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DEMOCRATS TURNED POPS

They Won Everywhere on Municipal Ownership—Frauds in the Philippines—Funston's Forgery Denounced

Washington, D. C., April 10, 1901.—The spring elections showed that the democrats all over the country are in good fighting trim and working for the improvement of local condition in the time when national issues are of secondary importance.

The result of the municipal elections was a surprise to the republicans. They have been going along on a comfortable theory that the democratic party had gone out of business since Bryan's defeat.

But the democratic party is always capable of putting the principle above the individual. There are always principles to be fought for, no matter what the fate of the individual standard-bearer.

It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times that the democratic victories in municipal elections were in nearly every case on platforms which called for municipal control of public utilities such as waterworks, heat and lighting plants and railways.

We are rapidly coming to the point where the people will demand that the municipality supply water, light and local transportation for the public at the lowest possible cost instead of giving away valuable franchises to private individuals for such purposes.

In hundreds of cities and towns the democrats are carrying on this agitation for municipal control and right there is the germ of a national victory four years hence. The citizen who finds that the democratic party is his local champion against the franchise grabbers is going to trust that party with the management of national affairs.

The election of Tom Johnson as mayor of Cleveland and the re-election of Carter Harrison as mayor of Chicago are two good illustrations of the popular feeling about municipal control of public utilities.

Johnson has been for years a single taxer and an advocate of municipal ownership of street railways. Some remarkable reforms may be expected under his management of the city of Cleveland.

Mayor Harrison has always been in favor of short time franchises for street railways and similar corporations in order that the people may often have an opportunity to say whether they desire public or private control of such functions. The campaign against Harrison was practically on this issue.

The result gives new life to the rumor that both Johnson and Harrison are candidates for the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1904. It is a little early to consider that matter seriously, but both men are in a position to make good records and let the best man win.

Mayor Jones scored again in Toledo. By the way, what a big vote the democrats can pile up in Hanna's state. The fact is that the margin is so narrow between the two parties that the democrats might win Ohio at any presidential election only the republicans have the money and the corrupt machine with which to count themselves in by fake majorities.

Anyway the democratic outlook is very encouraging. The real party workers are leaving old differences and heal themselves and paying attention to sound local issues and consequently building up the local organization which spells victory in the next presidential election.

The Associated press managed to get an uncensored dispatch through from the Philippines the other day, showing that certain Chevaliers Industriels, otherwise quartermasters and army officers, had been pilfering from army stores to the tune of about \$100,000 a month. Of course the war department hastens to say that the press dispatches were incorrect and that the shortage could easily be accounted for; but the fact is that such incidents are only illustrations of the general rottenness that already prevails in the management of insular affairs.

Not only are the natives to be seceded, but the masses and vessels and equipment from this country, paid for by our own people, are shamelessly looted.

The administration depends upon a strict censorship and the distance of the Philippines to keep the people in ignorance for the next four years at any rate. At the end of that time the people will be ready to turn it out of power anyway and then the democrats will be left to deal with the result of republican extravagance and dishonest administration.

Funston has been made brigadier general and the administration organs are printing columns of fulsome laudation of his exploit.

In reality the capture of Aguinaldo is merely an incident and does not affect the principles which underlie the republican policy of imperialism toward the Philippines.

But while the republicans are talking attention to the side of decency and honor.

There is such a thing as a code of honor even in warfare.

Mr. Grammond Kennedy, an authority on military and international law, calls attention to one of the Washington papers, to the fact that Funston used both perjury and forgery in order to entrap Aguinaldo and that his methods are receiving very severe condemnation from authorities on such matters in other countries.

Funston used the forgery and transmission of two letters purporting to be written by General Lacuna to Aguinaldo.

UNCONQUERABLE BOERS

There was but a handful in the beginning, but the more that are killed and taken to Prison the More There are to Fight.

Judging by the reports of British correspondents, the Boers are no more. At the beginning of the war they were a "mere handful." They "suffered severely" before Ladysmith. Buller slew them in hecatombs. Methuen's march "cost the Boers heavily." They lost "half their army" with Cronje. At Mafeking their thinning ranks were rent by Baden-Powell's well-directed shot. Their trail from Pretoria was marked with blood. Often in guerrilla operations they have met British forces, never without many of them biting the dust. The other day in attacking Lichtenburg they "were badly repulsed," "upward of seventy burghers" being shot at one spot. At Vaalbank Delarey has just been defeated and "many Boers were killed or wounded."

Yet the remaining warriors—who, if there's anything in arithmetic, should be by this time a minus quantity—are raiding more territory all the time. Lichtenburg is in the other direction from the Zoutpansberg region into which Roberts "drove the demoralized Boers." Queenstown, 100 miles south of Allwal, as near Capetown as it is to Pretoria, is under arms against an expected raid.

Thus Great Britain, after expending hundreds of millions in money and wasting thousands of lives, has been humbled into offering terms and an indemnity—and further humbled by having those terms rejected in warfare, with a foe that can be mathematically demonstrated not to exist at all! Truly a wonderful race whose very memory can work such havoc!

At the beginning the Boer census showed that there were only 250,000 of them, all told, counting women and children. A London newspaper man has recently collated the official lists of killed and wounded and taken prisoners by the British forces, excluding all rumors and taking only the reports of the commanding general. He finds that these British generals officially report that they have already rendered hors du combat considerable more than five hundred thousand able-bodied Boers. This writer has the impudence to insinuate that censored dispatches from South Africa are unreliable.

A TRAMP MANUFACTORY

J. Pierpont Morgan's Next Scheme Well Under Way—It is More Far Reaching Than the Steel Trust

Some of the eastern papers are giving details of Morgan's next great enterprise. It may be called a tramp manufactory of huge proportions. It will certainly turn out more tramps than anything ever before invented in that line. It is to be a coal trust. According to the Philadelphia North American Mr. Morgan's plan contemplates the following general propositions:

First—The elimination of all small coal dealers in every city of the state and eventually throughout the country. In Philadelphia alone 576 small coal dealers will be forced out of business.

Second—The establishment of one central coal station in each city from which all coal will be supplied.

Third—The elimination of 10 per cent of the number of employees in the anthracite coal mines and of the railroads carrying coal from them.

Fourth—The elimination of railroad competition. The anthracite territory will be so apportioned that one road will serve a given district.

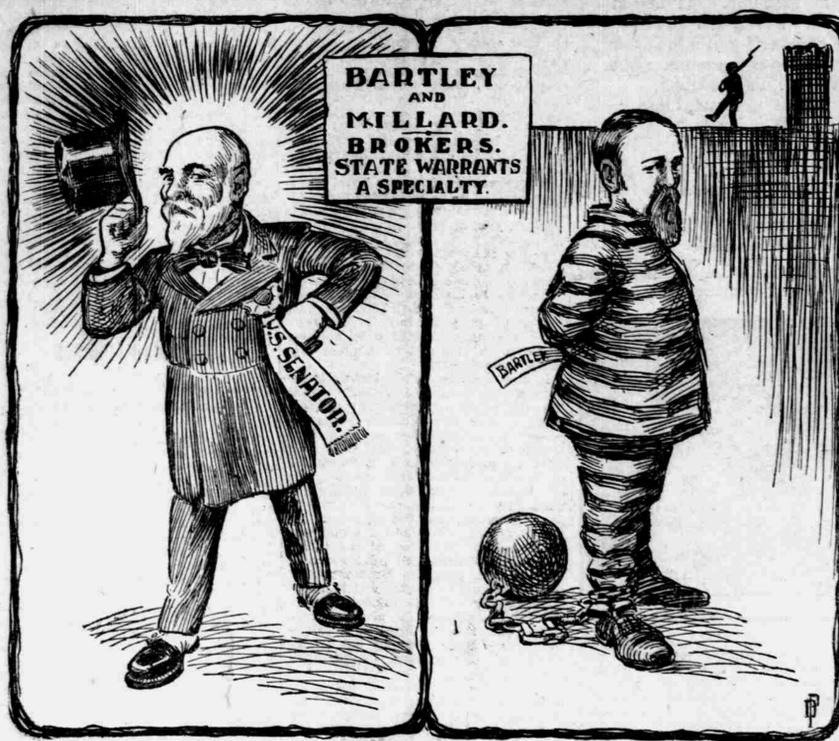
Fifth—The elimination of many collieries. Only the best paying ones will be kept in operation.

Sixth—The reduction of clerical forces in mining and transportation offices.

Seventh—The total elimination of sales agents.

When all the retail coal dealers, 10 per cent of the employees of the coal railroads and anthracite mines, thousands of clerks and all the sales agents are thrown out of employment and go to counting ties, won't we have an era of prosperity? When one hundred thousand more men are thrown out of work and tens of thousands of happy families are broken up, won't the world be made happier and better? Ghengis Khan wrought no more ruin nor caused no more suffering than this man Morgan. The power of wealth is greater than the power of an army. But Morgan is a republican. He and the president have been holding long and secret conferences lately. No doubt he got the presidential sanction for the establishment of his tramp manufactory.

The steel trust is to be worked upon the same plan. Tramps will soon be sent out of the great buildings where busy men have provided for wives and children. Carnegie libraries will come in handy if the tramps are allowed the use of them. There they can indulge in the delights of literature between their rounds for back-breaking hand-outs. But the women and little children, what will become of them?



The Doings of Destiny—Redeeming Nebraska.

PARTNER J. H. M.—Dropped into the lap of a republican legislature redeeming Nebraska. Result—Long term in the United States Senate as a reward for negotiating the sale of state warrant for \$180,101.75, drawn April 10, 1895.

PARTNER J. S. B.—Fell into the hands of a fusion attorney general. Result—Twenty years in the penitentiary for embezzling state funds through the sale of state warrant for \$180,101.75, drawn April 10, 1895.

How They Did It.

In 1894 the Capital National bank of Lincoln (Mosher's bank) failed and the state school fund lost \$180,101.75 in that failure. The legislature of 1895 in accordance with the constitution appropriated the same amount from the general funds of the state to be transferred to the school fund. The appropriation was approved on the 10th of April, 1895, and the state treasurer, J. S. Bartley, secured the same day a warrant for this amount from auditor of public accounts, Eugene Moore.

The warrant reads as follows: No. 95241. State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. Lincoln, Neb., April 10, 1895.

Treasurer of Nebraska: Pay to J. S. Bartley or order one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and one 75-100 cents for to reimburse the state sinking fund in accordance with legislative appropriation approved April 10, 1895, and charge general fund. EUGENE MOORE, Auditor Public Accounts.

P. O. HEDLUND, Deputy. Countersigned: J. S. BARTLEY, State Treasurer.

On left hand margin: "Treasury Warrant."

On the back of this document is written: "Presented and not paid for want of funds and registered for payment. April 10, 1895. No. 27932. J. S.

THE PORTO RICANS

Taxed to Death by McKinley's Carpet Baggies They are Fleeing From the Country by the Thousand

A correspondent at San Juan, Porto Rico, in a special to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says:

"I was here before the war with Spain and most of the time since and I can admit that, while sanitary and other reforms have been worked out and other beneficent reforms projected, unavoidable disasters and inexperienced administration have caused the material condition of the people to be worse now than under Spanish rule. In a number of districts the people are actually starving. There is no work; the planters have no money to undertake cultivation. The banks will not lend them a small amount.

"Stories are told of the immense opportunities for capitalists, but some way they do not seem to come here. The municipalities have no funds and have failed in attempts to borrow the necessary money to conduct affairs or undertake improvements. The markets are paralyzed. The warehouses are full of tobacco and there is no sale for coffee. The people are denied citizenship and are left like prisoners on the island to starve. These things appeal to the people more than implanting schools and other reforms. Utterly heart-sick the people gather at the wharves, gaze out on the water and beg of shipowners to take them anywhere.

"Thousands are going to Hawaii, Cuba, San Domingo, Ecuador, and other islands. Agents are picking up skilled young men and women. The local press urges the government to take action at once to stop the exodus. The emigration to Ecuador has been practically stopped because of the ill-treatment received by those who have sought refuge there. Shipload

after shipload the people are leaving for other places.

"As a result of the trip of the Porto Rico commission at Washington, owners have been allowed to place their own valuation on property, and the bill has been otherwise modified and less opposition is now made. The people object to continuing the payment of 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff."

The Associated press does not send out any news like that. If any paper gets anything like the truth it must come by mail or in a special dispatch. The following is the way the Associated press talks:

"Governor Allen said the taxation under the Hollander law was lower than in any of the states of this country.

"The administration of the island, continues the governor, has in all respects desired the co-operation of those who aspire to insular office that they should be loyal to the American government and that fitness for office with such loyalty should be the fundamental indorsement rather than of some political leader. Some disturbances have occurred in the United States. Hooting and howling crowds on the streets, a few stones thrown, some rattling sticks along the palings, have been sufficient to occasion sensational cables to the north, which, though promptly denied, have been circulated to the discredit of the island.

"It is understood that several thousand people have been employed by agents to leave Porto Rico for Hawaii, some few for Cuba and a few more being engaged to work in Ecuador. But compared with a million people the percentage of emigration is so small as not to be worth consideration. If these people can benefit their positions by emigrating they should be permitted to emigrate, care being taken to see that they are not led away by misrepresentation or against their will."

"That declaration of Governor Allen, who is on a visit to the United States, that taxation is lower in Porto Rico

than in the United States needs a little explanation. The readers of The Independent will remember the article that was printed in this paper some time ago, giving the list of officers and their enormous salaries that the republican congress had provided for Porto Rico. That little island has an area of only 3,600 square miles and a population of less than a million, but the government provided for is more costly than many of the larger states in the union. When Governor Allen says that taxation is less than in any state in the union, he should not be surprised if some man called him a liar, for the thing is utterly false on the very face of it.

The Independent pointed out what would be the fate of the Porto Ricans when this "insular government" was promulgated. Nothing but the greatest distress could result from it. The president's "plain duty" as revised and corrected by the trusts, seems to be skinning them both going and coming. Heavy direct taxation and a tariff that destroys their trade in the products of their farms. No wonder that the inhabitants are fleeing from a carpet-bag governed country like that.

THE ASPHALT WAR

The Trust is Publishing Hostilities by the Aid of the Associated Press—Lively Times Ahead

Some weeks ago The Independent gave a history of the beginning of hostilities by the Asphalt trust on the republic of Venezuela. Now McKinley has recalled out minister and broken off diplomatic relations. That is what it is, although the state department gives out that Minister Loomis is only coming home on a vacation. First McKinley tried to bluff the little republic, but the bluff didn't work out. A squadron of the United States navy was sent there, practically under the command of the attorney

of the trust, who was taken on board contrary to all the rules and regulations of the navy. When the bluff failed the state department immediately sent some drastic instructions to Minister Loomis in Caracas. These instructions Loomis carried out to the letter. This precipitated the present trouble in Venezuela.

Meanwhile, it is said by excellent authority that each of the entire diplomatic corps in Caracas is posting his government daily regarding the state of affairs.

Then the Asphalt trust called upon the Associated press to help it manufacture some public opinion in the United States and an article was written up charging the government of Venezuela with all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors, from robbery to wholesale murder and torture of innocent victims who refused to give up their money.

Such Augusto Pulido, charge d'affaires of the Venezuelan legation at Washington, examined the article with considerable attention. He said: "I believe this article to be greatly exaggerated. During the troubled months when the whole country was in a state of siege, extraordinary measures were necessary to preserve any semblance of order. If these things did occur, it was long ago and much less harrowing than portrayed by your correspondent."

Gonzales Esteves, the consul of Venezuela at the post of New York, refused to discuss the contents of the article, saying there was no truth in it. Minister Loomis will arrive in Washington some time during the week. Many of the trust's big men—men that contributed to the McKinley corruption fund—are already in Washington awaiting his arrival. The topic of war will be soon sound. The asphalt war will be on. Hurrah for Asphalt! My country, right or wrong!

THE SCOURGE OF THE WORLD

The People Die Under Imperialism in India and Flee by Thousands From It in Porto Rico

The depopulation of India through famine and cholera is assuming alarming proportions. The latest advices from Simla say that the census returns of the central provinces show a decrease of over 1,000,000 since 1891, when, under normal conditions, an increase of 1,500,000 might have been expected. It is expected that 5,000,000 more will die in India since 1891 from causes directly due to the famine. In western India things are even worse.

The Coudeypoor state returns show a decrease of 84,000, or 45 per cent of the population. The state of Bhopal shows a decrease of 808,000, the district of Banda shows a decrease of 324,000, and so on. In Bombay the city population has decreased by 50,000.

While the whole world was sending money to India to relieve the distress of the starving millions, the government was collecting in taxes enough to produce a surplus of large proportions in the government treasury.

The curse of God rests upon South Africa today where a desperate attempt to spread imperialism is occupying all the energies of the British government. The British plague is devastating Cape Colony and from the latest reports it seems that it is being and may well quarantine control. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal republic were inhabited by a prosperous people and constantly increasing in population until imperialism laid its blighting hand on the country.

Population decreases in India, in South Africa, in Porto Rico, in the Philippines and in China. In fact everywhere, in all parts of the world where imperialism rules. From the days of the Greek and Roman republics, desolation and death has marked the progress of imperialism. The laws of God are unchangeable and the same results will follow in the 20th century that have marked all the ages of the past. The villain of the ages reigns at Washington and death and depopulation follows his rule the same as it has the rule of all such men in the past. There could be no other result.

A Dirty Trick

It is a low-down, dirty trick for this generation to attempt to load the next generation with debts, interest and obligations of any sort, and we hope our posterity will have spunk enough to throw the whole contemptible mess into the ditch.—Pittsburg Kansas.

Army Chaplains

McKinley has pie for all, including his church supporters. The only trouble is that there is not enough to go around, and preachers scramble for their share like all the rest. More than 500 applications for chaplaincies in the army have been already filed with the president. The army reorganization bill provided for twenty-three additional chaplains. The pay and emoluments fixed at that time for a captain of infantry, together with the usual extras and allowances, of about \$2,000 a year. While the position of post chaplain was abolished, each regiment of cavalry and infantry is to have a spiritual adviser, and the artillery corps is to have twelve. Nearly every denomination is represented in the list of applicants. Two dozen negro clergymen are among the number.

Only twenty-three places and already 500 applicants. The preaching business seems to be as much overstocked as any of the professions.

MUST GET RID OF IT.

"You are awfully foolishly extravagant," said the matronly friend. "I know I am," replied the girl. "Papa never will let me have money as long as I have a cent."—Indianapolis Press.

REPUBLICAN APPROPRIATIONS

They Get Away With Nearly Two Hundred Thousand More Money Than Any Legislature That Preceded Them

A compilation of the appropriation bills passed by the last legislature shows a total appropriation of \$2,789,590.01 for the biennium, or \$187,334.42 more than was appropriated by the former legislature. Nearly all of the state institutions were given an increased amount owing to the claim that the number of inmates demanded greater appropriations, except the state university, in which there has been the greatest increase of any institution in the state since the populists got control of it. In that institution, because it was under fusion control, Dietrich knocked off \$90,500. He played the same sort of a game with the Peru normal school which is under the control of a board not of his appointing. Nearly a million is appropriated for salaries of state officers and employees. The redeemers' legislature also cost the taxpayers the unprecedented sum of \$75,000, which they put into three separate bills.

The following is a list of the appropriation bills:

House roll No. 436, salaries of state officers and employees	\$ 961,920 00
House roll No. 477, current expenses, state government	1,409,440 30
House roll No. 321, refunding money advanced to return the First reg.	36,330 25
House roll No. 79, for the purchase of state fair grounds	35,000 00
House roll No. 317, to purchase land for institute for feeble minded	15,000 00
House roll No. 142, for the relief of state treasurers	5,000 00
House roll No. 437, deficiency claims	149,112 05
House roll No. 478, miscellaneous claims	33,623 92
House roll No. 20, library commission	4,000 00
House roll No. 130, to Frederick Ulrich	55 35
House roll No. 209, relief of Sherman county	601 14
House roll No. 4, building of asylum, Hastings	50,000 00
House roll No. 216, relief German Evangelical Lutheran church, Lincoln	500 00
House roll No. 11, incidental expenses of the legislature	30,000 00
House roll No. 484, incidental expenses of the legislature	18,000 00
House roll No. 13, salaries of officers and members of the legislature	35,000 00
House rolls Nos. 125 and 208, \$2,000 each, to pay expenses of three state boundary commission	6,000 00
Grand total	\$2,789,590 01

SALARIES.

Auditor Wallace's office force Tuesday finished the work of computing the amounts appropriated by the salaries bill and the bill appropriating funds for the current expenses of the state government. House roll No. 436, appropriates \$916,920 as follows:

Governor's office	\$ 15,480 00
Adjutant general	6,300 00
Commissioner labor	6,680 00
Secretary of state	16,280 00
State auditor	29,760 00
Treasurer	15,780 00
State superintendent	8,580 00
Attorney general	12,280 00
Land commissioner	26,880 00
Department of banking	6,680 00
Board of irrigation	10,480 00
Fish commissioner	6,600 00
Supreme court	93,400 00
District court	224,000 00
Home for friendless	6,500 00
Normal school, Peru	47,500 00
Hospital insane, Lincoln	14,000 00
Asylum, Hastings	10,400 00
Asylum, Norfolk	8,000 00
State university	275,000 00
Industrial school, Kearney	18,000 00
Industrial school, Geneva	9,400 00
Deaf and dumb, Omaha	30,200 00
Feeble-minded, Beatrice	12,400 00
Blind, Nebraska City	16,000 00
Industrial home, Milford	8,800 00
Soldiers' home, Gr. Island	11,950 00
Soldiers' home, Milford	3,950 00
State veterinarian	4,000 00
Food commissioner	4,200 00
System transfer land titles	
Torren's system	2,500 00
Total	\$ 961,920 00

CURRENT EXPENSES.

House roll No. 477 appropriates \$1,409,440.30 for the current expenses of the state government. The items are as follows:

Governor's office	\$ 9,575 00
Board of public lands & buildings	29,500 00
Board education	1,300 00
Funds	5,000 00
Board purchase & supplies	400 00
Board public lands and buildings	2,300 00
Secretary of state	2,750 00
Attorney general	2,800 00
State auditor	4,700 00
Auditor, insular affairs	
ment	2,100 00
State treasurer	1,500 00
Board of irrigation	3,100 00
Commissioner of labor	2,700 00
State superintendent	10,000 00
Banking board	1,300 00
Supreme court	3,700 00
State library	10,000 00
Hospital insane, Lincoln	142,675 00
Asylum, Norfolk	93,375 00
Asylum, Hastings	199,500 00
Industrial school, Geneva	23,775 00
Soldiers' home, Gr. Island	85,500 00
Soldiers' home, Milford	35,900 00
Industrial home, Milford	12,550 00
Industrial home, Kearney	74,700 00