. His hands lay wherever you put them. He has coppers on his eyes. Silence gives consent. Now, do you think you have made a pop out of this republican? I tell you! NO! He has gone to the land of fire and brimstone.

Yes, we have had some practical experience. Our next door neighbor is a republican and there is just a fence between us. He stays over on his side of the fence and I on mine, and we are having it over the fence. I applied powerful machinery and finally got him down until he was about to give up the ghost, but he was in a terrible fix. He was not ready to receive such a change. So I got to thinking the matter over and as I was not treating the poor devil quite fair, I let up on him, and of course he got well and is still crooked and deformed republican, but in the meantime the devil is getting a good ready and when this republican undertakes to leave this country he will be met with a very warm reception.

I am taking up too much space, perhaps, so other time.

JOHN NELSON.