

# The Nebraska Independent.

VOL. XII.

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NO. 16.

## THE INDIANA POPULISTS

The Mark Hanna crowd has most of the Original Populist Papers in that State.

Indiana will go for Bryan and the Mark Hanna assistants there will become more disreputable than any crowd of malignants and party traitors ever were in these United States. Of late they have done some of the most malignant lying that can be found in the whole gold-bug press. The following is a sample:

"The Nebraska Independent, a fusion paper, and decidedly democratic in its tendencies, published at Lincoln, Neb., is trying to make the populists of that state believe that Stevenson, the democratic candidate for vice president, is almost a populist. Now the editor of the Independent knows, if he knows anything, that Stevenson was vice president while Cleveland was president, and that he was in full accord with Cleveland in all his gold-bug doling, including the repeal of the only law that provided for the use of more silver as money, that in fact, he was one of Cleveland's main confidential advisers, and that he was put on the ticket with Bryan at Kansas City to satisfy the populists, just as Sewall was put on the ticket at the Chicago convention in 1896 to satisfy that same element."

Now that is a very silly statement to make to the American people or the few dozen of them that that paper reaches. It professes to be a straight populist paper and that is the way it goes about it. It is the way it goes by getting men who would otherwise vote for Bryan to vote for a dummy candidate who went to McKinley and bragged that he had made arrangements to keep enough populist votes away from Bryan to elect McKinley.

Now the editor of the Independent was in Washington most of Cleveland's last term. He knows, as every one knows, that Adlai Stevenson during all that long and terrible battle, was as true to silver as Senator Teller or John P. Jones. The traditions of his office forced him to be quiet and keep his mouth closed in public, but he never wavered for a moment in his support of the men who fought so long and so bravely for the principle plank in the populist platform—the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Any man who says that Stevenson was in full accord with Cleveland and some wholly ignorant of the current events of those times or simply a Mark Hanna liar for what there is in it.

At one time the gold-bug senators got up a scheme to violate the rules of the senate and introduce anarchy in that body by getting the motion on the repeal of the Sherman act some of the gold-bug senators was in the chair. Senator Teller and several others of the free silver members of the senate called upon Stevenson and the editor of the Independent went along. Stevenson listened to the story and then said: "The motion will not be put while I am vice president, contrary to the rules of the senate." Just as soon as a once populist paper becomes an assistant republican, its editor always adopts republican tactics and goes to lying wholesale, and that is just what the editor of the Union Dispatch of Kokomo, Ind., did when he wrote that article. The Independent repeats what it has said from the beginning, and that is: There is nothing in the record of Adlai Stevenson that will prevent any populist from voting for him, as there was in the record of Sewall.

In this same paper it is said that Tom Watson "the populist" never ever lived." Tom Watson has announced his intention to vote for Bryan as all true populists will.

## ENORMOUS EXPENDITURES

such a deficit will stare Congress in the Face as has never known in the History of this Government

The Independent has frequently called attention to the enormous war and naval expenditure of this government and now the facts are beginning to be printed. It means another issue of bonds as sure as the days go by. Notwithstanding the continuance of the stamp and other war taxes, there will be a deficit of not less than \$200,000,000 under the act of March 14 there will be double interest to pay on all bonds hereafter issued, first to the government and next to the bankers who will secure them to issue paper money and upon that the people will have to pay interest against. A Washington dispatch of August 27 gives the deficits up to the present time and estimates of those to come in the future as follows:

"With the present rate of expenditures, the cost of maintaining the various departments of the government for the fiscal year 1901 will exceed by many millions the appropriation made by the last congress.

"From June 30 up to date, less than two months, the expenses of the war department as given out by the treasury department, have been \$22,116,124.47.

This does not include the cost of late operations in the Philippines and China, as no report has yet been received from the several disbursing officers with the United States armies in the East.

"The appropriation made by the last congress for the maintenance of the war department, including all expenses of the army, was \$114,588,229.22.

"Unless expenses are materially decreased it is estimated that for the maintenance of the army and the war department nearly \$50,000,000 in ex-

cess of the appropriation will have been expended during the current fiscal year.

The statement of the treasury department, given August 30, also shows that the expenditures of the navy department are running far ahead of the appropriation made by congress.

For the entire year from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, the last congress appropriated for the maintenance of the navy department \$52,147,943.35. In less than two months \$10,356,673.98 has been expended.

At this rate, by the end of the year the navy will have expended nearly \$12,000,000 in excess of the appropriation.

Under the head of civil and miscellaneous expenses, the last congress appropriated \$80,178,115.25, and since July 1, when the appropriation became available, \$23,248,509.24 has been expended. It is out of this fund that the expenses of the McKinley commissions are paid and simply charged to miscellaneous expenses, without being itemized.

Other departments of the government show that the ratio of expenditure is also far in excess of the appropriation made by congress.

It is admitted by the administration officials that the next congress will have to make a large appropriation to cover the deficiency in the expenses of the government for the present year.

## TOM BENTON

Democrats are Surprised to Find that He Was the Original Populist.

Colonel Doniphan, who is now a very old man, says that he was at a meeting in St. Louis in 1849 and Colonel Benton delivered a speech in favor of a line starting at St. Louis, going by Kansas City and up the valley of the Kansas river and crossing the Rocky mountains at the head of the Platte river. It was then that I heard him give utterance to the grand declaration, "When this mighty work is completed and the commerce of the east is being brought over it, and the iron bands connect the oceans, a grateful country will carve out of the granite pillars of the Rocky mountains a statue of Columbus pointing to the west and exclaiming, 'There is the east! There! There is India.'" Regarding the bill for the building of a Pacific railroad that Benton introduced, Colonel Doniphan says:

"On December 16, 1850, Colonel Benton introduced in the senate a bill 'to locate and construct a great national highway from St. Louis, on the Missouri, to the bay of San Francisco, on the Pacific ocean.' In his advocacy he said the bill conformed to all the ideas of a national highway. (1) It is central, as it begins and ends between the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth parallels. (2) It is national, as it combines a railroad, a graded wagon road and a turnpike or paved roadway, and a telegraph line, all parallel, and to be built upon the right of way, of one mile in width, in the public domain. (3) It would have a branch to Santa Fe, one to Salt Lake and beyond to Oregon. (4) It would be national, as the work was to be done and owned by the government."

## The Philippine Death List.

The newspapers of Wednesday August 29, published another installment of the serial story, entitled, "The Philippine Death List." It is on time and of the usual length. It contains the names of thirty-three American young men sacrificed upon the altar of Mammon. Some died of dysentery, some of cholera, some of typhoid, some of malaria, some of malarial fever, some of some of typhoid, some of malaria, some of cholera, some of dysentery, some of smallpox, one died of sprue, whatever that is; some of uraemia, some of nephritis, some of malarial fever, some of typhoid, some of tuberculosis and some died from causes unknown to the authorities. But the chapter in this long and harrowing serial sets out that thirty-three American soldiers in the Philippines died since the previous report, which was less than two weeks ago.

To what end have these American boys died? Where shall we find the recompense?

## Hanna Gets the Cash.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The numerous host of patriots who have been suffering from the prevailing "apathy" against which Mr. Hanna has been inveigling mightily for a month can now prepare to make up and proceed to do business. Mr. Hanna let it be known at New York recently that he has all the money he needs for the campaign.

Mr. Hanna was closeted yesterday with representatives of various trusts and other large corporations in the offices of the New York Life Insurance company, the conference lasting several hours. It was at the close of this conference that Mr. Hanna made the announcement of having completed his campaign fund. When asked by an impertinent reporter what the size of his campaign fund was Mr. Hanna replied:

"It's nobody's business how much money I have raised or how much I think we shall need in the campaign."

W. E. Curtis is sometimes a most amusing liar. The other day he said he had been in nearly every state of the union during the last few months and had never yet met a man, not personally interested, who believed that Bryan would be elected. Just at present he is working up a great quarrel among the democrats in New York which will surely effect the election of McKinley.

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## REPUBLICAN EVIDENCE

The Great Men of the Republican Party Have all Declared the Present Position of the Populist Party is Right.

Wise statesmen as they were they perceived the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that, when in the distant future some ban, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence, and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began, so that truth and justice, and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land.—Speech of Abraham Lincoln at Lewiston, August, 1858.

## WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

We are different from any other nation; and it is that difference which makes us best. Our political system rests upon a principle different from that of any other. It is founded upon the consent of the people. If we had wanted it otherwise we would not have left home, but would have remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We would not have turned from the mother country. We would have remained one of her dependencies. We would not have fought our way through blood and sacrifice to independence.—Speech at Georgia Chautauque, August 21, 1888.

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

War is a beastly barbarism. It is murder on a large scale with ranked battalions and pomp and circumstance. \* \* \* Men have found by experience—which is another name for knowledge—that it does not pay in the long run to destroy property, and hereafter they will find out that it does not pay to destroy life.—Saturday Evening Post, 1900.

## GEORGE F. HOAR.

The question the American people are now considering and with which they are about to deal is not a question of a day, or of a year, or of an administration, or of a century. It is to affect and largely determine the whole future of the country. We can govern or we can make it to be governed. \* \* \* What, then, is the mission of America? It is to maintain and illustrate the self-evident truths laid down in that Declaration of Independence, the first republican constitution, 1856.

## CHARLES SUMNER.

But I cannot disguise my anxiety that every stage in our predestined future shall be by natural process, without war, and, I may add, even without purchase. There is no territorial aggression which we are to acquire by blood.—Speech on acquisition of Alaska.

## JAMES G. BLAINE.

Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we can cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. \* \* \* While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial dominion in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.—From letter of acceptance, July 15, 1884.

## JOHN SHERMAN.

I am and always have been opposed to war in the Philippines. We have no business there, and I hope they will soon be left alone to govern themselves. I shall be glad to welcome the day when the soldier boys shall be sent home from the Philippines. We shall then again be the same great family as we have been heretofore. The war is not only an expensive war, but it is also unnecessary, uncalled for and unjust.—Speech at soldiers' reunion, Mansfield, O., August 26, 1899.

## JAMES A. GARFIELD.

But liberty is not negotiation. It is a substantive, tangible reality. It is the realization of those imperishable truths of the Declaration, "that all men are created equal;" "that the sanction of all just government is 'the consent of the governed.'"—Speech in congress, January 13, 1865.

When, one hundred years ago, our fathers announced as self-evident truths the declaration that all men are created equal, and the only just power of government is derived from the consent of the governed, they uttered a doctrine that no nation had ever adopted, that no one kingdom on the earth then believed. Yet, to our fathers it was so plain that they did not debate it. \* \* \* Unconsciously to themselves, the great truths were growing under the new conditions, until, like the century-plant, they blossomed into the matchless beauty of the Declaration of Independence, whose fruitage, increased and increasing, we enjoy today.—Reply to Lamar, in committee of the whole.

## WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

So it has happened that heretofore nations have either repelled, or exhausted, or disgusted the colonies they

planted and the countries they conquered. The United States, on the contrary, expand, not by force of arms, but by attraction. The native colonist no sooner reaches a new and distant home, whether in a cleft of the Rocky mountains or on the seashore, than he proceeds to found a state, in which his natural and inalienable rights shall be secure, and which shall become an equal member of the federal union, enjoying its protection, and sharing its growing greatness and renown.—Speech at Yale university, July 26, 1854.

## OLYMPIUS S. GRANT.

It (the Mexican war) was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies, in not considering justice in their desire to acquire additional territory.—In 1855.

## ROSCOE CONKLING.

This republic of ours is the only considerable experiment extant on the globe, of a government 'of the people, for the people, and by the people.' Its theatre is a continent blessed with abundant and matchless natural advantages. Its polity and its institutions are the work of extraordinary men drawn from many elder nationalities—men profoundly versed in government—and they consecrated themselves to devising a system superior to any mankind had known. It has endured a hundred years in the world's most enlightened age, and if part of the experiment has extruded in one grand carnival of vanity and paradise of trickery and plunder, who dares come next in the march of nations to dispute the divinity of kings?—Speech at Brooklyn, October 30, 1874.

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## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Any Man Who Fights it, Must, in this Day of Advancement, be an Economic Pirate.

Populism advances by leaps and bounds. Eight years ago when a populist advocated the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, he was looked upon as a wild-eyed crank. No great paper or magazine would publish an article advocating such doctrines. If they were referred to at all in the public press, it was with sarcasm and ridicule. But the old farmers went along, talking and reasoning with their neighbors and friends and after a while some of the "wise men" heard of these things and began to discuss them. Today they are advocated in some of the greatest dailies in the United States, not halfheartedly, but boldly and openly. The greatest daily in the United States devoted its whole editorial page last Sunday to the advocacy of the government ownership of the telegraphs and railroads. Think of that, you old sun-browned, calous-handed farmer! Hold up your head and march on to greater victories. You have been leading the world and didn't know it. The writers, scholars and philosophers have learned wisdom from you. Among other things, the New York Journal of last Sunday had this to say about government ownership: "A single vast system extends its wires from Key West to Puget Sound. Competition is practically non-existent and individual enterprise entirely so. In such circumstances private control is wholly mischievous. In every respect its management and the distribution of its profits the telegraph system is a public enterprise, and the process of nationalization ought to be made complete."

"So of the railroads. We have not yet reached the single railroad trust that is to control all the transportation routes of the country, but things are moving that way so rapidly that the end is plainly in sight. Already we have single men in command of railroad systems greater than the whole mileage of important European countries. Half a dozen men could get together at a lunch table and dictate the policy of all the roads in the United States."

"The railroads of this country employ a million men—one-fifteenth of all the voters of the union—representing a population nearly equal to that of the state of New York. These men constitute a force formidable to be under any control but that of the nation. We talk about the dangers of militarism, from a standing army of a hundred thousand men, but here is a standing army of a million men—the picked men of the country for vigor, courage and endurance. By the side of such forces how feeble are the bands of men-at-arms with which the Colonna and the Orsini terrorized Rome in the middle ages!

"The railroads not only control the largest organized force of workers in the United States, but they control practically all the industries in the country. By their alliance with the trusts they are helping to kill off competition everywhere. They built up the Standard Oil combination by discriminating rates and persecution of rivals until now the creature is greater than its creator. They have maintained the monopoly of the sugar trust. They uniformly weaken their power by strange combinations and destroy individual enterprise."

"The railroad system has passed beyond the competitive stage of organization, and therefore it ought to belong to the public. Under national control, with discriminations abolished and a fair field opened to all, it would help to delay the advance of socialism in other directions."

"Meanwhile it should not be forgotten that the only party that can logically oppose the general adoption of state socialism is the democracy. It is the only guardian of the competitive system. The trusts have deprived a fourth of every argument against socialism. They have trampled on the principle of individual enterprise; they have proved that the national organization of industry is practicable, and they have carried it out in the most offensive form—a form in which the masses do all the work and the few absorb all the profits.

"An advocate of the trusts must be either a socialist or a pirate. The man who abhors piracy and still clings to so much individual enterprise as can be preserved in our stage of development must of necessity be a democrat."

## LABOR DAY ORATORY

The Wage Earners will almost Universally Vote for Bryan—Hanna still Holding Roosevelt Down

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—The labor unions, as a rule, guard the Labor day speeches with great care in order that they may be non-partisan in character.

The day is usually an anniversary upon which the economic history of the country is reviewed and suggestions made for future work.

The unions feel that they have accomplished many notable victories without allying themselves formally with either party and they are extremely careful not to surrender economic weapons for those purely political.

At times, however, recognized that at times certain fundamental issues arise which have to be settled politi-

cally and yet concern every wage-worker regardless of party.

Such is the case this year. The two issues of imperialism and trusts formed the staple topics in the Labor day oratory all over the country. The labor unions have been anti-imperialists from the beginning. They are opposed to the imperialism which would hold the Philippines as subject colonies for the sake of exploiting cheap labor.

If neither of the existing political parties had made imperialism the paramount issue, the working people of the country would have been forced to line themselves up in protest against this policy which threatens seriously the future economic prosperity of the country.

Labor day speakers pointed out how an immense supply of cheap labor always at hand would tend to degrade labor in this country if the cheap labor was allowed to come here. If it were confined to the Philippines the result would be quite as deplorable because some of our important industries would remove to the scene of abundant cheap labor. Then the wage workers of this country would have their choice between idleness and accepting the pittance that Filipinos and Chinamen could live upon in order to keep the industries from leaving this country completely.

This is no fancy picture. It may be said that the Filipinos do not desire to work. Perhaps not. But with militarism as an adjunct of imperialism they could be forced to labor, just as England now forces the Egyptian cotton pickers to produce wealth, regardless of their own inclinations.

The rapid and formidable growth of trusts makes the wage worker anxious in various directions, but in connection with imperialism it is easy to see how readily the trusts could change the seat of manufacturing or import cheap labor and the citizens of the country who work for wages would be powerless. It did not need a political campaign to open the eyes of the workmen to the dangers of imperialism, but the intense interest shown in regard to it on Labor day has a deep significance.

The general argument against imperialism appeals to the citizen in proportion to his patriotism and his knowledge of the fundamental principles of free government.

The working people have a selfish reason in addition to the patriotic one. They perceive that imperialism backed by militarism and aided by trusts threatens their very means of subsistence. The men who labor for daily wages will vote for Bryan regardless of previous party affiliations because the danger is one that threatens them regardless of party.

It was this industrial vote which was lacking in '96. It was voted into voting for McKinley. Coercion will be tried again, but the conditions are different.

The trust issue is next in importance to the industrial masses. They are the people who have to pay trust prices which practically everything they buy drink and wear. They are the people who have suffered when trusts closed down factories. They are the people who know that no matter how many millions profit the trust makes in a year, it does not advance wages unless its employees are organized and ready to risk expensive strikes in order to force the payment of living wages.

The education along these lines appeals directly to the interests of the workmen. In such a case they would probably vote for any party which practically everything they buy drink and wear. They are the people who have suffered when trusts closed down factories. They are the people who know that no matter how many millions profit the trust makes in a year, it does not advance wages unless its employees are organized and ready to risk expensive strikes in order to force the payment of living wages.

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Hanna's whole idea is to divert attention from the real issues. Senator Davis and Congressman Grosvenor, for instance, are making very eloquent speeches praising the administration for its wisdom and courage in handling the Chinese trouble. The trouble is not settled. And the indications are that McKinley is going to get sadly involved in the diplomatic game that is just being opened. But oratorical gush about China serves to divert attention from the empty dinner pail in this country and the awful blunder which the administration has made in the Philippines.

It was just about a year ago that Secretary Root was assuring the country that the 70,000 troops then being sent to the Philippines would be home in six months. They are not home yet. In fact more troops are being sent to Manila, but the administration orators are that McKinley is going to get sadly involved in the diplomatic game that is just being opened. But oratorical gush about China serves to divert attention from the empty dinner pail in this country and the awful blunder which the administration has made in the Philippines.

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Protests are coming to republican headquarters that the people of the west don't want any such gingerbread soldier as Roosevelt sent out to them to make their campaign ridiculous. Altogether Roosevelt has a hard time finding any place where he is wanted.

HERBERT JANVRIN BROWNE.