CHANCELLOR ANDREWS

The Alumni of Brown University Stand by Their Old Instructor and Elect Him a Trustee

The devilish bitterness of the campaign of 1896 by the adherents of the gold standard was never equalled on the earth in all history and probably will never be in all time to come. No matter what was the integrity, learn- it?" ing and moral standing of a man, if he was not willing to further the inter- We can't make it any lower." ests of the Wall street pirates, a deliberate plot was invented to ruin him. That applied to men of learning who were not in politics at all as well as the most active office-seeker who little, could they?" fought under the Bryan banner. Such men as Francis A. Walker, Chancellor Andrews and hundreds of others, perhaps not so widely known for their learning and ability as these two, were hounded as if they were criminals of the most desperate kind. To differ from the pirates upon a strictly scientific question was enough to start the whole wretched pack of viliflers and defamers on a hunt after them, not to be the president indorsed." stopped until the unfortunate victims were ruined in fortune and character if the thing was possible.

A slight reaction has set in since that time although there are thousands who continue their old vilifications with all the bitterness that it is possible to inject into them. An evidence that some of them are inclined to make amends for their severity is the election of Chancellor Andrews to up the ball if it came his way. He a trusteeship in Brown university. A | meant business when he gave an order, correspondent writes as follows about but he did not hold people off and put

"Press dispatches recently announced the election of Chancellor Andrews of Nebraska university to be trustee of Brown university, of which indorsed. "None at all." There wasn't he was formerly president. I doubt, any cheers at his name either. however, if Lincoln people have been told just how this came about. As told to me last night, by a prominent citizen of Providence, father of a student at Brown, it was an interesting | Sonator Hoar is Attracting the Attention story of the influence and impression left behind by a strong character working for the best interests of an institution. It seems that when a trustee of Brown is to be selected, the alumni recommend though do not actually elect. When it came to filling the recent vacancy, there was a candidate seemingly picked out by circumstances. Mr. Rockefeller had just made a donation to Brown, and as he has not ceased these practices, it seemed fitting, both as a tribute of of policy, to select a friend of Mr. Rockefeller. Such a friend existed in April 17, 1900: the president of the Providence Exsure that the arrangement went through smoothly, some prominent alumni got out a neat circular letter stating that the friends of the university deemed it best for the future of since completely wiped out by Mr. the Institution that the banker be McKinley, whose brows he now finds made trustee. Names carrying considerable weight were signed and the letters went out to the alumni, far and | that people or their freedom and indewide. But a wave of simultaneous thought-where set in motion no man | rule, it will be a story of shame and may know-knocked all the plan and nullified the circular. One after another of the alumni, taking up his pen of declamation against all the men

of a trustee. ment, no real mention of the ex-presi- and the men who depart from it, howdent as a candidate, but when the votes ever triumphant and successful in were counted, one man had seventy, their little policies, shall perish and one forty, others lesser numbers, but be forgotten, or shall be remembered E. Benjamin Andrews had about 450 only to be despised." out of some 656 alumni votes. There | That performance of Senator Hoar was only one thing to do and it was

purpose and a faithful friend, and said

the town shared in the rejoicing. My porter of McKinley imperialism? informant said he met an aged friend coming down the street with an unwonted stride and a manner that might almost have betokened spirituous excitement. His friend wondered what was the matter. The old gentleman approached, held out his hand, and said Andrews was all right, wasn't it?" Some time ago President Faunce

was recalling to the Brown students in chapel some of the former glories of the old university. He was running in bad company. The boy who is through the list of the presidents, and | brought up to work in a reasonable telling what great and good men they way, who early discovers his capacity were, how this one was notable as a to excel in some useful endeavor, missionary, that one as an author, still | thereby develops a strength of purpose another as a great divine. The boys that will stand him in good stead in showed ordinary interest, but no en- the battle of life. If the boy is busy thusiasm. The president worked down | with hands and head, be it at work or the list to recent times, suddenly men- play, he is pretty sure to come out all tioned E. Benajmin Andrews. It was right. Witness the transformation that congress shall take a hand in like a rooter's signal at a football worked in boys by the night schools forcing the formation of a uniform game. Hats went up, everybody yelled of manual training. Indeed, the sons the college yell, and above the din was of poor parents may have a better heard. "What's the matter with Benny chance in life than rich men's boys, Andrews? He's all right." Not an- simply because the latter may be pamother name was cheered. No one else pered, while the former are gaining chants have been complaining of the equal period of time; that the prod- short, municipalities ought not to hesi- the full value of the plant, but issued publicans of the state" have to do with had left his mark deep

remembered. that they would have to quit school. ability and industry, at the same time retary. The president would remark: are growing.-Good Housekeeping for

"Has to guit, does he? Well, that's July.

bad. What is his record, Mr. Guild? Is he trying?"

It did not matter so much if the standing was high as it did if he was "trying." If the answer was affirmative the president would say: "Just see how Mr. Smith's account stands. Perhaps it can be fixed somehow." The secretary would bring in the account. The president would take it gravely, scanning the items closely.

"Yes, sir, that is the regular charge, "This tuition is the correct amount,

"This room charge is all right, is

"Yes, sir, perfectly correct." "These items couldn't be reduced a "No, sir, impossible. It is the reg-

"Well, I suppose it is all right. Yes, think it is all right." With that he turned the account over and wrote across the back, "E.

Benjamin Andrews." That boy didn't have to quit school. My informant asked a person who knew just how many such accounts

"Ten thousand dollars," was the re-

If the stocks hadn't rallied the next year there would have been a large, jagged hole in the president's exchequer, but not in the student's roll.

The Brown boys liked him because they knew they could count on him. He was with them neart and soul. He would yell for the ball team and pick on airs.

The Providence man was curious to ask his informant how many students' accounts a certain other president had

SENATORIAL ANTICS

of the Whole World by His Peculiar

Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, speaking at Harvard's com-

"Harvard has placed her laurel on many illustrious brows since the day she welcomed George Washington, but none upon brows more worthy than

those of William McKinley." Speaking of the Philippine policy of respect and gratitude and as a matter | the same William McKinley, the same Senator Hoar said in the senate on

"The statesman or the party who change bank whom the oil magnate will not stand by the Declaration and would have liked elected. Just make obey it is never to be trusted anywhere to keep an oath to support the constitution.

And again the Bay State's senior senator said of the Philippine republic, as worthy as any since Washington's: "If we crush that republic, despoil pendence, and subject them to our dishonor.

As a climax to Mr. Hoar's fine flow to send in his recommendation who went back on the great Declarathought of a sturdy character, a lofty tion, he predicted their final doom as follows:

to himself, "Well, this New York "The men who stand by it shall live banker may be all right, but I think E. in the eternal memory of mankind, Benjamin Andrews would fit my ideal and the men who depart from it-(which must have meant Mr. McKin-There had been no organized move- ley, because no exceptions were made)

beats the flops of the supreme court and William McKinley himself. Was Senator Hoar an imperialist all the tion was made to the students there time? Did he make those speeches in was a regular jubilee. Yet only a the senate simply because he knew small proportion of them had even that the people of Massachusetts were seen the former president, and none against imperialism to secure his reof them had been under his adminis- election, and as soon as that was actration long. Even the citizens of complished flop back to be a sup-

Keep the Boys Occupied

That is a vital thing-to keep the

boys occupied. Not much use to scold them, still worse to preach at the boys. with enthusiasm, "I tell you that about | Let them have work and play that will occupy their activities. If they are not thus busied at home or under good auspices they will be doing something The Providence man then told me a the temptations of the very rich or the courts because of the arbitrary rules more than \$100,000,000 of bank paper. should respect the grants which they diffied checks made to men in New York body around Lincoln knew that Dietbit of semi-private history of the An- difficulties of the very poor, the boy laid down by the railroads. drews administration, which explains has idea possibilities. He acquires the in a measure how such a love for the ability to do, to work, which is the cars loaded with "mixed" goods, then for they can't tell yet what the "is- advantage of every right that is left to porators also followed the example of the announcement was made the town president grew up. During the finan- priceless heritage of the poor; he also the various lines refused to accept sue" will be next year, nor which side themselves to get rid of the present the New York communists in another cial troubles of 1894 many of the pa- has the benefit of other forms of edu- carioad shipments unless the goods of the coinage question they may be system and substitute therefor a re- particular. They made provision to trons of Brown suddenly found them- cation, training, experience and travel in each car were of the same kind. It on. selves without income from the ces- that are costly, but of immeasurable was contended that the tariffs had But even republicans ought to see tion. sation of dividends on various stocks. value in developing character and ca- been gradually inflated until they were that so great an increase in quantity They had to write to their boys that pacity. Such boys acquire from ex- unreasonable. No relief came from of the commodity called money would there are other independent forms, and the payment of fees that the state lev- been doing for the last twenty years. they might finish the term, but after perience sensible ideas about money, these continued complaints and as a make it easier obtained in exchange also forms that are the direct out-

EXPORT STATISTICS

They Show That the Farmers of Americaand not the Trusts and Financiers Have Caused the Increase

The official statistics of the export trade of the United States have just been published at Washington. They show that the Morgans, the Harrimans, the banks and the whole crew who do so much bragging had nothing to do with the United States coming to the front of the great export nations of the world. It was the American farmer that did it. It was not our new possessions either, for the statistician does not even mention them. Perhaps some time in the sweet calling the farmers hogs in the parlor | there is. and declaring that they were a very insignificant factor in the financial affairs of this country will learn that it is the farmer who has made this nation great and not the millionaires. The Independent has been trying to beat that truth into the heads of Hanna's followers for many years. The republican farmer, however, prefers to sing the song which begins: "Oh!

to be nothing." The government statistician says that there were a dozen countries in 1900 to each of which the United States exported over \$10,000,000 worth of

domestic products. The United Kingdom purchased \$408,000,000 and Germany \$134,000,000

worth. Our agricultural exports to the United Kingdom were the largest on record, excepting those of the extraordinary year of 1898, when a value of \$439,000,000 was attained.

In our trade with Germany, the exports for 1900 were decidedly in excess of any previously reported, and show an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the five years' period. Next in order to the above named

countries in 1900 were the following: The Netherlands \$52,000,000; France \$45,000,000; Belgium \$33,000,000; Italy \$24,000,000; Canada \$21,000,000; Japan over \$15,000,000; Denmark nearly 000,000; Cuba \$14,000,000; Spain \$10,-000,000, as against a trifle less than \$10,000,000 in 1896; British Africa \$10,-

	300,000.
	The ten principal items in our agri-
ı	cultural export trade for 1900 were:
	Breadstuffs\$262,744,078
	Cotton 242,988,978
	Meat products 173,751,471
	Live animals 43,585,031
	Tobacco 29,422,371
ï	Oil, cake and oil cake meal 16,806,302
ē	Vegetable oils 16,345,056
	Fruits and nuts 11,642,665
r	Dairy products 9,226,520
	Seeds 7,306,982
	Others 31,067,079

Total\$844,616,530 The total in 1899 was \$574,398,264. About half the trade in breadstuffs in 1900 went to the United Kingdom with Germany next at \$32,029,000. Of the raw cotton \$90,267,000 went to the United Kingdom, \$64,395,000 to Germany and \$27,776,000 to France. Of meat products \$107,621,000 went

to the United Kingdom and \$32,808,000 of live animals to the same country. of the assessment for this year. That Look over that list and see how much of our exports were furnished by great financiers and leaders in the republican party, and how much was that gives this country standing it used the article in The Independent among the nations of the earth? Is it the Wall street gang of pirates or the men on the farms?

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS

It Was for the Purpose of Raising Re and They Have Gone up From 30 to 50 Per Cent

Prominent western merchants, all heavy shippers of merchandise, are preparing to call to account before the interstate commerce commission the heads of the various railroad combinations and the community of interest alliances of the trunk lines of the

Charges are made that, following these movements of consolidation freight rates have been advanced from 30 to 50 per cent through quiet and organized manipulation of the various classifications of commodities. Merchandise formerly in class 4 has been placed under class 2, with a consequent increase of 30 per cent in shipment charges, and so on through the voluminous tabulated classifications of all commodities. All this has been contrary to the in-

terstate commerce law, it is charged, but it has been carried on under cover. Behind the movement to attack this scheme of freight advances by applying to the interstate commerce commission for relief lies the plan for a still more vigorous blow. The complainants intend to press a demand classification of freight which shall be effective on every railroad in the United States.

making an enormous advance rate, fur- Ashby's Crucible.

ther propose to discharge a hundred thousand or so of their employes. The offices of railroads in the different combinations located in all the principal Every Evil That Afflicts the People or is cities throughout the country will be consolidated. The report is revived in connection with the Morgan-Hill syndicate operations. It is said that wherever separate offices are now maintained by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington joint offices will be substituted.

After the offices of individual lines under the same ownership have been brought together, it is said, thousands of solicitors and freight and passenger agents will be eliminated in the interest of economy.

On with the dance. There may be no hereafter to this sort of business. bye and bye the men who have been but The Independent believes that

Who Will Answer?

This administration is and has been coining more silver dollars than ever before. This is exactly what Bryan proposed to do and the reverse of what republicans promised. Republicans said they were 50-cent dollars and that labor would stand the loss. The republicans said there was plenty of money and all that was needed was more confidence. Have they acted on that theory? Have they not acted on the theory that more money is needed and have greatly increased the gold, silver and paper supply? If more money (and it is immaterial as to kind) has made better times, why would not free silver, that would make still more money, make still better times? Who is prepared to answer?-Minden Courier.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Resewater up a Stump and Can't Tall Other Republican Editors Dumb as Oysters

The York Democrat loaded up a quick-firing gun and last week put it

"The Nebraska Independent drew the fire of the Omaha Bee Sunday in as to facility of moving about, as to answer to an editorial which appeared communication, as to supply of water, in The Independent in which some very pertinent questions were asked to be fy any candid man that such businesses explained by the "redeemers." The Bee | are, in their nature, monopolistic. In flared up and proceeded to lambast the whole fusion outfit in the state, but the questions of The Independent remain unanswered, for the good and and with a single consistent policy. sufficient reason that they cannot be answered. Republican sheets like the matters, almost invariably the public Bee stood on their rear legs and howled themselves hoarse because the railroad assessment under Governor Poynter had been reduced, but they have been mum on the fact that the assessment for this year of the railroads under the republican administration. The Bee says it denounced the reduction of railroad assessment of last year and that it "has not commended the assessment of 1901." Has not commended is good. If the Bee has 'denounced fraud and condemned wrong doing," etc., as it says it has, why uid it not denounce the lowering is the question propounded and the Bee has not answered it."

Without waiting to see what damage the enemy had suffered the Democrat furnished by the farmers. Who is it fired another round. As a range-finder that pointed out how congress had twice stopped the coinage of silver and that in both instances panic and destruction followed, continuing until the coinage was resumed. Then it

said: "The Nebraska Independent, from which the above is taken, propounds a question which republicans do not answer for the very good and sufficient reason that they cannot, and besides were they to undertake to do so would be an admission on their part that the position taken on the silver question by the fusionists of the nation has been the correct one. More than this, the very fact of the enormous amount of silver which has been coined by the McKinley administration during the past four years is a sufficient evidence to the minds of all fair-minded men that the republican leaders recognize the value of silver in our currency and have used every means at their command to supply it to the business interests of the country. True, they pretend that the coinage is protected by the adoption of the gold standard, but this argument is merely on a par with the balance of their cunning and deceits. Free coinage under the McKinley administration is proving as beneficial as it did under other adminis-

They Ought to See

The Nebraska Independent expresses surprise that the democratic papers throughout the country have not called attention to the fact that since January, 1897, the currency of the country fair return on the actual investment get rich that way, but The Indepenhas doubled; that McKinley has coined made, rather than upon a fictitious dent has not yet been convinced that more silver dollars-fifty-cent dollars capitalization, based mainly upon fran- that is the road to wealth. This new For some months shippers and mer- -than were ever coined during an chises or special privilege values. In corporation not only issued bonds to such an idea. How much did "the rein strength through honest endeavor. continued shifting of rates. Several uct of the gold mines has doubled and tate to do what private persons in bus- \$10,000,000 of stock that has behind it the nomination of Dietrich? Every-With well-to-do parents, who avoid suits have been brought in the federal that the national banks have issued iness do as a matter of course. They the same sort of security that the cer-

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

Threat Against Free Government Comes From Granting Them

The readers of The Independent will emember how often it has been insisted upon in this paper that the granting of special privileges is the basis of all the evils that have appeared in modern governments. Competition has not been an evil. Most of the blessings that we still enjoy are the results of competition. It has given us a hardy and virile race of nen and women without whose intelligence and activities we would still be savages. In a recent article in the Pilgrim, Tom Johnson takes exactly the same ground. He even advocates the proposition that The Independent made long ago that the government should cease giving special privileges to patentees and pay inventors a reasonable price for their inventions after which they should become public property. He declares that the patent laws have been a hindrance to advancement. It is an undisputed fact that in regard to the telegraph that is true. The Western Union has bought up and suppressed many valuable inventions conected with telegraphy. However it may be in regard to that matter, no one can dispute that the granting of privileges to private parties in transportation, in water works, in gas and electric lighting, has been productive of evil and only evil. In regard to these Mr. Johnson says: "Municipal monopolies-they con-

sist of rights and special privileges in the public streets and highways which, in the nature of the case, cannot be possessed by all the people and can be enjoyed by only a few. A constant struggle goes on to obtain such privileges, with the result of checking and retarding, for a long time, necessary public improvements. Rival claimants, not strong enough to obtain what they want, often succeed in checkmating each other at the expense of denying to the public needed advantages. Only a very slight observation of and reflection upon the needs of people crowded together in a city, or of artificial light, is needed to satisother words, they can be carried on, with the best possible results to the public, under a single management Where competition prevails in such service is inefficient and defective. Wherever there is unity, the condition of things is much better. My proposition on this subject is to enlarge the functions of municipalities so that the means of transportation and communication and the supply of water and of light shall be furnished by public authority and not by private enterprise, and extend this principle to its logical result, of taking under public administration all businesses which require the grant of any special

right or privilege. 'We have already started on this road and made considerable progress. In many cities the water supply is a public business: in some cities the gas and electric lights are manufactured and furnished by public authority; in many cities of Europe and Australia street railroads are owned and operated by the public. Why not go on in this direction till there shall be no more private property in special grants or franchises and till all business requiring such grants shall be carried on by the municipalities? Under present conditions the adoption of this policy would require the taking over by the public only of the water, gas, electric light and power supply and of the telephone and street railroads. The evils which a great many timid people fear as likely to arise from enlarging the scope of the functions of municipalities are trivial in comparison with the evils which are inseparable from the present system. As long as the great rewards which these monopolies offer to private enterprise are possible our industries will be hampered, our politics will be corrupted by bribery and fraud and our people will have to pay unnecessarily high prices for these kinds of service and they will be subjected to daily and hourly inconveniences and vexation, owing to the poor quality of the service.

"It would be no injustice for cities to erect their own plants and so compete vate owners. It would not be inequitable for cities to use their powers of taxation so as to compel the present tion of public burdens, according to cost of the plants. the value of their property, including franchises, as owners of other kinds of private property have to bear. would be no violation of vested rights, where the power has not been bartered

result the large shippers of the west for beef and corn, and that a less quan- growth of railroad favor, such as spe- go into court and have them annulled. state" have to do with the nomination All such occurrences were duly rethat their moral fabric is strengthening have effected an organization to deported to President by his private secand help physical and mental powers mand the government's interference. for a given quantity of coin when it is These communists, not satisfied with abundant than when it was scarce. - phone companies, yet I shall, for the pay the fiddler. At least that is the of influence when it comes to nominatsake of clearness, restrict myself to idea of the new American financier. | ing a supreme judge.

railroads alone, being confident that the principles that apply to them will apply to all classes or sub-divisions of this form of government favor.

"The original idea behind the railroad was entirely different from the idea attached to it in common thought today, and to the departure from this original idea I shall trace the evils now complained of. It was at first simply the idea of providing a roadway or passageway-a highway-for vehicles moved by steam, just as there were, then, roads for vehicles moved by horses. It did not provide for exclusive use, but for general use, subject to a charge or toll, just as charges were made on some horse roads. But, seeing the advantage of exclusive use, the companies building these steam highways, by means of heavy or discriminating tolls, or by other methods, prevented general use, stopped competition and made themselves the sole users. The rail or steam roads in the United States, instead of becoming what they were intended to be, as the term applied to them, 'public highways,' indicates, becames private high-

"And what has been the tendency of these private highways? Sixty years ago railroad building began in the United States, each road separately organized, with its own officers and its distinct interests. But separate interests melted into common interests and many small companies formed into single large companies that grew out of concentration of management and combination of effort. This centralizing movement has proceeded so fact, within the past decade, that now control of a score of men. The multitude of little roads has given place to combinations, which, in turn, must soon—very soon—give way practically to one system, controlled by one man. This is a natural process. Concentration means greater economy in operation and greater public facility and must occur whenever railroad development is given free play under present conditions, whether under private ownership, as in this country, or under public ownership as in continental Europe and Australia.

"But let us anticipate the end of this present and perfectly natural tendency. We must see the appearance of the one directing mind, the king-pin, the dictator, the supreme monarch in the railroad world. If present rathroad princes are giants among magnates, this man will be a Titan, a Gulliver among Lilliputians. Indeed, compare in your mind's eye the powers of such a man with the powers of the president of the United States. Which could command arger revenues? Which would have the larger pay rolls? Which would have greater control of the pockets of the people? In short, whose favors would be more courted? One might distribute honors by the appointment of foreign ministers and judges at small pay, but which would appoint most men at \$50,000 salaries? Which, then, would have the dominant power -the men representing the people or the man representing privilege, the one voted for by men or the one voted for by shares of stock? Can interstate commerce commissions prevent it? Why, railroad owners themselves cannot prevent it, for it is in the natural order under present conditions. government control failed before railroads were consolidated, what can it do after consolidation is perfected? If discriminating rates have worked such evils on trade in the past, what must be their effect in the future? If railroads have hitherto controlled legislation, what will they do when all their power is vested in one man?"

WORKING THE NEW SCHEME

Milling Plants Bonded and Stocked to Ten

Times Their Value Out in Celerade Recently five ore milling plants sitnated at Cripple Creek that were built at a cost not to exceed \$3,000,000, and with no patents involved, have been in- is strong probability that many who corporated with a capital of \$10,000,000 | are now wage earners must in the near and an up-to-date bond issue of \$3,-000,000.

The bond issue, it will be noted, just about represents the cost of the plants, and the interest upon the bonds will represent payment of reasonable interest on the cost of the plants. Whatfor the business with the present pri- ever dividends may be paid upon the \$10,000,000 of capital stock will represent profits derived from the busiprivate owner to bear the same propor- ness over and above interest on the

That is a fair specimen of the way the modern financiers are organizing every business in the land. It is the the Minden Gazette. It seems to think new scheme that has been evolved in away, for the cities and the states to the last four years. Capitalize everyregulate fares and rates of compensa- thing to ten times its value and get have something to do with nominating tion, so as to make them yield only a rich on wind. Perhaps people can all the candidates in a republican state The Independent ought not to be sur- have made, according to their true who had no deposits. It is all cut from rich was to be the candidate before the First came an advance in charges on prised at the democratic press in this, limits, but, doing this, they should take the same piece of cloth. These incor- convention assembled and the moment gime of public ownership and opera- avoid paying taxes. When the ar- which had been made long before. A ticles of incorporation were filed, they few corporation magnates will select "Transportation Monopolies-While filed along with them a protest against the candidates this fall as they have

ECONOMIC IMBECILES

Their Doctrines Have Brought Distress Upon Europe and Wrought Havoc in America

No one can look at the condition of Europe today and fail to see, if he is an honest and intelligent man, that the loss of their trade and the coming distress that they fear has been brought about by the constant fear of overproduction which false economists have instilled into the minds of all classes of society. The same teaching has wrought havoc in this country and the only real danger that now threatens us can be traced to this pernicious false doctrine. The wageworkers of Europe were so thoroughly convinced that great production would lead to their ruin that years ago they adopted every means to lessen it. A worker who invented a machine that did more work than could be done by hand, or who attempted to become dextrous and swift at his employment. was looked upon as an enemy of his class. That has wrought the trouble before which the economists of Europe now stand aghast.

In America the same sort of doctrine has been preached by the socialists and republican party, but the general intelligence of the American workmen, the result of the superior education of the common people in this country, has in the main rejected it. Every American workman has continued to devise to the best of his ability ways of doing more work in the same number of hours and without insubstantially the whole railroad busi- creasing the exertion enabling him to ness of the United States is under the do it. If it had not been for the strong, common sense of the American workman, which rejected the false doctrines of hired economists of the gold bug school, this country today would not be leading the world in manufacturing and agriculture as it

These false economists still keep up their work. They are afraid that if a great and productive country is made out of the arid west, that if barren farms, nothing but disaster will follow. A very good answer was made to this sort of economic rot in the testimony of Mr. A. H. Naftzer, a California fruit-grower, before the industrial commission the other day,

Among other things he said: "It has been carefully estimated that under a system of national irrigation seventy-five million to one hundred million of acres of lands now practically desert and worthless could be reclaimed and made productive. It would be nearly or quite impossible more men? Which would receive the to do this without government aid. If government aid be objected to on the ground that the development of these arid lands would bring them into productive competition with, and tend to decrease values of farming lands in the eastern states, the answer is, first. that the development of any portion of our country is incidentally a benefit to all; but more specifically, if these desert lands should be watered, vast quantities of machinery, implements, and other manufactured goods will be required by the settlers upon the lands, practically all of which manufactured goods would have to come from eastern states. This alone, I think, would more than compensate for any otherwise possible depreciation of eastern farming lands, occasioned by increased western competition. If the west shall have more water, the east will have more trade.

> "But these western lands would for the most part be devoted to a different class of products than those of the eastern states, increasing interstate commerce and developing home markets in both directions.

"Again, who can say that these western lands will not be needed for homes for the overflow of eastern cities and towns. Under the rapidly developing economic and industrial now astonishing the world, and particularly by reason of the introduction of the 'community of interest' idea, having for its ostensible object economy in both production and distribution, there future obtain their livelihood by cultivation of the soil. The government owns these arid lands, and it is certainly not unreasonable nor improvident that it should expend some of its revenues in making them irrigable."

The Minden Gazette says: "Now

that the committee has fixed the date

for a state convention it behooves the republicans of the state to cast about and select the very best man that can be chosen as a candidate for supreme judge." When it comes to being "childlike and bland" the heathen Chinee was a novice in comparison with that "the republicans of the state" convention. It is passing strange that a Nebraska editor would entertain was flooded with Dietrich buttons