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BRYAN AND TOWNE

The People's Party Selects the Two Great Leaders of the Common People for Its Standard Bearer.—The Platform.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9.—A very large majority of the delegates arrived on Monday and Tuesday. They were not to be found on the streets or in places of amusement while they waited, however, but were shut up in some hall or room holding conferences, consultations and caucuses. The Nebraska delegation were in a hall earnestly discussing the problems of the convention all day and up until it was time to attend the convention on Wednesday. That was the case with the delegates from nearly every state. The thing that perplexed the delegates was the vice presidency. Upon the nomination of a vice president and the appointment of a committee on conference with the democrats and free silver republicans there seemed to be a pretty even division of opinion. The Nebraska delegation after a period of consultation lasting for many hours, voted by more than a two-third majority to appoint a committee of one from each state and territory to go to Kansas City and meet a similar committee from the democrat and free silver republican conventions. If no arrangement could be made, then the committee was to name a man from either the populist or free silver republican party for vice president.

It was noticeable that nearly all the farmer delegates and the old workers in the populist cause were in favor of appointing a conference committee, while the lawyers and other recruits were for going ahead and nominating a full ticket. Some of the speeches on this line were so very radical that one was almost led to believe that partisan insanity was not confined to the republican party and that Senator Hear and his followers were not the only men afflicted with it.

When the hour came for the assembling of the convention, the march to the big tent was made, led by the Great Iowa band—the band that led our soldiers into Manila—the delegates carrying flags. This band is a splendid one—second to no other in the West. The States with perhaps the exception of the Marine band at Washington and Sousa's.

Arriving at the tent, Senator Butler called the convention to order. A prayer was offered by Bishop O'Gorman that is a model for an opening prayer and will remain one of the most beautiful ever delivered in the most eloquent English, was devout and fervid and without a word that could be objectionable to any devout Christian or to any member of any political party. Secretary Edger-ton then read the call and there was a most inspiring prayer by the Rev. and the Minister, Gies club. Senator Butler then introduced Governor Lee of South Dakota, who delivered the following magnificent address:

At Omaha on July 4th, the people's party of the United States was born. It was and is the natural and inevitable result of the American Revolution. It has become so clear and gross as to arouse the indignation and challenge the resistance of every thoughtful man, and whose insolent assumption of political power brought home to the farmers and mechanics of the country the danger of a despotic monarchy. It is a contest in the political arena because a defensive necessity with the nation's workers.

The great movement of that and previous years arose from agricultural discontent. It was induced by bank and railroad monopolies, by the greed and avarice and brutal disregard for public servants of the interests of the foundation class of our industrial structure. It grew in response to the great natural law of resistance to tyranny. To the same patriotic impulse which produced the American Revolution, the people of this country and every other profound protest of the people for their rights. It is seen today in the splendid heroism of the South African republics and the refusal of the Filipino to accept an American yoke brought from Spain.

There was a place for populism in the politics of the country; it was and is a political necessity. It has filled its place as a guardian guard to the army of the people with conspicuous ability, courage and patriotism. It has truly represented the advance movement of middle-class society toward the point of concentration where the final battle between the people and the money power must be fought. It is not a revolutionary but a reform party. It has sought to institute changes in our economical and political fabric which would render the existing system tolerable. Crude though some of its ideas may have been, the revolution was sound in the main. It has represented an honest attempt to improve unwholesome conditions and has never faltered or wavered in its purpose. It has lived to see some of its ideas embodied in the laws of most of its states, and to the credit of the fact that it was at Hann on the 16th day of June, 1890, that the distressed farmers of the state, harassed by the exactions of corporate robbery, sought to better their condition by the organization of a political party of their own, committed to reform government for their benefit which had been repeatedly promised by the republican party, and as repeatedly and scornfully repudiated. Those who went through those days have a right to reserve that his-

political liberties are saved us. We may protect posterity from despotism if posterity is left in possession of the ballot and the guarantee of the Constitution, but with capital in complete control of the government and full-blown imperialism glaring at us from the white house and in congress our immediate duty is to install in the administration of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, which regard the flag for what it represents and who will protect our political rights at the risk of their lives, even though they may disagree with us on questions of economic science. Four years more of McKinleyism may forever bury democratic government in America. Four years more of Hamiltonism will establish the army as our governing force. We cannot afford such a calamity, and populists, of all men, should be the last to imperil liberty by factious contention over economic differences or party names. Populists have for years protected a growing plutocracy would not find it necessary to disavow a substitute a monarchy for representative government. Populists have foreseen clearly the present situation, and knowing the nature of imperialism they will not be slow in performing a sacred duty to the country. American liberty gave new life or perishes this year.

If we fail no man can tell what may be the outcome, but all can see the possibilities involved in a change from Jefferson to Caesar. That is why the people no longer fear radical men; they no longer fear radical ideas, but they do fear radical policies. They distrust instinctively the program of reaction which proclaims the dollar above the man, and the bayonet above the ballot. They abhor the doctrine that government is a dispensation of power lodged in the hands of a privileged few rather than an agreement among the sovereign citizens. The struggle which commences here today will be momentous. Let us hope that its outcome will be of vast benefit to the American people. It will live in song and history. Let us pray that Congress will not be a party to the establishment of a republic that the world has ever known, and that the doctrines of Jefferson and Lincoln will be re-established and made eternal. In the face of all the dangers to which the country is exposed it is the patriotic duty of all lovers of home and country to unite in one heroic effort to preserve our institutions from death. There is no room for quarreling over minor issues or party names; the solemn duty of the hour is united, harmonious and patriotic action, and while I do not seek to anticipate the results of the convention, I feel safe in saying that in Mr. Bryan we shall find a standard-bearer who will remain firm in support of our principles and whose fidelity can be trusted in any trial which may arise.

Again I welcome you to South Dakota, the Kansas City, the Queen city of our splendid commonwealth, and may your deliberations be as wise as they will be patriotic and earnest.

Frequently the delivery was interrupted by Jeffersonian principles was recalled to cheer. When Governor Lee said that South Dakota was the Kansas of the new political revolution, the Kansas delegation rose to their feet and cheered. The applause at its close was unanimous and hearty, and three rousing cheers were given for Honest Andy Lee, the twice elected populist governor of South Dakota.

To this address of welcome Senator Butler replied as follows:

I want to thank the governor of the state for his able presentation of the fundamental principles of populism, which is today the voice of true patriotism. One point struck me, in the masterful presentation, and that is in South Dakota you have adopted the initiative referendum, and run your representatives and that they do not run you. I have often wondered when I saw the vigilance of that masterful mind, that keen lance, that wonderful memory, full of resources, of the patriotic and matchless senator, Hon. R. P. Pettigrew (Applause. Hurrahs. Yells of "Yes, Yes!") who always dashes the opposition—I have often wondered when I saw the so potent, and unanswerable arguments, and I could not see where he found any time to run his people in South Dakota. But now I understand. Instead of the senator having to run the people out here, you have the initiative and referendum, and instead of his running you, you run him. Now I understand it.

Administration Perplexities.

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1900.—The friend of our English allies combined with the railroad interests represented in the senate have about settled it that no Nicaragua canal legislation will be indulged in during the present session. Straws are light, but the party in power may yet succeed in placing the last one, which will break the back of the endurance of the American people.

It is given out that Speaker Henderson has decided not to permit the passage of the bill for the establishment of a soldiers' sanitarium at Hot Springs, S. D., at the present session on account of the state of finances and the appropriations already made. So it seems that whenever retrenchment is desired, it is to be made at the expense of the defenders of the nation or at the expense of the producers of the nation's wealth. If multiplied millions are to be given away, it always goes to the class who are able to support a fine lobby at the capital. This is but natural for the present time, as it should be recognized that congress as well as the president, owes more to the trust magnates than to the boys who wore the blue, and he thinks that the old vets will be patriotic enough to support his servants whether their interests be cared for or not.

The Gathmann-Hanna gun scheme would have been railroaded through congress had it not been for the vigilance of an anti-Hanna senator. It will now be in order to secure the removal of Secre-

SENATOR CLARK RESIGNS

Montana's Senator Resigns the Politics of That State and Denounces Marcus Daly.

Mr. Clark of Montana has sent his resignation to the governor of the state. He made the announcement Tuesday without previous notice. Mr. Clark struck just at the instant the iron was hottest. Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, had given notice that at 1 o'clock he would call up for consideration the resolution unanimously reported from the committee declaring Mr. Clark not to be entitled to his seat in the senate. A spirited contest over the resolution was expected. Every senator in the city was at his desk.

At 12:30, just as the routine business was concluded, Mr. Clark quietly rose and addressed the chair. He desired, he said, in a low, tense voice, to address the senate on a question of privilege personal to himself. Instantly there was a buzz of expectation in the chamber. Senators from both sides of the main aisle hurried to seats near Mr. Clark and a hush fell upon the assemblage as the Montana senator began to speak.

At first his words scarcely could be heard but as he proceeded his voice became clear and while at no time did he speak loudly the intense earnestness of his utterance carried his address to the remotest parts of the chamber.

His address was a sharp arraignment of the committee's action and report, an analytical discussion of evidence adduced at the investigation, an explanation of political and business affairs in Montana and a bitter exhortation to Marcus Daly and his friends. Mr. Clark then entered upon a review of the politics of the state, declaring that never until Marcus Daly's advent in 1876, thirteen years after he (Clark) had gone to Montana, did he see or hear of a dollar being spent in politics there. He said:

"He introduced the system soon after his advent, and through this and the coercion which he invariably employed, his success was almost certain."

Mr. Clark followed this with scathing denunciation of the methods of Daly in Montana politics, reviewing his tactics in the election and state capital fight, where he charged the Anaconda company with spending a million dollars. He continued:

"Now was it possible to attack this un-American despotism without a great effort which only money could make? I was to leave to my children in this work, and I am proud that I undertook it. It was done legitimately and with honesty of purpose, and although here, where the conditions are not fully understood, I have received some censure the honest people of my state approved my action and will accord me the recognition which is due."

In a few sentences Mr. Clark then made a brief review of his own career and when about concluding he said:

"I have occupied many positions of honor and trust. I was never in my life charged with a dishonorable act, and I purpose to leave to my children a legacy worth more than gold, an unblemished name."

His voice broke with emotion and it was with some difficulty that he was able to proceed.

Senator Clark then announced his resignation as follows:

"I was in a position to aid in holding no one responsible for the result, I have concluded to place my resignation in the hands of the chief executive of Montana, and I here submit a copy of a letter addressed to him under date of May 11 and which is now in his hands."

Senator Clark was surrounded by many senators from both sides of the chamber when he had concluded. Some extended congratulations, while others silently wrung his hands.

tary Long for daring to expose the rottenness of the attempt to secure \$250,000 from congress for some armament that has no tested merit whatever, and which in all human probability would prove the destruction of the vessel using it if ever brought into action. Mr. Long should have known that Mr. Hanna needed the take-off from this deal for the campaign fund, and his meanness in this particular recommendation will undoubtedly have the attention of the boss at a later date.

Judge Lochren's decision in the Ortiz case is not, we fear, a document to which the president will turn for comfort in his present hour of perplexity. Mr. Hanna and all the administration forces have been industriously engaged for some months in building a stock to prevent a supreme court decision from swooping down upon the budding and blooming industries built up by Porto Rican legislation before the next election could be held, as whatever might happen to rob voters of the privileges granted to them and paid for might inure to the disadvantage of the campaign exchequer of the administration. As matters stand now the people are not going to fail to read up on this question fully, and it looks as if the great corporations will have a tough job of electing the president unless the supreme court helps them out of the difficulty as in the income tax decision.

Benevolent assimilation, otherwise known as carpet-bag government, is already bearing legitimate fruit in Cuba, where the postoffice department has a quarter million dollar scandal to go with. There is no need to wonder that Captain Oberlin Carter or C. F. Neely, or in fact anybody else, should follow the example of the government by which they are employed. Whenever a government becomes a spoiler of weaker nations in excess of their actual needs, imperial power, it may expect as a logical sequence that her citizens to some extent will follow her example of spoliation. Mr. Neely has taken a few thousands from Cuba's postal revenues, while the government has sanctioned taking many thousands from the same people for extra expenses not allowed to be paid to our military authorities who rule the island. Who is the greater spoiler.

Middle-of-the-Road Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the rump convention of middle-of-the-road populists at Cincinnati. An examination of it will show that it does not contain a demand or recommendation of any kind that is not contained in the platform of the people's party adopted at Sioux Falls, and that will not be contained in the platforms of the silver republicans and democrats to be adopted at Kansas City. The people of the United States are as nearly agreed as to the reforms needed as it is possible for a people to be. If the mid-roads desire the success of principles, it is impossible to understand their excuse for the Cincinnati performance. A vote for Barker and Donnelly is a vote for McKinley, because it is a refusal to assist in his overthrow. Read the mid-road platform, and compare it with the people's party platform:

BARKER DONNELLY PLATFORM.

We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate for such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire, to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests, and to recall unfaithful public servants.

We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, local control.

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is a heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership, of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

A scientific and absolute paper money based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in gold, but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the legal ratio of sixteen to one.

We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances, and a constitutional amendment to secure the same, if necessary.

We demand the election of president, vice president, federal judges, and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the two old parties is a sham battle and that there can be no solution of this mighty problem without the adoption of the principle of public ownership of public utilities.

Sermons by Telephone

The First Baptist tabernacle of Cincinnati is to be connected by telephone with such of its members as desire to hear the sermon and service without leaving their homes. A transmitter has been placed in front of the pulpit, and the citizens' telephone company will put the instruments of subscribing church members in connection with it.

Sharples Cream Separators—Profitable dairying.

INCREASING THE NAVY

Senate Passes the Appropriation Bill for the Purchase of Five Submarine Boats.

The plan of the present administration to increase the "stability" of the government and for the centralization of greater power in the hands of the president is fast taking shape. The increase of the navy and standing army is first on the program. The senate has passed the naval appropriation bill. The secretary of the navy is authorized to procure armor of the best quality at \$445 per ton, but if he is unable to obtain it at that price, he is then authorized to pay \$545 per ton for the armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and proceed to erect an armor factory to cost not to exceed \$4,000,000, one-half of which amount is made immediately available. The secretary is also directed to purchase five Holland torpedo boats at a price not exceeding \$1,700,000 each.

Leadership of Bryan

Robert Treat Payne recently spoke of the leadership of Bryan in the following glowing words:

There are many qualities in his many-sided character that stand forth and seem to justify his prominence, but they do not explain the hold he has on the affections of the great common people. With what sincerity of purpose and singleness of aim has he not adhered to the cause he champions! No scorn can daunt, no condemnation nor flattery sway him from the straight path marked out for himself. Opposition is an incentive to further effort. He has borne all the blows so fiercely showered on his head, and still his temper is unruffled and his self-control not shaken. He has suffered greatly in his combat for the people and has asked no pity nor reward, but only the opportunity to assist their cause.

And in his marvelous fight during these many months what versatility has he not exhibited in his repeated presentation of the same subjects. Abounding humor and brilliant wit have charmed his audiences, and the thousands who have crowded to hear him have respected him for his sterling, true-hearted character and admired him for his many talents. All this is true, but does not explain the secret of his power, for other orators have possessed these attributes without attaining such a hold over the affections of a people.

It is his loftiness of purpose, his advocacy of right in scorn of consequence, his appeal to the purest emotions of the human breast that have won him the devotion and the unshakable confidence of those who love him as if he were a younger Lincoln. The nobility of his impassioned invocation of justice and righteousness in the nation's conduct toward another people captivates the hearts of his hearers as might the sermon of a Beecher or a Brooks.

The first of all our public men to take a stand when the issue first arose and while public opinion was not formed, he would dare all and sacrifice all if thereby the nation might be led to do right. May not the words of Lowell as to an earlier champion of human rights apply to him? Many thousands to whose great haste and ardor he has sold.

Unto the cunning enemy their swords; He scorned their gifts of fame, and power, and gold, And underneath their soft and flowery words, Heard the cold serpent hiss; therefore he went, And humbly joined him to the weaker part; Fanatic name, and fool; yet well content So he could be the nearer to God's heart.

And thence its solemn pulses sending through all the widespread veins of endless good.

To Down the Trusts

The New York state democratic platform will probably contain a trust plank based upon a suggestion of Comptroller Coler's, which he has begun to urge upon the democratic leaders in all the states for their use in the coming campaign.

In a word, Mr. Coler proposes states supervision of all corporation management, just as national banks are subject to Federal examination and state banks and insurance companies to local control.

"The corporation is the creature of the state," he said, "and has special powers and privileges not given to individuals. The creator of the corporation is bound to protect the rights of all those who have not these special privileges. A corporation is for the investments of the public. The state has rights of control over its corporations, and these rights are so evident that they cannot be litigated or contested. Foreign corporations can do business in any state only on such terms as that state prescribes."

"Now, a corporation to be of benefit to the people at large and to the stockholders, must be conducted with a view to accomplishing the results for which it was organized."

"The first step is to require the bookkeeping of every company chartered by the state to be done on a system prescribed by the state and subject to official examination. If objection be made that this meddles with private business the answer is that it is no longer private when it becomes corporate business, and if it is argued

that by this publicity information is conveyed to competitors who might ruin the corporation the answer is that the corporation was formed to obtain an advantage over individual competitors and even to destroy competition.

"The idea of state supervision has been brought out before, but not in a practical and logical form."

Bishop Gorman's Prayer

The following is the prayer offered by Bishop O'Gorman at the populist convention at Sioux Falls:

"Eternal, Almighty God, creator of the world and Father of mankind; thou who givest to the nations their home, their existence, their progress and prosperity so long as they are faithful to the essential law of their being and to thy commands! Thou who hast granted this fair and rich land to the American people, new in the world's history, but already great among the nations of the earth; Thou who hast preserved us amid the dangers of our own day, be with us today lest we forget; lest we forget to Thee we owe all the glory of the Nineteenth century and that from Thee must come the glory of the twentieth; lest we forget that 'Thine is the honor and the glory forever.'"

"Thou leadest man and nations, O God, not like the inorganic and brute world, by necessary and irresponsible impulse; Thou leadest us by the light of reason and the free co-operation of will, in order that we may share with Thee in our individual and national upbuilding, O God, look down upon this assembly gathered to decide upon a man and measure that to them most apt to fulfill the destiny Thou has given this grand nation. Let Thy invisible presence preside, let Thy wisdom enlighten, let Thy prudence guide these delegates in their work on which the whole people a few months hence will give a verdict that shall be, we trust, Thine own."

"For this we pray with the words of Thine Only Begotten and Well Beloved Son, Jesus Christ."

He closed with the Lord's prayer in which many of the delegates joined. It was spoken of by very many as a model for convention prayers.

What George Washington Said

"I have always given it as my decided opinion that no nation has a right to intermeddle in the internal concerns of another; that everyone has a right to form and adopt whatever government they like best to live under themselves."

"Separated as we are by a world of water from all other nations, we shall, if we are wise, avoid being drawn into the labyrinth of their politics and involved in their destructive wars."

"America may think herself happy in having the Atlantic for a barrier."

"Sometimes it is said that men can not be intrusted with the government of themselves. Can he, then, be intrusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the form of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question."

The Two Populist Conventions

The middle-of-the-road populists at Cincinnati have adopted a platform which, with the exception of the financial plank, is really admirable. It calls for direct legislation, the imperative mandate, public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, coal mines and the like, the prevention of land monopoly, graduated income and inheritance taxes, the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by the people, and the elimination of trusts through the public ownership of public utilities. It is a pity that the authors of this platform could not see that almost everything in it was attainable through the agency of the democratic party, and should prefer to make themselves a "crank" side show rather than a part of a great national advance.

The regular populists at Sioux Falls have shown more wisdom. They are preparing to see with the democrats in securing the ends which both parties desire, believing that it will be time enough to quarrel over other matters when those have been attained. The trusts set a good example in this respect. You do not find them flocking off by themselves in a middle-of-the-road trust party and setting up J. Pierpont Morgan as a presidential candidate. The republican party and McKinley are good enough for them, and the democratic party and Bryan ought to be good enough for their honest opponents.—N. Y. Journal.

Methodists on the Canteen

The Methodist general conference in session at Chicago has adopted resolutions condemning President McKinley because of his acquiescence in the decision of Attorney General Briggs declaring the anti-canteen law ineffective in its most dangerous form.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"We are, chagrined, humiliated, and exasperated by the absurd and puerile construction placed upon the anti-canteen law, as mailed by the attorney general of the United States and with all due respect to his exalted station we record the fact that we are pained and disappointed at the course of the president in accepting as final and satisfactory an opinion. Such an abuse of power is nullification in its most dangerous form."

Upon the president, as commander-in-chief of our army, rests the responsibility for the canteen saloon, an evil which he has ample power to suppress and an evil which, to quote the episcopal address, "is a more deadly foe to the soldier than butch or heretic."

We urge upon the president an early exercise of the power vested in him, to the end that the authority of the government, instead of being used to place temptation before the soldier, shall be used to save him, as far as possible, from the moral hazards incident to military life.