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HE'S AN EXPANSIONIST

After Cogitating Over the Matter Jerry Simpson Concludes that he is for Expansion.

Jerry is publishing a paper down in Kansas called Simpson's Bayonet. He is a candidate for United States senator from Kansas and for that and other reasons his opinions are looked for with interest. In the last edition of his paper he comes out for expansion without an if or but, and gives his reasons as follows:

The Philippine Islands, according to good republican authority, (all the authorities we will use in this article are republicans) have an area of 114,000 square miles, including a number of volcanoes and a population of 8,000,000 people. The territory of Arizona has an area of 113,000 square miles, and a population of about 120,000 people. It is hot in Arizona but it is hotter in the Philippines. We should judge from all accounts, that there is only one place either on top of the earth or beneath the earth that is very much hotter. As between the Philippines and Arizona, we are in favor of expansion in Arizona. Arizona has only one eightieth the population of the Philippines and about the same amount of territory. A few of the many million dollars which must be expended in the subjugation of the Philippines and keeping them in subjugation would transform the sand dunes of Arizona into rich farms and splendid orchards.

Then, there is Nevada. Nevada has an area just about equal to that of the Philippine Islands and only a population of about sixty thousand. The population of Nevada must, therefore, be multiplied 150 times before it is equal to that of the Philippines. We are in favor of expansion in Nevada. To be sure, it is claimed that Nevada consists largely of arid land, but all that is needed to make these lands a garden of Eden is water and the millions to be expended on the Philippine Islands would procure that water. Decidedly, we vote for expansion in Nevada.

Then there is Colorado, the centennial state, the state with mineral resources which have hardly been scraped through although they have already produced untold millions of wealth. Colorado lacks only a few thousand square miles of being as large as the Philippine Islands and it only has a population of about 400,000. We are in favor of expansion in Colorado. She is our near neighbor and we sympathize with her aspirations. We feel that the money it would cost to hold the Philippines in subjection to our rule could be better expended in Colorado.

And there is California, the land of fruits and flowers and perennial summer, where they sell climate and soft Italian skies with their real estate. California with an area half as large again as the Philippine Islands, only has a population of 1,500,000 people. An eminent geologist, not long ago, after a careful study of the natural resources of California, gave it as his opinion that the state is capable of sustaining in comfort, without strain upon her land, a population of 40,000,000. It would seem from this there is room for expansion in California. We think some of the millions which are to be expended for maintaining a large military force in the Philippines, could be expended to better advantage in California.

And there is Texas, with thousands upon thousands of acres of land which have not yet been touched by the plow; a state almost twice as big as California. Just think of it! Why if Texas were populated as thickly as the Philippine Islands, it would have over 20,000,000 people. We are in favor of expansion in Texas.

MORTON'S ANSWER.

There are no doubt many populists who are curious to see what kind of a reply Morton would make to Allen's scathing letter. We take pleasure in furnishing it to the readers of this paper. It will be seen that the great egotist is a good deal more mild mannered than usual. The scoring that he got has done him good. His reply is as follows:

In a recently published letter Judge Allen, formerly a United States senator and now a district judge, promulgates his present political faith. He has at various periods of his unselfish and faultless life adhered to republican doctrine and also to those of the democracy, but, as late as last month, he was a member of the propaganda of populism, and made a confession of faith as follows:

"In the first place, I believe in the abolition of the issue power of national banks. I believe the power to issue money, gold, silver, copper and paper, under the constitution and the decisions of the supreme court, resides exclusively in the general government; and that either partial or total monopoly of this power by private citizens or private corporations, is a violation of one of the fundamental principles of the government."

This is rather vague for a jurist of known perspicacity of thought and expression. When did the government ever make a paper a dollar? When did any national bank make one? The government issued promises to pay dollars. These promises are printed on paper and so are the promises of the national banks. Individual notes promise to pay dollars also and likewise, as money, mediate exchange just as well as the promises of either governments or banks do,

and they are, therefore, from Allen's standpoint "a partial monopoly" of that "power to issue money" which resides "exclusively in the general government." And the ancient currencies of tobacco, coon skins, periwinkle shells and buckskin which were used as measures of value and mediators of exchanges were also "inventions of and "partial monopolies" of "a power residing exclusively in the general government."

The judge knows very well that man has never created money with value in it, and made it permanently and successfully a measure of other values, out of anything which did not have value as a commodity before it became money. All paper performing the functions of money is the promise to pay money, and is at par or below, as the probability of its redemption in money holds good, increases or diminishes.

ALLEN'S RAILROAD VIEWS.

"In the next place, I believe in government ownership of railroads and telegraphs. Eighty per cent of the governments of the world, outside of the United States, own and operate a majority of the railroads in their respective countries, and in many they are owned and operated exclusively by the government, thus imposing upon the people not to exceed one-half of the burden our system imposes upon our people."

It is strange that those who dread and denounce a monetary system based upon the gold standard because that system obtains in England and other parts of Europe should laud and advocate government ownership of railroads in the United States because "eighty per cent of the governments of the world outside of the United States own and operate a majority of the railroads in their respective countries." Why reject a monetary method when it is used by eighty per cent of the inhabitants of the civilized world and adopt a railroad ownership for the same reason? Transportation of passengers and freights by rail in the United States is cheaper than in any other country on earth and better.

But as United States Senator Allen declared that he would not vote a dollar of bonded debt upon this country even to aid in carrying on a war, how then, will he purchase the railroads for the government? The railroads have cost much more, eleven times more, than the present debt of the United States! Will Allen pay for them in spot cash? Will he confiscate them? How will he have the government acquire them? Does government dredge harbors, deepen rivers and erect buildings at less cost than private persons can do the same kind of work? Upon what data, what ascertained facts, does Judge Allen assert that with government ownership of railroads the burdens or cost of transportation in the United States would be reduced "one-half"?

Pennsylvania built and owned and operated a railroad. Is from the experience and satisfaction in running the transportation business by the Keystone state Judge Allen is led to his conclusions? Michigan built two railroads, the Central and the Southern; did they give the Wolverines cheaper rates? The Conservative would be pleased to publish the figures and facts whence the incredible assertion of Judge Allen is deduced. There is so much misinformation circulated as to railroads and other corporations that it will be only adding another blessing to the long list which Judge Allen admits he has conferred on Nebraska if that distinguished and erudite publicist will demonstrate the correctness of his knowledge as to the cheaper rates of railroads which are operated by governments in Europe.

PROTECTION.

Acknowledging his errors when as a republican he praised and exalted the faithful followers of the McKinley school of economists Judge Allen expresses his free trade views thus:

"I believe that under the constitution the power to impose tariff taxes is limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered, and that every dollar of tariff taxation otherwise imposed violates the constitution and the true theory of a republican form of government, in which the people are entitled to have the burden of taxation rest upon them as lightly as possible."

This is very candid and inspires one with hope for continued revisions and amendments of the political faith of Judge Allen, who has, in a luminous office-holding career, evinced wonderful versatility as a party scrobal and confessionalist.

But the brevity of Judge Allen on the money question is startling. He tersely says:

"I believe in postal savings banks, and in fact, in everything that is embraced in the St. Louis populist platform of 1896, including the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one part of gold."

This is clearly in favor of the gold standard. He measures the sixteen ounces of silver by the standard, gold. Everybody who declares for the ratio of sixteen to one admits the one, the gold, to be the unit of value.

HOW MUCH RICHER?

Now my farmer friends how much richer are you under a gold standard than you were before its adoption? You have had large crops now for three years and helped once by a foreign failure, but have you laid up wealth? Have you made more than you would have, before had not drought and crop failure been your lot? With your immense crop you can only hope for a small gain, if any.—Stanton register.

News of the Week

One day last week Otis sent a pompous cablegram to the president that was immediately given out for publication, which was to the effect that the Filipino army was completely broken up and all that was left of them was a few roving bands, small in numbers. Three or four days afterward he sent an account of a furious battle in which he declared that he met 6,000 of the enemy in one body. The question is: "Which time did he lie, or did he lie both times?"

From the accounts sent by the war correspondents this battle was a terrible affair and the losses while in action were five killed and forty wounded. That does not include those who perished from heat and exhaustion. Otis does not allow those records to be sent.

Harry Armstrong—McCutcheon seems to have been banished or left the island—the correspondent of the Record says: "The weather was terrible. At times a blistering sun beat down on the troops. Then they would be marching and fighting in a blinding rainstorm. Next the sun would come out again with its fearful heat. The regiments experienced some hard firing during the advance. They had to travel through water knee deep and then across cane and rice fields which were flooded by the heavy rains. The blades of the cane cut the faces and hands of the soldiers."

While the officers and men kept up the record of the best fighting army in the world, the report of their brave deeds excited no enthusiasm. Buy men hardly took time to read the account of the battle. How different was all this from the way the news was received when our army was fighting a war of humanity in Cuba? The fighting at San Juan was mostly done by the regulars as it is now being done in the Philippines. Then every man gloried in their deeds. Now they take but little interest. Why? Because the people of this country have no heart in this war. The greater part of them continually denounce it. It is not defending the principles of our government nor adding glory to our flag.

There has been the most disastrous storm in Porto Rico and some of the other West India islands ever known. The only storm which can be compared to it occurred 33 years ago. The commanding general in Porto Rico telegraphs for help and says that several thousand people have lost their lives and many thousands more are left helpless and starving. The war department has called on the people for donations and many citizens have responded. Gen. Davis says that it will take 1,000 tons of provisions a week to supply the starving for several weeks to come. McKinley has, while in the annexing business annexed a lot of West India hurricanes and transferred the support of the sufferers from Spain to the United States. Shell out. Here is a case of "our duty" sure enough.

Word comes from Ecuador that a United States consul down there has persuaded that little republic to go to the gold standard. Of course it can never do it. They can't now pay their debts with silver and when they double them by establishment of the gold standard it simply means repudiation in the end. The gold standard idiots in this country are greatly elated over this scheme of the American consul. They never stop to think that even if Ecuador could collect gold enough to do the business of that people that it must be taken away from the United States and other countries and make money that much scarcer here. The banks are practically without reserves now, and the clearing houses are using certificates in direct conflict of law to pay balances. Just take away a few millions to establish a gold standard in Ecuador and the banks will be in a much better condition. That is what these mule heads think, but their thinking machine has long been out of order.

The writers on the State Journal got into such a state of excitement the other day that they nearly raised the roof from the building. From the office boy to the "old man," every individual hair on their heads stood straight up. The cause of it all was that the exchange editor found some dispatches in the Chicago papers dated at "Camp Poynter," San Francisco. They all roused pell mell for the long distance telephone and then to the telegraph office and wanted to know what that awful thing meant. Finally they got a dispatch from Col. Mulford who said

that the place where the First Nebraska was camped was called the Presidio and that is all that the gallant colonel said. He did not go into details and say that there were several regiments camped in the place called the Presidio and that each regimental camp had a name of its own. With that bit of comfort the office had to be satisfied and after a while they all got back into the old rut again.

The military authorities suppressed a paper in Havana and that interference with the freedom of the press in the country where the United States is in supreme authority, is creating a great deal of comment all over the United States, even in some of the republican papers are putting up decided objections. A commission of Cubans have come to Washington to lay the matter before the president in person. The defense that is made by the military authorities is that the paper was not suppressed on account of its fierce advocacy of independence, but for publishing obscene matter. That defense is a puzzle to a pop for he cannot see why if that were true, the matter was not brought into the courts and the proprietor punished according to law. The courts are in session every day in Havana.

Gorman is holding a conference of the gold democrats at Saratoga to push his candidacy for the democratic nomination. The first thing that he did after he got there was to send a special dispatch to all the democratic papers in the south declaring that Bryan would not vote for Crisp for Speaker because Crisp was a confederate soldier. After doing that, Gorman declared that Bryan would not get the delegation of a single southern state. The gold bug editors made a great display of this bit of news. They take their readers for suckers, and in fact most of them are.

War seems to be imminent between England and the African Dutch republic of which Uncle Paul Kruger is president. The last time the English attacked these Boers she got gloriously whipped. Then Jameson made a raid on his own account and was captured. A good many people in England are opposed to the stand taken by Mr. Chamberlain. It must be remembered that we got only one side in the dispatches. It is this writer's belief that Rhodes is at the bottom of the whole business. He wants to make the whole of Central Africa, from Cape town to Cairo, English territory and has been working at his scheme for twenty years. Every Dutch soldier carries a Bible and prays and sings psalms while he shoots. If he is killed, he goes straight to Heaven and is happy ever afterwards. That being the case they are very troublesome fellows to whip. Besides that, outside of the Dutch republic itself, there are many thousands of Boers scattered all over South Africa, some of them holding high office. An attack on the Boers will make fighting prevalent all over South Africa.

This trial of Captain Dreyfus at Rennes, France, is a phenomena of civilization. The interest of the whole civilized world seems to be centered upon it. All the newspapers of every civilized nation are giving more space to it than to any one thing that has happened the last quarter of a century. Many of the New York and Chicago dailies are spending thousands of dollars a day for special cablegrams and the Associated Press sends out columns of matter daily concerning it. Why should the whole world be so interested in the fate of one man? It can be accounted for on no other ground than the innate love of justice that is found in all races.

The whole world except a portion of the French nation, believes that Dreyfus is innocent. The newspaper representatives of all nations, of whom there are sixty in attendance upon the revision trial, are each and all firm believers in the innocence of Dreyfus. Twice has the fate of this man threatened the life of the French republic. Now again, is all France in an uproar. Nothing else is talked about or thought about in the whole nation. The attempt at conviction has resulted in the suicide of two prominent officers, the imprisonment of several and now the counsel for Dreyfus has been shot down in the streets.

The evidence that has been brought forward at this last trial by the prosecution, is of the flimsiest kind. It would not be admitted in a justice's court in this country. Still the trial drags on from day to day, with no other effect apparently than to keep France, and the whole world for that matter, in an uproar. Dreyfus has been kept in solitary confinement, much of the time under torture, for five years and still

his case is on trial. The manner of administering justice among the Latin nations is very different from the plan followed by the Anglo-Saxons and Germanic peoples. We often make dismal failures, as for example in the Eagan and Captain Carter affairs and the general pardons that McKinley has issued to so many defaulting national bankers, but such a thing as this Dreyfus affair could not occur under our form of government.

Croker has hurried back from Europe to look after his fences. He evidently heard something that started him off pretty quick. When he got to New York he declared that he had changed his politics. He has dropped imperialism and Van Wyke and is now for Bryan and the Chicago platform. It was Hogg who rooted him out of his imperialistic gold bug nest. An opposition had started among the democrats of New York that portended his overthrow as Tammany leader. Such men as Croker have no principles. He would be for any platform or any candidate through whom he could control the patronage of New York City with its millions of disbursements. This flop of Croker will be of no advantage to the reform forces. It will admit a lot of delegates to the democratic national convention that will try to control the platform in the interest of goldocracy.

Bryan evidently begins to see danger ahead. There can be no doubt that there is deep significance in the written statement that he recently gave to the press in which he said that his candidacy for the presidency depended upon the platform adopted. This is a fair notice given long in advance, that he will not run on the democratic ticket if there is any straddling done on the money question. Those who know Bryan the most intimately, have more faith in him today than ever before. Here is a man whom the money power cannot buy, deceive or bulldoze.

REPUBLICAN RECORD

Have you noticed any commotion or contention about the republican platform for 1900? The party's official record is its platform.—Terre Haute Express.

What is the republican party's official record? A deficit-producing tariff law in the interest of the favored classes. An odious stamp act inaugurated to bolster up the tariff law. A violation of a solemn pledge made to the world concerning our attitude toward Cuba. A violation of the fundamental principles of the declaration of independence by a war for conquest. A hypocritical prating about the dangers of "criminal aggression" while laying plans to pursue a policy of criminal aggression under the mask of "benevolent assimilation." A violation of a pledge to extend and strengthen the civil service. Playing into the hands of army contractors. Putting incompetent adolescent youths in charge of the food supplies of soldiers enlisted to fight the battles for the flag. Altruism, Eganism, Otisism and Corbinism. Truckling to corporations and ignoring the cries of relief from the domination of trusts. Cattle transports for soldiers. Horse doctors to treat soldiers in the field. Fever camps pitched on spots selected by interested adherents of the administration. Favoritism and prejudice. Endeavors to rob men of their just honors in order to confer the same upon bureaucratic favorites. Violation of a solemn pledge to promote international bimetallism. Ignoring of solemn pledges for currency revision and a deliberately playing into the hands of the money brokers. Embalmed beef, Springfield muskets and black powder.

If the managers of the republican party want to go before the people in 1900 on this "official record" the opponents of all these things will enter no objections.—World-Herald.

SEN. HAYWARD STRICKEN

Last Tuesday Senator Hayward suffered a stroke of apoplexy, the second within two weeks. He had gone to Brantville to deliver a speech before a fraternal society and as he was about to arise to address the audience he fell from his chair and was unconscious for an hour and a half. After that he revived but late last night he was still too ill to be removed to his home. He had, however, recovered all his faculties and it was reported that he conversed with his family physician not only in a rational manner, but in the best of spirits. Mrs. Hayward hopes to be able to remove him back to their home in Nebraska City within a day or two. It was thought that he could have been removed Wednesday, but he was too feeble to stand the journey.

The Saunders county Journal remarks that "Any fool can be a republican as it requires no mental effort," but "it takes some, good, sound, common sense to be a populist."

LANCASTER POPULISTS

The populist county convention of Lancaster county met in Bohanan's hall at Lincoln, Aug. 10th and was called to order by Chairman Judge Wheeler. J. S. Kent was elected temporary chairman and O. W. Maier temporary secretary. J. Y. M. Swigart and Victor O. Johnson were appointed assistants. The convention was larger than usual, all the precincts being represented but two.

The temporary organization was made permanent. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the free silver and democratic conventions, both of which were holding sessions in different halls in the same building. The committee was composed of J. F. Bishop, R. F. Chambers and Dr. King. After some further preliminary business the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

When the convention reassembled the following platform was reported by the committee on resolutions, which was composed of Messrs. T. H. Tibbles, H. W. Smith, George W. Berge, Mr. Foster and Mr. Beardsley.

THE PLATFORM.

We, the populists of Lancaster county, in convention assembled, do hereby declare our unwavering loyalty to the national platform of the populist party adopted at St. Louis, and declare it to be a statement of fundamental principles, which must eventually be enacted into law if our republic is to be preserved.

We ask the attention of the citizenship of this state to the record made by the reform forces in the administration of state affairs. We have reduced the expenses of the state nearly one-half, we have almost doubled the disbursements to the common schools, we have obtained large judgments against defaulting republican officials and not one dollar of public money has been embezzled or misapplied since we took control of the state government.

We believe that if the same system of absolute honesty and economy could be adopted in county affairs, that as great a saving to the people and as great a reform could be accomplished as has been accomplished in state affairs. The credit of the state is now the best ever known and we believe that the same system of administration applied to county government would end in the same result. We, therefore, invite all good citizens to aid in an effort to bring that result about.

No words can accurately describe the praise that should be bestowed upon the citizenship of Nebraska which gave their sons to engage in a war of humanity. Those sons have not only written their name in indelible characters upon the history of this nation by their loyalty and obedience to constituted authority, but by an endurance and bravery on the field of battle which has never been excelled by any men who have ever marched under the folds of our glorious flag. To those who have returned we extend our most hearty congratulations and for those who have given up their lives on battle fields or in the hospitals we shall never cease to mourn.

We denounce the usurpation of the courts in the issuance of injunctions. We believe the ordinance recently passed by the city council of the city of Lincoln, providing for the reduction in the price of gas is a wholesome law and we believe that the temporary injunction issued by one of the judges of Lancaster county district court, is a travesty on justice and the mis-use of the writ of injunction.

The following nominations were made by all three of the conventions.

THE TICKET.

- Judges of the District Court—T. J. DOYLE, Lincoln. G. E. HIBNER, Lincoln.
 - Clerk of the District Court—FRANK D. EAGER, Lincoln.
 - Treasurer—WILLIAM M'LAUGHLIN, Lincoln.
 - Sheriff—P. JAMES COSGRAVE, Lincoln.
 - County Clerk—H. C. REDDICK, Bethany.
 - WILLIAM HEIBERGER, Grant.
 - County Judge—FRED SHEPHERD, Lincoln.
 - Commissioner—JOHN MEIER, Hallam.
- J. S. Kent was elected state central committee man for Lancaster county.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- G. I. Smith, Rob't Wheeler, C. G. Bullock, A. Warner, J. L. Ayers, A. E. Sheldon, O. Wilson, A. Egger, W. H. Froha, J. W. Olney, L. O. Knowles, John Leeder, W. Y. Hankey, Frank Hartzer, O. E. Goodell, Henry Foster, J. Armstrong, John Hartline, L. Wilhelm, William Rooney, Fred Holman, Frank Brophy, Stephen Norton, Dr. Demere, F. J. Ferguson, S. W. Beardsley, N. D. Heilman, H. Duling, C. W. Brings and John Sidell.
- A full delegation was elected to the state convention and the county committee was authorized to fill all vacancies on the ticket.
- The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic from beginning to end. The platform was adopted by an unanimous vote and without discussion. The fusion forces will poll a larger vote in Lancaster county this fall than they ever did before. Three of the nominees, Eager, Cosgrave and Meier are members of the First Nebraska.

British Seamen Are Sounded Best. Next to the seamen of the United States, British seamen get higher wages, and better fare, and more comfortable conditions of employment than do seamen of any other country.