

ROSEWATER?
of the state is silent
in the fall-down of
the party press may
be now, but it is
to evade when it
ple in the form of
et headed by the
-Omaha Bee, May

literature always come up from the
ranks of the common people. There is
hardly a magnate today who does not
brag about having begun his career
as an office boy. The next generation
will produce more like them. They
will not come from the families of the
trust owners, but from the farms and
shops. Their interests in the begin-
ning will be antagonistic to the trusts.
They will not fail to see that the great
trust roads are making quadruple in-
terest on their investments in rail-
roads. They will build a parallel line,
reduce the rates on half and make
double interest on their investments.
Then if railroads still remain in private
ownership, the new generation of
magnates will combine again and the
increase in population and business
will enable them to play the old or
some similar game. The mullet heads
of that generation will continue to
wear patches on their pants and vote
the republican ticket and for the
trusts. The ever-recurring panic will
continue to intervene.

CANADIAN TRADE

No greater proof of the insanity that
has been developed at Washington in
regard to foreign trade could be fur-
nished than the wildness with which
the subject has been discussed in con-
gress and the statements made by cab-
inet ministers. The idea that this
country could forever have a balance
of trade, running up into the millions
every year, while foreigners could be
prevented from sending their goods
here in exchange by prohibitive tariffs
and the balance be forever paid in
gold, is too absurd for discussion. That
is the theory that is advocated, not
only in congress and by the members
of the administration, but by every
ninnic that edits a republican paper.
They never stop to think that if that
policy was long continued, every ounce
of gold in the world would have to be
sent to America and the foreigner
would be left without anything with
which to purchase our goods.

The same sort of insanity has per-
vaded their discussions of our trade
with what they call "our new posses-
sions." That these people, living as
they do in tropical islands where most
of the goods we manufacture could
not be used by the inhabitants, who do
not want them and wouldn't use them
if they were given to them, could ever
become great buyers of our products,
is absurd. On the other hand, there is
Canada whose inhabitants need our
woolens, our stoves, our agricultural
instruments, our products of every
sort and kind and no thought is taken
of that trade that would amount to
more than we could by any possibil-
ity force upon the Malays of the south
seas or the inhabitants of tropical Cuba.

A writer in the New York Commer-
cial Advertiser in speaking of the
Canadian trade, says:
"Remarkably little attention is paid
in the United States to Canadian af-
fairs, and this is fully realized by the
Canadians. Many government reports
and columns of space in the public
prints are devoted to a discussion of
the best way to gain a few dollars of
trade in Cuba, the Philippines, China
or other out-of-the-way countries,
whereas within twenty-four hours'
journey of nearly every state in the
union lies a market capable of absorb-
ing \$100,000,000 worth of American
goods more than are now shipped in
that direction. The people of Canada
are of one and the same race, speak
the same tongue, and have the same
habits and customs as do the people of
the United States. That there should
be any drawback to a fair exchange of
commodities between the two nations
is certainly a political mistake."

A STRANGE STORY

The Independent has received a
statement from Washington from a
source that has always been proved
reliable to the effect that a lot of mul-
ti-millionaires have put up a big pile
of money on silver. They have made
an arrangement with the smelting
trust so that a prospective rise in sil-
ver will go principally into their pockets.
The writer believes that the great
banking interests whose money has
largely been transferred from bonds
to the stocks of the industrial trusts,
will favor the larger use of silver as
money and possibly become advocates
of the free coinage of silver. If that
is so, there will be no benefit to the
people, for the trusts will control all
production and the profit on the rise
in prices will go to them. Everything
points to the fact that the multi-mil-
lionaires are basing all their future
transactions on the perpetuity of the
trusts. Their gains have become so
enormous that bonds no longer fur-
nish them with a place of safe invest-
ment, and they seek for the control of
industry. The tremendous and unex-
pected output of gold upset all their
calculations and they have adopted the
trust route instead of the bond route
in their effort to own the world.

The song birds about Lincoln must
have watched the proceedings during
the last legislature. At any rate they
show themselves more freely and are
more numerous than ever before. They
evidently rely upon the law for their
protection.

WHO WAS MISTAKEN?
In looking back over the contest
that culminated in the United States
senate in 1893 in the repeal of the
Sherman law, it may be well to ask:
"Who was mistaken?" The econom-
ists, and by that we mean every man
whose writings are accepted as author-
ity in the whole world, were all bi-
metallists and were opposed to the
elimination of silver from the money
of the world, were certainly not mis-
taken in the theories that they advo-
cated, for recent events have proven
beyond contradiction that they were
sound. They based their argument
wholly upon the quantity theory of
money, and claimed that a contraction
of the currency would decrease prices,
and an increase would raise prices.
The sudden rise in prices upon an in-
crease in the quantity of money soon
afterwards has settled that question
beyond dispute.

The economists were mistaken in
one thing. They relied upon another
branch of science for certain infor-
mation and adopted what that science
furnished without question and with-
out investigation. Every geologist
from Austria to Australia gave it as
his opinion that the great fountains
of gold had been exhausted and that
the output of gold would tend to de-
crease rather than to increase. All
parties accepted this testimony as true
and the men who advocated the e-
limination of silver believed it more
firmly than their opponents. It was
because they believed it that they
made the fight they did. Both sides
were mistaken about this and the tre-
mendous increase in the output of gold
has been more disastrous to the theo-
ries and plans of the gold standard
men than to the advocates of bimetal-
lism. It has forced the great capital-
ists to change all their plans of in-
vestment and to start out on entirely
new lines to capture the wealth of the
world. Before 1893 these men had all
their investments in interest-bearing
bonds and their object was to make
bonds and the interest that they re-
ceived more valuable—of greater pur-
chasing power. The Rothschilds were
never known to invest to any extent in
any industry before 1893.

It may be said that while both sides
were mistaken in their estimates of
the future output of gold, the theories
advanced by gold standard advocates
to sustain their position have been
completely demolished by subsequent
events. The arguments presented by
them in 1896 and 1900 have been so
entirely destroyed that they will never
again be presented to an intelligent
people. On the other hand the state-
ments made by John Stuart Mill, Faw-
cett Jevons and all other economists
of authority concerning the quantity
theory of the purchasing power of
money, which was the basis of every
bimetallic argument, stand and will
stand for all time to come.

Some of the economists feel like
kicking themselves for giving implicit
faith to the statements of the geologists.
Every one of the geologists
claimed that all the great gold fields
had been exploited and that what gold
there remained would have to be ob-
tained by deep and costly mining.
They said that gold was the heaviest
metal and had been thrown to the sur-
face when the world was in a molten
state and the face of the world had
been searched for it. That nothing
remained but the molten metal that
had afterward percolated down
through the rocks in small veins
which would be exceedingly costly to
mine. They acknowledged that while
the placers were exhausted that there
was no process by which it could be
gathered. The economists now say
that they were at fault in that they
did not investigate this matter for
themselves instead of relying on the
geologists. If they had, they would
have taken into consideration the fact
that the greater part of the mountain-
ous regions of the world at that time
were unexplored. No investigation
had been made of Alaska, the im-
mense regions of Siberia and the con-
tinent of Africa. Of course neither
the geologists nor the economists fore-
saw the inventions that have made
the gathering of flour gold profitable
and the old dumps in Colorado and
elsewhere of immense value. The
cyanide process was undreamed of.

The question now arises what would
have happened if the free coinage of
silver had been adopted in 1896. Would
there have been such an inflation of
the money volume as to have started
the wildest speculation and unset-
tled all values? All the economists
say: "No." In the first place they
would have prevented the issue of the
immense volume of paper that has
been put out through the banks which
amounts now to about \$10,000,000.
In the second place, to the capital
that has been put into gold mining
would have been invested in silver
mining and the output of the two met-
als would not have been much greater
than the output of gold and paper un-
der this administration.

Then in answer to the question "Who
was mistaken," it may be replied that
both parties were mistaken in their
estimate of the output of gold—the
gold standard men much more so than
the bimetallics. As regards the econ-
omic theories advanced, the gold

standard men much more so than the
bimetallics. As regards the economic
theories advanced, the gold standard
side has been completely demolished
and that of the bimetallics stands,
demonstrated by actual experiment,
and probably will never again be as-
sailed.

NEW ROTHSCHILD'S PLAN

What made the great banking inter-
ests controlled by the Rothschilds al-
low the increase in the volume of
money? For years they had striven to
make money dearer so as to increase
the value of bonds and the purchas-
ing power of the interest on them.
They held the republican party in the
hollow of their hand. The reason was
the sudden increase in the output of
gold. That was a thing that they did
not expect and could not control. Colo-
rado, Alaska, Australia and the Trans-
vaal began to pour out gold in un-
heard of quantities. There was no way
to stop it. Money was bound to become
cheaper in spite of all that they could
do. They could control parties, parlia-
ments and congresses, but could not
control the stream of gold that came
pouring in like a mighty river.

Under these circumstances they re-
considered their policy. They went
into industrial investments and these
would be enhanced by an increase of
the volume of money. They saw that
the way to increase their wealth and
power was to get hold of the indus-
tries. That could be done by the
formation of trusts and the hint was
given to McKinley. Trusts were to
take the place of the power of the
bond-holders. From that day to this
there has not been a move made in
Washington against trusts. Trust at-
torneys were at their command; they
made members of the cabinet and ev-
ery opportunity given for the estab-
lishment of trusts. From this on, the
trusts will have as absolute control of
the republican party as the bond-hold-
ers have had in the past. Instead of
interest-paying slaves, they intend to
make the people hirelings of the trusts.
The republican party will bend all its
energies to carry out this new Roth-
schild's plan, just as it has in the past,
to carry out their former schemes.
The trust is to take the place of the
bond-holder.

Now is the time of the year when
the republican farmer begins to com-
plain about the twine trust. Novem-
ber is the time of the year that he gets
out to work and vote to sustain it. The
republican farmer is a queer chap.

With more than a thousand millions
of paper and silver in circulation,
Rosewater still talks about the "gold
standard." If the old man gets much
wilder, Governor Savage will have to
provide a place for him out at the
asylum.

Time and again The Independent
told its readers during the last presi-
dential campaign that the trusts would
make of us a nation of hirelings with
a few arrogant employers to rule over
us. Was it not the truth? Yet the
people voted to become hirelings.

The way the republicans tax railroad
property is a caution to the saints.
The Omaha Interstate Bridge and Ter-
minal Co. is capitalized for \$5,000,000
and the republicans fix its valuation
for taxable purposes at \$18,000. When
the railroads have two members in
congress, two United States senators
and the whole state house gang, noth-
ing but that sort of work could be ex-
pected.

An interesting letter appears in an-
other column from Mr. Frank L. Mary,
president of the Independent Home
Makers Company. He explains that,
owing to circumstances, he was un-
able to send any letters to The In-
dependent while on his tour of inspec-
tion; but for the next few weeks he
expects to give our readers a pretty
clear idea of the different places he
visited while on his tour of inspection.
Applications for location stock are
coming in at a very satisfactory rate.
Read Mr. Mary's letter.

Mr. Gaffin closed up his accounts last
week and turned over to the state all
the funds in his hands. The record
shows that he has turned over during
the last two years from the oil in-
spection office the sum of \$11,142.51,
being more than double the amount
ever before received from that office
in the same length of time. Now that
the redeemers have control and the
celebrated Ed Sizer has been put in
charge, we will see how much is turned
in for the next two years.

The soldiers in the Philippines say
that there is no other way of account-
ing for the disappearance of so many
native guides and scouts when they
got a little in advance of the column
and out of sight that they are swal-
lowed by the boa constrictors that in-
habit the brush. These guides have
all taken the oath of allegiance and
are generally paid partly in advance.
When a Malay once hears of the great
and good McKinley, that he would af-
terward disappear unless he was swal-
lowed by a boa constrictor, is not to
be believed.

The tactics of plutocracy has al-
ways been the same in every age of
the world. When Jefferson under-
took to make this a democratic, in-
stead of a government by an aristocracy
as advocated by Hamilton, he was
denounced in almost the same
language that was used in the
republican press during the campaigns
of 1896 and 1900 when Bryan tried
to bring the country back to Jefferson-
ian principles. They, in Hamilton's
time, said of Jefferson and his adher-
ents that "Every dissolute intriguer,
loose liver, forger, false-coiner and
prison bird; every hair-brained, loud-
talking demagogue, every scoffer and
atheist, was a follower of Jefferson,
and Jefferson himself was an incar-
nation of their theories." Every man
who in these later days has made an
effort to hold the government to the
doctrines enunciated in the Declara-
tion of Independence has been assailed
in similar language. That is the way
that plutocracy has of expressing it-
self whenever its special privileges
are assailed.

Every once in a while there is a
claim made that the American Indian
is disappearing and soon the plains
and the mountains where his fathers
lived will know him no more forever.
There is not a word of truth in these
statements as every scientist of the
Smithsonian Institute who is con-
nected with its ethnological or anthro-
pological sections well know. But
there is a race down east who need
the sympathies of these sentimental
folk much more than the American
Indian. It is the New England Yan-
kee. Vital statistics in New England
show a continual decline in the birth
rate of the native population. They
indicate that but for foreign reinforc-
ments that part of the United States
would be losing ground. If the old
Puritan Yankee is to disappear it
should be the cause of just as many
sentimental tears as the fading away
of the aboriginal inhabitants.

THE INDEPENDENT

P. S. We wish to secure a
representative agent in each
community to take subscrip-
tions in connection with this
premium and will send sam-
ples and terms to any who
will write. Good chance for
bright boys to earn good
wages during the summer
months.

A dispatch says that the last pen-
sioned soldier of the war of 1812 has
just celebrated his 101st birthday. The
war of 1812 ended fifty years before the
civil war began and if the record is
kept up there will be pensioners of
the Spanish war on the list in 1951
who were actual soldiers, regularly en-
listed. Besides that there will be
many widows. The records show that
there are still twelve pensioners on the
rolls for the revolutionary war. These
are young women who married very
old soldiers. One authority says:
"There is every reason to believe that
in 1951 the civil war pensioners will
still constitute a body formidable in
numbers and in voting strength. Very
few persons now living will see the
pension roll disappear. The pension-
ers themselves are likely to be among
the last survivors of the present gen-
eration."

Imperialism puts its word in ev-
ery department of literature. In a
purely scientific article in a current
magazine the following sentence oc-
curs: "The discovery of the Roentgen
ray is, to those that understand, as
little surprising or abnormal as the
spread of American power in the east."
There, in the middle of a purely sci-
entific article, is thrown in a sentence
which affirms, when taken in con-
nection with what precedes and follows,
a statement that McKinley's antics in
the Philippines were the unavoidable
result of logical, scientific advance-
ment. That is a trick that these fel-
lows have been playing for the last
ten years. They attempt to force re-
ligion, science and the laws of nature
into a seeming support of their im-
perialistic and plutocratic ideas.

The industrial commission is made
up of fraud and fat salaries. That
combination has a fascination for re-
publican editorial ninnies. It is the
same sort of thing as the commission
appointed in the eighties for the pur-
pose of making statistics to prove that
there had been a phenomenal rise in
wages. The way they did it was to
include among the wage-earners all the
high-priced superintendents and sci-
entists who were engaged in the indus-
tries, some of whom got as high as
\$50,000 a year. After counting all these
chaps in as wage-workers they struck
an average, and lo and behold, there
were the figures to prove an enor-
mous rise in wages. They have been
quoting those figures ever since. They
prove the beneficence of the Dingley
tariff.

D. E. Thompson returned from quite
a stay in Mexico the other day. He
reports everything booming down in
that free silver country where he had
the good sense to invest his money in-
stead of "gold standard" Nebraska.
Therein Thompson made a big mis-
take. He only read the republican pa-
pers and thought we had the gold
standard here. A copy of last week's
Independent has been sent to him and
when he finds out that there is a great
deal more paper and silver money in
circulation at home than there is of
gold, he may conclude to invest some
of his money here instead of taking it
all to free silver Mexico.

HAND PAINTED BUTTON PICTURES

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and Mounted in Gold Plated Frame
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or breast-pin attachment free
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yearly subscription. These
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colors—a class of work that
you could not secure for less
than two dollars in any art-
ist's studio in America. We
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work of art and of a quality
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proud to wear. The original
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pictures of your child, your
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for sample of work and we
will send it to you by return
mail. The work is so much
better than any description
we can give that we are more
than pleased to send samples
free to any who are inter-
ested. Address:
THE INDEPENDENT,
Lincoln, Neb.

P. S. We wish to secure a
representative agent in each
community to take subscrip-
tions in connection with this
premium and will send sam-
ples and terms to any who
will write. Good chance for
bright boys to earn good
wages during the summer
months.

The times when we burned corn for
fuel, when a man shipped a carload of
corn to Chicago and had a bill pre-
sented to him of eight dollars, which
was the cost of hauling, handling and
selling the corn above what it brought
in the market, were republican times
when the republicans ran everything
and did as they pleased in this state
and nation. Don't you remember those
times when it was misery to live.
Those were the days when John Sher-
man was fighting greenbacks and sil-
ver. Since that they have learned bet-
ter and flooded the country with pa-
per money and silver. Now corn is
worth 50 cents in Chicago and hogs
are away up. There is more paper
money and silver dollars in circula-
tion than there ever was before. The
republicans call it the gold standard.

Unless the suckers grow on the trees
and hang to the eaves of the houses
down in New York, the price of stocks
will have to come down so that an in-
vestment will pay some rate of inter-
est. The New York ninnies who edit
the papers down there get very indig-
nant when any reference is made to
John Law, South Sea Bubbles or Hol-
land Tulips. It may be that the people
have become so crazy that they will
continue to buy stocks that never paid
a dividend and never will, or pay \$500
for a share of stock that only pays
4 per cent interest on \$100, but it
hardly looks probable. There is no
way of telling what the provincials
who inhabit that part of the country
may take a notion to do. They were
unanimously in favor of ruining the
country with the gold standard.

The galoots who had no more sense
than to go around shouting for dear
money in 1896 and 1900—who thought
that it would be the right thing when
money was so dear that 5 cents would
buy a bushel of corn—and dreamed
that the dearer money became the
more chance there was for the poor
to become rich, have so impressed the
writers who furnish matter for the re-
publican weeklies that they have now
gone to writing stories about the "bear
men" who carry off girls in Texas and
the "hairy men" of Wyoming who can
hurl a horse and rider fifty feet. The
mullet heads believe those stories just
as they used to believe every word
that the Mark Hanna campaign ora-
tors uttered.

It is now announced that about 140,000
barrels of beer have been exported
to the Philippines from the United
States and that every gallon of it had
to be especially prepared to make it
stand the long voyage and keep in that
climate, or, in other words, it was "em-
balmed." There is no wonder that so
many insane soldiers have been sent
home from Manila. Formaldehyde is
not good as a steady diet either in
beef or beer.

IN ADVANCE

When making remittances do not leave
money with news agencies, postmasters, etc.,
to be forwarded by them. They frequently
forget or remit a different amount than was
left with them, and the subscriber fails to get
proper credit.

Address all communications, and make all
drafts, money orders, etc., payable to
The Nebraska Independent,
Lincoln, Neb.

Anonymous communications will not be no-
ticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be re-
turned.

The great rise in scores of railroad
stocks that never paid a dividend and
probably never will, shows just how
crazy a gold bug lunatic can get.

Tennessee is the first southern state
to put a stop to the horrible child la-
bor in the factories and mines. North-
ern capitalists will have to look else-
where for child slaves hereafter.

Dietrich says Joe Johnson is a thief
and Joe Johnson says—but it won't do
to print what Joe Johnson says about
Dietrich. Populists know all about
both of them without being told.

This nation can never be driven to
contract the currency again, but there
will be the biggest fight that the world
ever saw with the trusts, who by the
new scheme intend to take all the
profits of industry.

The Lincoln ice trust has a jolly
time. The town has an overwhelming
republican majority and no one dares
to object for that "would injure the
party." The price is about twice as
high as it was last year.

The foreign troops have learned to
so love the city of Peking that when
they leave they will take most of it
along with them. That is if they ever
do leave. Upon false rumors that
they were soon to depart they shipped
a greater part on ahead.

Mark Twain says that the persons
who went to the recruiting offices to
offer their services in the land-stealing
and liberty-crucifying crusade in the
Philippines had names that no Ameri-
can could pronounce without danger
to his jaw, nor spell them without a
foreign education.

Unless all scientists are suffering
from delusions and imagine that they
see things that do not exist, animals
suffer from many of the same diseases
that afflict man. Tuberculosis is found
in cows and other animals. Do cows
suffer "from mortal errors" and sim-
ply "believe" that they are sick?

The heavenly twins have become
separated. The last beard of Thomp-
son's choice, he was bumming around
in the Black Hills with the B. & M.
railroad officials. Bartley's partner
has set up a pie counter in the Millard
hotel at Omaha and says that he will
remain there dividing pie until con-
gress meets in the fall.

Brad Slaughter has lost his job and
has been discharged from the United
States army. It is to be hoped that
he will return home and take his old
place in charge of the republican ma-
chine in this state. The pops used to
have lots of fun carrying elections
when Brad ran the republican state
committee.

General Fred Grant is back from
the Philippines and is proving him-
self to be a bigger fool and worse cad
than when he went over there. The
first thing that he did was to rush
into print and declare that Bryan was
responsible for the war in the Philip-
pines and that on his hands was all
the blood that was ever shed in the
islands.

McLaurin knowing that he would
soon be a statesman out of a job, has
been laying his plans to land in the
dead dock having prepared by Mc-
Kinley for all such creatures. The
dead duck haven is a membership on
some commission at a salary of \$5,000
a year. There was where Coll Oil
Johnny landed alongside of half a
dozen more, and that is the hope of
McLaurin.

When a wage-worker does a heroic
act in saving life, by which he loses
his own, as one did the other day,
or is disabled, there is no promise of
promotion or pension for himself or
widow to spur him on, as there is in
the army when a soldier risks his life
in the endeavor to kill someone else.
The soldier's heroic act is made a
matter of record and is proclaimed
from one end of the country to the
other. That of the hero wage-worker
is mentioned once and then forgotten.
Nevertheless, the wage-worker hero is
the greater of the two.