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## THE GREAT STRIKE

**It Begins to Look as if There is to be a Struggle Between Labor Organizations and the Trusts Such as Has Never Before Been Seen**

At the present time there are more men out on strike than there ever were before in all the history of this country. The courts are becoming still more tyrannical in their rulings and seem to be determined to crush labor organizations. One judge has gone so far as to deny the right to converse with non-union men. Another judge has imprisoned some girls for making faces. Two men have been arrested for saying that "three more scabs have come to town."

Judge Gager, at New Haven, has followed up an injunction by which he declared free speech illegal in Connecticut with the punishment of three men who ventured to talk despite the injunction and thus cautiously displayed the contempt which every man must feel for such a court as his.

The president of the board of aldermen of Ansonia, the president of the painters' union and a member of the carpenters' union ventured to give advice to a striker about his case. They were arrested and held in \$1,000 bail each.

The Chicago American says if a British court in the first quarter of the 18th century had committed such an outrage on free speech in Connecticut as that perpetrated by Judge Gager the revolution would have been.

It is said that dirt is simply matter in the wrong place. That is the only trouble with Judge Gager. He is dirt in Connecticut, but he would be all right in Turkey, where the Sultan has just forbidden the importation of type-writers on the ground that they might turn out seditionist matter which could not be traced to the author. Gager would suit the Sultan in a dot.

President Shaffer, the head of the strike against the steel trust, says:

"I was born a republican and have been a republican all my life, but if the United States steel corporation is to be permitted to wage war on organized labor—to say that it will not permit its employees to unite for their mutual benefit, but will crush them if they attempt to form unions which will try to protect them and give them better wages and conditions—then I will seek another party."

The men who are now striking almost unanimously voted for McKinley and the trusts. The full dinner pail has not resulted as they thought it would.

The inevitable result of the consolidation of capital has come in an attempted consolidation of labor. The money trust, in control of the bulk of the steel industry is confronted by a nascent labor trust, covering the same field. Unfortunately this natural development has come through the national calamity of a general strike.

In the present case the trouble arises from the attempt of the trust managers to eat their cake and have it. They are trying to combine the advantages of consolidation with those of independent plants.

The United States steel corporation contains trusts within trusts. Each of its subordinate companies is itself a trust composed in part of dozens of smaller units. In dealing with its members the trust wishes each of these little units to be treated separately. Not only does the United States steel corporation refuse to make a general agreement covering all its works, but even its subordinate trusts—the American Sheet Steel company, the American Steel Hoop company and the American Tin Plate company—refuse to make such agreements for their own plants. They go back to the individual cells of which they have been built up. One plant has been a union plant; they are willing to sign the scale for that, but if another has been non-union they decline to change its status.

If Mr. Morgan were really the Napoleon he is credited with being he would not have allowed this strike to break out on such grounds. He would have discarded technicalities and would have said to the hundreds of thousands of workmen of the steel trust:

"This is an age of combination. We have combined the management of the steel works of the country because individual action is out of date. We welcome the combination of labor for the same reason. Labor and capital make the steel industry. Let each choose its representatives and then let those representatives get together in a room and quietly settle the terms on which the industry is to be carried on."

That would have been order and civilization. It would have been the peaceful acceptance of what will be accepted sooner or later perhaps after decades of exhausting struggle.

Abrraham Lincoln said that this country could not endure half slave and half free. No more can it endure half in order and half in anarchy—with capital organized and labor in a state of nature. The consolidation of capital means the union of labor, and the sooner that fact is generally recognized and accepted the sooner we shall have permanent industrial peace.

The popular party made an honest effort to put labor on an equality with capital, but the wage-workers preferred the false promise of a full dinner pail. The Independent told them what would

happen. The man who marched in the McKinley parade in Lincoln with a big dinner pail which had a piece of sausage and a slice of bread in the top, while the rest of the pail was full of thin air, accurately represented the result of voting the republican ticket. The Independent described it at the time.

## They Hate Americans.

A dispatch from Washington, dated July 3, tells the true story of the Filipino's attitude toward the Americans:

Civil government will tomorrow suspend military control throughout all of the Philippine islands not in actual rebellion against the United States. Rear Admiral Rogers, in command of the naval forces in the Philippines, reports to the navy department that the insurrection has been practically put down in every part of the archipelago, but there has just been laid before Secretary Root information of an entirely different character.

It is a review of the situation by an officer who has devoted especial attention to the attitude of the Filipinos towards the Americans and it indicates a belief on his part that civil government for a long time at least will be a mockery. This officer finds that in many cases the officers who have been in command of the posts and districts have lacked tact in dealing with the natives and that despite orders from headquarters that the treatment to which the Filipinos have been subjected has been cruel and harsh. He goes so far as to assert that in some cases the villages have been burned on slight provocation and that some officers have even resorted to torture in trying to extract information from natives.

He is not specific in these statements though he says that in many cases the officers who improperly treated the natives were young volunteers without experience.

This officer says that while large numbers of the natives have taken the oath of allegiance it is not because they are reconciled to the rule of the United States. They hate the Americans, he says, more than they ever did the Spaniards, and they would rise tomorrow if they thought they could drive the Americans out, but they see the best way to happiness and submit, many of them believing that they will soon have a complete local self-government as communities in the United States, and as full individual civil rights as citizens of the United States. He does not believe that there is much probability of these hopes being realized, though he considers the Filipinos are as well fitted for self-government as the inhabitants of the South American countries. He says they will always hate the Americans worse than they hated the Spaniards, for the reason that under the Americans the feeling of race exclusiveness will be more constantly and offensively emphasized than it was under the Spaniards.

Of course they hate the Americans. It is natural that they should. God hates a liar, hypocrite and tyrant, and why should not man? The treatment to which the Filipinos have been subjected by the Americans is enough to embitter and make resentful the soul of infinite forgiveness and love. They have been robbed of their country, plundered, humiliated and otherwise harshly used. The colonist hated the Englishman for the same treatment of them, only not quite so bad, as their sons are now inflicting upon the impotent Filipinos. I can't understand why Mr. Bryan is so intent on making friends with the Filipinos. I think he intends to make a fight for the democratic nomination for president. And the next most tremendous fact is Mr. Bryan's statement to his intimate friends that he will do everything in his power to prevent Mr. Hill's nomination.

This divides the democratic party into two great camps.

Mr. Bryan is convinced Mr. Hill is the only man capable of organizing a serious opposition to the radical leadership which has controlled the democracy since that thrilling and picturesque week in 1896 when the old democratic policy was deserted at Chicago and the sceptre of power passed to the united west and south.

He is also satisfied that Mr. Hill is a determined candidate for the democratic nomination two years hence, if ever Mr. Bryan is in earnest now in his opposition to the influence and ambition of Mr. Hill. He makes no secret of his hostility and intends to use his whole influence to defeat the New York leader. The opening gun in the new national fight was the Ohio state convention last week, controlled by John R. McLean, who is Hill's friend. It repudiated "Bryanism."

It may surprise those who are not aware of the real situation to find Mr. Bryan in bitter antagonism to Mr. Hill so soon after the struggle in which Mr. Hill supported the democratic ticket, but the facts explain the matter:

Two days before the Kansas City convention Hill visited Mr. Bryan at his home in Lincoln, Neb. It was the first time they had met since the memorable campaign of 1896. Mr. Bryan told Mr. Hill that if the free silver plank was omitted from the party platform he would refuse to be a candidate. He declared in the most emphatic and explicit language that nothing could induce him to accept the nomination if the convention failed to reassert the free silver doctrine. Mr. Hill thereupon went to Kansas City and did everything in his power to kill the silver plank. Mr. Bryan and his friends believe that Mr. Hill's motive was a desire to nominate himself.

Mr. Bryan has within the past few days declared that Mr. Hill supported the democratic ticket last year simply because he was a candidate for the presidency and was compelled to re-enter the party forces in order to gain a position of party regularity which would serve him this year, next year and the year after in his struggle for the nomination—that his heart was not in the campaign and that he was really pleased by the defeat of Mr. Hill's candidates.

NORMAN E. MACK,  
Member of the Democratic National Committee from New York.

## THE MORGAN COAL TRUST

**The Very Worst Features of Socialism Adopted—All Incentive to Active Business is Destroyed**

A few years ago the prudent and forehanded householder was accustomed to buy his winter coal in June or July to get advantage of the cheap summer rates. Usually he could make a contract for future delivery, but under the most untoward circumstances he could put the coal in his cellar at once and rejoice that he had saved a respectable sum.

That was in the days when the "little economies" of the trusts had not deprived the individual of the opportunity for his own little economies and profit due to forethought. The era is rapidly vanishing.

Today if one goes to buy his winter coal he will find the summer rates what would have been considered exceptionally high winter prices three or four years ago. Moreover, the trust announces that its winter rates will go into effect about midsummer, and its agents—the independent dealer has practically disappeared—are usually unwilling to make sales at current figures. Contracts at summer rates for winter delivery are no longer known.

A curious illustration of the effect of the trust system in stifling individual activity and enterprise came to the knowledge of the writer recently. In a considerable western town the school board advertised for bids for the coal supply for the coming winter. Word came from the coal dealers that the price at which anyone could sell coal would be no competitive bidding; the price at which anyone could sell coal was fixed by the trust none dared sell lower, and the board might let the contract as it would. Thereupon the agent having the matter in hand awarded the contract—for which two years earlier there would have been a fierce contest—to a dealer with whom he happened to be friendly. What was his astonishment when the favored one pitifully besought him to take away the contract.

"We all must pay the same for our coal," explained the dealer. "We must all sell at exactly the same price or the trust will cut off our supplies. There's no use hustling for business under those conditions, so we've just formed a retail pool. All the coal sold in this town goes into it, and each dealer gets a fixed share of the profits. Now, it's a heap of bother to deliver that coal to the schools, teams are hard to get and the dealer getting the contract can only charge his actual expenditures to the pool. He gets nothing for superintendence and worry. If you will give this contract to some other fellow I shall get just as much money with no work."

## HILL IS A CANDIDATE

**If W. J. Bryan Was Ever in Earnest He Is in Earnest Now and He Will Fight Hill to a Finish**

A tremendous fact on the horizon of national politics is the admission of David B. Hill to several of his intimate friends that he intends to make a fight for the democratic nomination for president. And the next most tremendous fact is Mr. Bryan's statement to his intimate friends that he will do everything in his power to prevent Mr. Hill's nomination.

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struggle that has occurred in the democratic party in modern times. Mr. Hill is denounced as a "corporation democrat." On the other hand Mr. Bryan is sneered at by the Hill managers as a leader who has driven almost every democrat of substance out of his party and has placed the democracy in the position of an enemy of property rights and progress.

A prominent state committeeman who was shown the foregoing statement, authorized by a close friend of Mr. Bryan, said Saturday: "Yes; it is true. Hill represents everything that Bryan does not. He is a democrat, not a populist. He is, outside New York state, the best known leader in the party except Cleveland and Bryan. Hill saw Dan Lamont last Sunday. He has reason to expect the support of the old Cleveland democrats in future."—New York World.

## ROBBING INDIA

**Another Famine is Threatened—Authorities Say That the Suffering in India is Caused by Taxation**

There is every indication that there will be another famine in India this year as severe as any that has afflicted that down-trodden and oppressed country in the past. One of the best authorities in India has recently made a statement in regard to the depopulation by starvation of that country. He says that the whole depression comes from a government determined on taxing the people all that they possibly can get out of them—government composed of foreigners wholly unacquainted with the character, needs and wants of the people, and, in fact, caring nothing for them. The people are worked to limit of endurance and everything taken from them that they raise, not leaving enough to keep them from starvation. The latter part of his statement is as follows:

"The landlords and cultivators have no voice in settling the amount of the land tax. They have no right of appeal against illegal levies. A further and possibly a more serious injustice to India lies in the fact that one-half of the public revenues of the empire is spent outside without any direct equivalent. Subject any prosperous country in the world, such as the United States, Great Britain or France, to similar conditions, and it would inevitably follow that the country would be reduced to famine within a few de-

## THE SCIENTIFIC VIEW

**All Practitioners of Medicine Employ Mental Suggestion—It is No New or Untried Force**

Dr. Wm. M. Polk, dean of the Cornell medical college, in a recent article comments as follows upon mental suggestion as a healing force:

"Consciously or unconsciously all practitioners of medicine employ mental suggestion, more or less, in the treatment of disease, and it is now not only acknowledged to be a remedy, but the laws which govern its employment are being sought after with a view to placing it upon the same plane as other accredited remedial agents. But we must know its dangers as well as its blessings before we can give it unqualified endorsement. This is our duty and our rule in all allied questions.

"For the present the best working formula in our possession is one to the effect that, owing to graduation, it can be used in a major and in a minor form; the former being in which the suggestion is conveyed to the patient previously put in a quiet state resembling unconsciousness though really conscious so far as mental suggestion from the operator is concerned; the latter being merely a state either of mental negation or acquiescence on the part of the patient.

"The former is that to which the term hypnotic state is usually applied by the public at large, but in reality both belong to it; the difference being merely one of degree. I shall not detain the reader by such speculations as are involved in a discussion of the kind of mental forces brought into play in these phenomena—whether there are such mental entities as a subjective and an objective mind, and, if there be, whether all that has been built upon such a theory has any bearing upon our question, for we cannot afford to cloud the issue by departing from what we know.

"I shall, therefore, proceed at once to tell what we know this force in medicine can and cannot do. Every one is more or less amenable to it, and when in a state of such mental instability as accompanies disease or lowered vitality in all of us, we can be influenced to a greater or less degree; the personal equation, however, faces us here, as in all our dealings with our kind. But, quoting Tuckey, one of the best exponents of the subject of psycho-therapeutics, I think we may say that 'the more a man's actions are the result of impulse rather than reason, the more susceptible he is to external influences, and, therefore, to suggestive treatment.'

"Turning next to the class of diseases which can be favorably influenced by it, we find them comprised almost entirely in what we designate as functional disorders, mainly such as have become chronic, and especially such as we group under the term neuroses—such, for instance, as functional paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, asthma, palpitation, nervous headache, spinal irritation, hysteria, neurasthenia, and many forms of dyspepsia, etc.

"That border land of insanity occupied by dipsomania, the opium habit, and the excessive use of tobacco and other narcotics, offers an extensive field which should not be overlooked, and, in organic diseases especially such as are chronic, where pain is a potent factor, it has been used with benefit. The cross, the disgruntled, those lacking self-discipline present a fruitful field, exemplifying admirably the influence of mind in causing disorder.

"I think I have said enough to show that in Christian science we have no new or untried force in medicine. For forty years it has been before us, and the slowness of its progress is due to the fact that, intrusted by the public as we are with all that it holds best and dearest on earth, we cannot consent to see a force, common as it clearly is to all sorts and conditions of men, let loose until its dangers as well as its blessings are more clearly defined, recognized and legislated upon."

## YOUNGER BROTHERS RELEASED

**After Twenty-five Years in the Penitentiary for the Northfield Robbery They Go Free**

The following account of the release of the Younger brothers from the Minnesota state prison will be of interest:

Cole and James Younger, the famous Missouri outlaws, who were recently paroled by the state board of pardons and the prison board, were released July 14 from the state prison, and, for the first time in a quarter of a century, were permitted to breathe the air of freedom.

Warden Wolfer had repeatedly declared for weeks that he intended to keep the hour of their release a secret, but when he changed his mind this morning and notified the newspaper men to be present when the Youngers left the prison. Shortly before 11 o'clock, they were ushered into the warden's office, attired in neat-fitting suits—the first citizens' clothes they had worn since their arrival at the prison, November 21, 1876.

Warden Wolfer informed the Youngers that they could go downtown. Their actions were like those of children whose parents had agreed to take them to a circus. They scarcely knew what to do. Both admitted, when they reached the outside, that they would have to learn life over again.

Cole stood in awe and gazed at the distant Wisconsin hills. He pointed to a scene, common to the bystanders, as one of rare beauty. He also gazed intently at an electric street car and

couldn't understand how the vehicle was moved by an unseen propelling power.

A curious crowd gathered in the heart of the city to see the Youngers and a throng of fully 300 followed them around several blocks. Men fell over each other to catch a glimpse of the liberated twain, but the Youngers did not offer a word of remonstrance. They even said they had expected worse antics on the part of the public.

This afternoon B. H. Bronson of the board of prison managers, took the Youngers on a steamboat ride up the lake.

Their first day of liberty has been one of great pleasure to the brothers. They will remain at the prison a few days until employment has been selected for them. Warden Wolfer declares that their work will be entirely free from notoriety. Circus and side-showmen are anxious to get them and fabulous offers are being received from racing associations anxious to secure their services as starters.

A Winchester (Ind.) concern today telegraphed an offer to the brothers to officiate at races, but the telegram was consigned to the waste basket; together with about fifty others of a like tenor. While at the prison