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CORBIN STRIKES A SNAG

Disgraceful Delays of the Naval Ring Disclosed by Schley's Counsel in the Investigation

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—The insiders at Washington are watching with much interest to discover whether Adjutant-General Corbin will be able to make his peace with President Roosevelt.

Corbin was opposed to the organization of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, but the administration wanted to get Roosevelt out of his job as assistant secretary of the navy, where his strenuousness was altogether too untamed for the department's comfort. Corbin was overruled and the Rough Riders were organized.

Corbin next did his best to keep the Rough Riders from ever leaving the United States, but Roosevelt succeeded in getting five companies to Santiago by dismounting them and sending them as infantry.

Once on Cuban soil they did brave service though it took a negro regiment to pull them out of the trap at Guantánamo and save them from annihilation.

When Roosevelt circulated his "round robin" letter for the return of the army to the United States he was severely criticized by General Corbin who also instigated Gen. Alger's reproof of an earlier date when Roosevelt asserted in writing that the Rough Riders were superior to any volunteer regiment in the army. Later Corbin effectively blocked Roosevelt's wish to be sent to Porto Rico with General Miles, and to cap the climax, when Roosevelt applied for a medal of honor, General Corbin saw to it that he didn't get it.

Now the astute adjutant-general has been able to comb the fleece over the eyes of every president since Hayes, and may succeed in doing it to Roosevelt. He is an able politician and diplomatist and may plead that all of these unfriendly acts were forced by the leaders of the administration. But much will depend upon the outcome of the investigation which will begin before a sub-committee of the senate committee on military affairs in a few days.

Major E. L. Hawkes, an ex-officer with a good military record in two wars, has openly accused General Corbin, ex-assistant secretary of war, Meiklejohn, Major Heistand, formerly assistant adjutant-general of the army, former assistant secretary of the navy, Allen, now governor of Porto Rico, and other prominent government officials, with having organized a company to corner and handle the hemp supply of the Philippine islands, the understanding being that they would work the Philippine tariff and the military control of the ports in such a way as to sustain the monopoly.

The high officials got scared and backed out. Major Hawkes claimed remuneration for his time and money spent, and they compromised by paying him a lump sum in money and giving him an appointment as inspector of customs in the Philippines.

Major Hawkes had been at his post of duty just five days when Secretary Root cabled his dismissal on charges that he was improperly using his office. Naturally, he came back to the United States, like a badger out of his hole, all teeth and claws, and as he has written and documentary evidence in evidence bearing upon his charges there is trouble ahead for General Corbin and his associates.

The Schley inquiry comes a close second in public interest after the doings of President Roosevelt. Some of the disclosures of the star witnesses of the navy ring are almost incredible. For instance, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, who was on scouting duty about Santiago, coolly admits on the stand that after he had every reason to believe that the Spanish squadron was in Santiago harbor and after being instructed to report to Commander-in-Chief Schley, he gave the result of his investigations to Captain Sigbee and two or three minor officials and did not communicate it to his commander-in-chief, although he was within striking distance and sometimes within hailing distance.

This makes it look as though Schley had to contend with insubordination and lack of loyalty before the battle took place at all.

Again, one of the witnesses who drew the chart alleging to show the position of the vessels during the battle, testifies on the stand that "it is worthless," he now says that when the Brooklyn executed the famous loop she was only about 450 feet ahead of the Texas, while the chart makes her over 3,000 feet away. Until this court of inquiry nobody ever heard any of these gentlemen who constructed the chart giving the country any reason to doubt but what it was as nearly correct as any chart could be and that it was the product of their joint wisdom.

Then it was proved that the official record of telegrams sent to Schley, kept by the navy department, had been doctored at the department until they differed essentially from the original which Schley's counsel now puts in evidence. A very important telegram was found to have been suppressed altogether by the department.

Thus far it has been the testimony of persons unfriendly to Schley and yet his counsel have been able to force the admission of facts and to draw the hand of the opposing counsel in a way which makes Schley's case better than ever before to the public and shows very clearly how bitter and contemptible and dishonorable has been the tactics of the navy ring to discredit Schley.

Sensible Editorial

The theory, which has been seriously advanced, that Congress was led to assassinate President McKinley by read-

ing a certain daily newspaper, is without a particle of evidence, and is an affront to common sense. One might as well argue that the assassin of Garfield in 1881 by reading the bitter diatribes in republican newspapers during that period of heated factional controversy in the republican party which preceded the assassination. Hardly less justifiable have been the more extreme complaints regarding the treatment of the late president by yellow journals, going as they often have virtually to the length of declaring that "able men must be relieved from criticism by the writer or the cartoonist."

Freedom of legitimate discussion must be maintained. If any editor or any public man feels persuaded that a president is working harm to the republic, he must have the right to say so plainly and emphatically.—N. Y. Evening Post.

WHAT IN THUNDER!

The World-Herald Deserts Its Party to Uphold Bartley and His Partner Millard

Editor Independent: I have for a long time intended to write you a note of thanks, expressing my admiration for your way of putting things and naming them by their right names. I even got news in your paper that I do not see in the Herald or any other Nebraska daily. The Omaha World-Herald hurt itself by its editorial on the Bartley parole. What in thunder did he do that for? The common conclusion is that he did it for money. The Bee will have a picnic with him now. He can't defend himself and he don't seem to try to.

There has been so much gush and so much political uncomeliness by speakers and writers charging the reform parties with instigating the spirit of anarchy by assailing the acts and policies of President McKinley, that fair-minded and decent people are disgusted. The acme of all such slander occurred at Auburn on memorial day when Church Howe accused Mr. Bryan, not by name, but by description, and he might just as well have named him, as all understood who he meant, as instigating the assassination of McKinley.

You know the history and character of Church Howe well enough to know that he, of all men in the state, should keep his tongue off of such men as Bryan, he who has both given and received bribes time and again. As a republican he voted for Nels Patrick for senator. He undoubtedly got \$3,000 for that vote, but tried to throw the vote of Nels to Tilden. He sold out the temperance people in the legislature for money paid him by Peter Her. I don't know the amount, but Pete told me that Howe was very expensive. When these things were fresh in the minds of the people he ran for congress and just about one-half of the republicans voted for his opponent, McShane. I write to you to see if you won't just "do" him in an article naked and unadorned, he is so vulnerable a subject, but so far as Nebraska appointees go, he is a fit representative of republicanism. Tom Cook tried to bribe Governor Poynter. Bentley is a far cleaner man than Howe—a known thief instead of a patriot as the World-Herald says he was. WM. DAILY.

Not a Joke

Here is one of the jokes perpetrated by the Nebraska populist convention: "We congratulate the republican party for adopting and putting into execution, so far as it has, populist theories of finance."—Kansas City Star.

The above is no joke—it is the language of truth and soberness. The populists said we needed more money—the republicans said we had enough, but during the last four years the money of the country has been greatly increased. The populists favored the coinage of silver—the republicans said the coinage of silver was wrong, and the ratio of 16 to 1 was dishonest. McKinley's administration coined more silver than was ever coined in the same length of time and every dollar of it was coined at the ratio of 16 to 1. Our opponents said there was plenty of money, but what we lacked was confidence. Then they authorized the banks to issue ninety million of additional bank bills and let the confidence take care of itself.

The populists said that a large increase in money would bring with it increased prosperity. Since 1896 there is an increase in circulation of 600,000,000 and in consequence thereof there is more business prosperity. That resolution of the populist convention saying that the republican party had put into execution populist policies in finance is true as holy writ.—Geneva Gazette.

British Murderers

There are more than 100,000 Boers in the British detention camps. They are mostly women and children, since most of the men who have been captured have been transported to India, St. Helena or the West Indies. These reconcentrados are dying like flies because of the horrors of their situation, aggravated by the lack of sufficient food. Their pitiable condition is probably not the fault of the officials who have them in charge. Under the circumstances surrounding them, it might well be impossible to furnish them with food, care and proper sanitary arrangements; the fault is in the system, with all its cruelty and mismanagement, the high British authorities who instituted it must be held responsible.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Query

Do you pay your debts promptly? Before answering, examine the date on the wrapper of your paper and note the condition of your subscription account.

BANK RESERVES

Shortages in Many Cities—Desperate Efforts Being Made to Hold Their Present Scanty Margins

Editor Independent: The "Central Reserve" banks (62 in all) in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, held, on July 15th, a banker's balance of \$3,577,884. That is, in the aggregate, these banks held an excess of that amount over the deposit, to keep on hand. This fact needs some examination. The 43 banks of New York held a "banker's balance" of \$1,471,887.28, and the 12 Chicago banks held a balance of \$1,627,246.34—a total of \$3,100,133.62. This shows that the 7 St. Louis banks must have been short in their "cash reserves required" \$3,551,148.77.

This does not mean that each one of the seven banks were short, but if any one of them had any excess of cash it would have increased, just that much, the shortage of the others. As stated last week, the aggregate excess of cash held over cash required by the 336 banks of the 32 principal cities of the United States was, on July 15, only \$14,812,469.20. Of this New York and Chicago "Central Reserve" banks held, as stated above, \$12,099,133.62. This left an aggregate excess of \$2,713,335.58 to be divided between 235 banks in 30 cities. One of the Central Reserve cities was short and this shortage must be added to the \$2,713,335.58 to find the aggregate excess of cash over "cash required" in 274 banks in 29 Reserve cities, to-wit, \$6,264,484.25. Let it be understood that this "banker's balance" is the aggregate amount of loanable cash in 274 banks in 29 Reserve cities and leaves out of consideration the three Central Reserve cities with their 62 banks.

This fact also requires examination more in detail. Thirty-four banks in the following five Reserve cities held the following banker's balances or excess of cash over the amount required by their deposits, to-wit:

5 banks, San Francisco. \$2,437,898.95
6 banks, Houston. 1,204,434.12
12 banks, Cincinnati. 1,137,592.33
4 banks, Denver. 982,674.15
6 banks, Indianapolis. 973,909.87

Total. \$6,738,508.82
These thirty-four banks in the five cities, holding the largest balances, have more surplus by \$472,024.47 than the aggregate of all the 29 Reserve cities. The remaining 240 banks in the 24 remaining Reserve cities are, in the aggregate, short in their reserves that amount. Let this fact be considered more particularly.

Of the 240 banks in these 24 cities, 165 in 14 cities have an excess of cash over the requirements of the law as follows, to-wit:

39 banks, Boston. \$656,676.68	5 banks, Brooklyn. 821,793.74	35 banks, Philadelphia. 458,053.04	31 banks, Pittsburg. 486,083.76
11 banks, Washington, D. C. 918,988.22	6 banks, Columbus. 171,203.70	2 banks, Savannah. 23,974.47	8 banks, New Orleans. 1,288.45
6 banks, Detroit. 285,956.21	5 banks, Milwaukee. 221,036.01	1 bank, Kansas City, Kas. 3,458.52	8 banks, Omaha, Neb. 227,971.88
4 banks, Los Angeles. 405,742.20	4 banks, Portland, Ore. 74,282.49		

165 Making a total of. \$4,223,229.72
This represents an aggregate amount of loanable cash in these banks on July 15. Add to this the \$472,024.47 before mentioned and the total of \$4,695,254.19 represents the aggregate shortage in the remaining 75 banks in the 10 remaining Reserve cities, to-wit:

6 banks, Albany, N. Y. \$164,707.91	13 banks, Baltimore. 23,310.20	8 banks, Louisville. 139,755.45	18 banks, Cleveland. 489,682.10
4 banks, Des Moines. 226,282.10	5 banks, St. Paul. 23,163.51	4 banks, Minneapolis. 344,056.80	6 banks, Kansas City, Mo. 2,953,194.33
2 banks, St. Joseph. 39,306.83	3 banks, Lincoln, Neb. 191,714.65		

75 banks, making a total of \$4,695,254.19
These abstracts do not give figures that enable us to single out the particular banks that are short in their cash reserves in the various cities. It is altogether likely that in some of the cities that show an aggregate excess some banks may be short. It is equally probable that in some cities where the banks show an aggregate shortage, some banks have a surplus. The condition I have here pointed out is sufficient to account for the anxiety in New York about financial conditions.

It is not much wonder that the Financial Chronicle of September 7, page 466, is disturbed about the accumulation in the treasury of \$2,000,000 each week by the collection of revenues. It says, "An average disbursement of that amount by bond purchases each week becomes necessary to keep the government from drawing currency out of our banks." Of course it does. But, why is it necessary to keep the currency in banks? Will the banks be able by the help of the government to continue to hold the scanty margin they now hold? What will be the consequence if they do not?

FLAVIUS J. VAN VORHIS.
Indianapolis, Ind.

HARD ON THE STUDENTS

They Have to go Down in Their Pockets for the Money That Stuefer Has Piled Away Somewhere and Won't Tell

"Papa, I need a new gown," said a little Lincoln girl the other night to her father, a well known Lincoln man who is taking a special course at the state university. "Well, little one, I'd like to get it for you, but you know Senator Dietrich is costing me consid-

erable money this year." "Why, how can that be?" inquired the child. "It comes about this way, my child," said the father. "Last winter the legislature appropriated a lot of money to run the state university; it requires quite a large sum to keep up repairs on the buildings; Senator Dietrich was governor at that time and he has not much use for our great educational institution; more as a matter of spite than anything else, he vetoed an appropriation of about \$90,000 for making repairs around the university; but the buildings must be kept in repair; so the regents of the university decided that they must raise the money somehow, and it was fixed that each student at the university should pay a certain tax or fee amounting to \$6 a year. So Senator Dietrich costs me \$6 extra this year and he costs every one of some fourteen hundred other students a like amount each. It is quite a tax on some of the boys and girls who are compelled to work their way through the university. It does not make the state taxes any lighter on the taxpayers, because the law requires that a levy of one mill on the dollar valuation shall be levied against all the taxable property in every county of the state. I notice on looking over Treasurer Stuefer's balance sheet that he has \$62,077.84 of money on hand in the temporary university fund. This is part of the money which would have been used for repairs if Governor Dietrich had not vetoed the appropriation I spoke about. There is plenty of money on hand to keep up repairs at the university, but it cannot be used because of this veto and the poor boys and girls who are striving to secure an education and working to pay their living expenses are compelled to pay \$6 a year more than they ought to pay. And Stuefer has the money and won't tell where it is.

STUEFER WON'T TELL

A Fake Report Set About That He Was About to Confess, but It Turned Out to Be the Auditor's Monthly Statement

"Watch the morning papers," was whispered among newspaper reporters Tuesday night, "Treasurer Stuefer is going to make that long-looked-for report in compliance with the resolution adopted by the republican state convention." Naturally the next day every interested person was grooving around on his front porch in the gray of the morning to see what the papers contained. Imagine their disappointment on discovering that the "report" was as follows:

	On hand August 31.	Receipts.	Payments.	On hand Sept. 30.
General	\$36,122.26	\$43,156.64	\$28,840.19	\$50,438.71
Permanent school	238,048.29	52,722.61	176,062.44	214,708.46
Temporary school	212,427.28	37,686.97	245,684.25	104,429.00
Permanent university	13,517.30	1,200.00	14,226.14	10,491.16
Aggr. college endowment	37,039.60	5,783.33	42,822.93	39,999.99
Temporary university	70,542.40	6,637.36	15,101.92	62,077.84
University cash	12,470.44	8,400.00	1,042.87	18,825.57
Hospital for insane	432.26	25.44	457.70	457.70
Normal interest	1,044.72	300.00	1,044.72	2,779.10
Normal library	2,479.10	3,000.00	34,412.49	8,462.20
Normal endowment	34,412.49	1,777.49	3,005.94	31,183.04
State library	9,492.34	2,114.91	823.62	11,783.63
Pen. special labor	1,288.45	500.00	3,168.00	7,118.04
Aggr. and mech. art. fund	24,305.44	2,938.53	2,938.53	23,265.44
Pen. land fund	2,668.00	500.00	3,168.00	2,668.00
Totals	\$696,980.81	\$150,234.30	\$184,272.98	\$662,942.13

Persons acquainted with the routine business of the state treasury and auditor's office will readily recognize this as simply a balance sheet made up both by the treasurer and by the auditor immediately after the close of business at the end of each month. It is valuable information as far as it goes, and should be given to the public through the means of the press every month. It shows the condition of the various state funds. But it does not comply in any particular with the requirements of the resolution passed by the republican state convention. Evidently Treasurer Stuefer has no intention of complying with this resolution. There is no reason why he should be stubborn about the matter. He cannot take the position that inasmuch as he furnishes a bond for the safe-keeping and proper turning over of the state funds that it is a matter solely of his own business, because the state of Nebraska pays all expenses of securing the treasurer's bond. The state furnishes the bond and has a right to know where the state treasurer keeps the balances of state money.

Latest—Thursday morning—Treasurer Stuefer published a statement and the state organ declares that "he has complied with the spirit of the resolution." He gives a list of depository banks in which have been deposited, but of the fund that inquiry has been about he gives no information at all. There is still \$265,424 unaccounted for and Stuefer won't tell.

A Correction

Editor Independent: I have just discovered that my typewriter made a mistake in copying figures on my second article.

On second page of manuscript September 17 showed—
5 banks, Brooklyn. \$2,793.74
6 banks, Columbus. 213,153.79
The footings are right. It was a mistake in copying that made \$2,821. If it reaches you in time, please correct and oblige.

FLAVIUS J. VAN VORHIS.

Rosewater got cleaned out in the Omaha primaries after which he remarked that the democrats have the only correct system of primaries and he wants the republican party to adopt it. There are several other things in the democratic and populist parties that the republicans would do well to adopt.

QUEER FINANCIERING

Plutocratic Writers Who Declare That While the Cash Disappears the Surplus Increases

Editor Independent: Before attempting to discuss the questions with which I closed last week, there are other facts that must be mentioned. It is important to keep in mind that, if the reports of banks and of the treasury department are correct, very much that is contained in the editorials of financial periodicals is the most ignorant rot or attempts to deceive.

It is out of the line of discussion, suggested by the comptroller's abstract, but I will mention one example of these reckless or ignorant statements. On September 7 the surplus reserve of the New York banks was down to less than seven millions, but in the issue of the 14th, The Chronicle, after mentioning this fact, in almost the next sentence, states that these banks are holding thirty or forty millions for an emergency. So little do the masses know about the subject that it is entirely possible most of the readers of this financial magazine will not see the absurdity of the statement that banks with only seven millions of surplus cash, are holding an emergency fund of thirty or forty millions.

The comptroller of the currency in his report for 1899 estimates that, in that year, the deposits in all banks of all kinds amounted to \$7,518,854,397. The reports of national banks on September 7, 1899, show that on that date they held about two-fifths of all bank deposits.

The comptroller's abstract of August 27, for July 15, reports an increase of deposits since September 7, 1899, of \$77,853,337. If the comptroller's estimate are approximately correct and the increase of deposits in other banks has been approximately in the same ratio as in the national banks, then the aggregate of deposits in all banks on July 15 was about \$9,000,000,000. At the percentage of reserve already stated—that is, one dollar in seven of deposits—the cash reserve required on July 15 was about \$1,290,000,000. This is the lowest possible limit to which, under the law, the cash reserve could have been reduced. This therefore represents the amount that ought to be held by the banks, if all banks held the same per cent of cash reserve required by the law to be held by the national banks. This whole amount must necessarily be out of circulation just as much as the money held in the treasury vaults. Not a dollar of that part of it held by national banks could be used without violating the law. At this per-

centage of reserve that part of it held by other banks would be far below what banking experience shows to be a safe reserve. It is therefore safe to say that on the 15th day of July last, there was \$1,290,000,000 of all the money reported by the treasury department to be in circulation, tied up in bank reserve and wholly unavailable for commercial purposes.

The whole amount of money reported to be in circulation—that is outside of the treasury—on August 1 last was \$2,189,567,149. It is therefore very certain that the highest possible amount of money in excess of bank "cash" reserves that could have been available for purposes of commercial exchange did not exceed \$890,000,000.

It is probable—almost certain—that it was much less than this amount, for the reason that private banks are by no means safe without a very much larger reserve than one dollar in seven held by the national banks in the aggregate.

From the reports of the treasury department any one not familiar with the subject would suppose it to be definitely known just how much gold is in circulation, while the fact is, the amount stated, is "guess work," nothing but an estimate. In all probability an exaggerated estimate, that, the incorrectness of which has been repeatedly shown. Taking all this into consideration it is entirely reasonable to conclude, that the entire amount of all kinds of money in the country on July 15, available for legitimate commercial transactions did not exceed \$500,000,000.

How much of this was held by all kinds of banks, in excess of the per cent required by the banking law to be held in cash, is difficult to ascertain. The national banks alone held about \$62,000,000. Making all reasonable allowances for over estimates, it is clear that the boasted increase of circulation is deceptive. There has been very little increase of money in actual circulation since September 7, 1899.

Those who have been accepting the repeated assertions concerning the increase of the quantity of available money without question may read this statement with incredulity. I will next week attempt to demonstrate this in another way, from the facts contained in the comptroller's abstracts and the treasury reports.

FLAVIUS J. VAN VORHIS.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Booker T. Washington, who has very good reasons for keeping accurate sta-

tistics concerning the matter, says that "2,516 persons have been lynched in the United States during the last fifteen years. There are or have been engaged in this anarchy of lynching nearly 125,800 persons." The colored men nearly all vote the republican ticket, but few republican papers have done anything to stem the tide of anarchy which has been directed toward them. There has been five times as much written against lynchings and anarchy of that sort by populist editors as has appeared in all the thousands of republican papers in the land. Populist papers in the south have denounced it as severely as the populists of the north. Wherever it is found, populism is for law, order and good common sense.

WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Long Lists of the Killed, Wounded and Died of Disease Continue Coming in

The great allies have kept very silent of late on the question of the losses in the Philippines. It is probable that the editors don't see that any political advantage can be gained by giving the news concerning the war that still goes on over there, so if they print the lists that the commanding general regularly sends forward at all, they are put in a very inconspicuous place in the paper and "scare heads" are forbidden. The last that was published was as follows:

General Chaffee has sent to the war department the following list of casualties in the Philippines:

In engagements at Lobo, Luzon, Aug. 7.—James Kocourek, 1, 21st infantry, killed in action; Harry Bechtel, M. 1st cavalry, killed in action.

In engagements at Lobo, place not yet reported, July 27.—Edward Croft, 1st lieutenant, 19th infantry, wounded, slight.

In engagement at Pambujan, Samar, June 20.—Patrick Sullivan, H. 1st infantry, chest, moderate; Gravel N. Wray, H. 1st infantry, thigh, severe.

In engagement at Peceoga, Luzon, June 10.—Emil Larsen, B. 26th infantry, chest, severe.

In engagements at Vilar, Bohol, June 17.—Louis Dieckman, corporal, M. 19th infantry, buttock, slight; Peter Mulholland, M. 19th infantry, neck, slight; Charles P. Dodge, I. 19th infantry, back, slight; Carl F. Peters, corporal, I. 19th infantry, ear, slight.

General Chaffee, under date of Aug. 19, also reports the following deaths in the Philippines since Aug. 5:

Dysentery—Grant Greenberry, G. 25th infantry, Ban. Luzon, Aug. 3; Frederick E. Weseman, M. 16th infantry, first reserve hospital, Aug. 1; Henry Thomas, musician, B. 25th infantry, Palaug, Luzon, Aug. 2; William T. Smith, D. 21st infantry, Santa Tomas, Luzon, July 25; David M. Scott, A. 4th infantry, hospital No. 3, Manila, July 28; William G. Perry, sergeant, D. 4th cavalry, Nemposean, Luzon, July 28; Michael Murray, I. 4th infantry, Santa Mesa hospital, Aug. 6; Frank A. Lewis, E. 5th infantry, San Fernando, Luzon, July 31; Andrew E. Larson, corporal, C. 22nd infantry, hospital No. 3, Manila, July 31; Charles T. Harrison, G. 20th infantry, Vigan, Luzon, Aug. 3; Reuben Harris, B. 25th infantry, Palaug, Luzon, July 30.

Drowned—John Voight, B. 16th infantry, Echague, Luzon, July 26 (body not recovered); Thomas Nicholson, M. 9th cavalry, Santa Rita, Samar, July 23 (body recovered); Joseph M. Keyes, B. 30th infantry, Rose, Marinduque, July 23 (body recovered); Frank Fry, farrier, E. 10th cavalry, Rio Gandara, Samar, June 28 (body recovered).

Suicide (g. s. w. head)—William D. Routh, L. 3rd cavalry, Dinagra, Luzon, Aug. 5; Richard A. Rowley, G. 5th infantry, Aringay, Luzon, Aug. 5; Lewis Richards, L. 15th infantry, Dumarao, Panay, July 21.

Alcoholism—Michael C. O'Neill, H. 3rd cavalry, Cabugao, Luzon, July 28; Herman Wilke, sergeant, H. 12th infantry, Dagupan, Luzon, July 27.

Typhoid fever—Gilbert Scruggs, corporal, 2nd cavalry, Nucya Caceres, Luzon, July 22.

Variola—Philip Oliver, sergeant, H. 9th cavalry, Guinobatan, Luzon, July 29.

Blood poisoning—Thomas Williams, F. 25th infantry, Santa Mesa hospital, Aug. 3.

Measles—Walter F. Sharp, M. 7th infantry, Gandon, Luzon, July 18.

Sclerosis of liver—George S. Johnson, 1st infantry, Atimonan, Luzon, July 29.

Septicemia—John Wertz, L. 1st infantry, Calbayoga, Samar, July 14.

Pneumonia—Burnett A. McIntyre, I. 24th infantry, Rosales, Luzon, July 28.

Malaria fever—James Cullinney, F. 26th infantry, Daet, Luzon, July 13.

Diphtheria—Virgil M. Winget, I. 26th infantry, Ligao, Luzon, Aug. 4.

Purpura hemorrhagica—Respress B. Nisbet, hospital corps, Santa Mesa hospital, Aug. 6.

It will be noticed that the list is of the same character that has been coming for the last three years. It shows the deadly kind of a climate that the young men of America are sent to fight and die in while they conquer an unwilling people for the benefit of trade. Insanity must be very prevalent according to the list of suicides. How prevalent the people of this country are not allowed to know. Such a service as these troops are engaged in must be horrible. They are American young men who are sacrificed on the altar of greed and glory. What gain is there in it all? What recompense for a service that forces so many healthy young men to suicide?

Within a day or two after the above list of casualties was sent by General Chaffee the following cablegram was received from him:

Manila, Sept. 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Hughes reports following from Bassey, southern Samar: Twenty-four men Ninth regiment, U. (Continued on Page 5.)

WAS MILLARD GUILTY?

A Discussion of How Bartley Was Sent to the Penitentiary and Millard Promoted to the United States Senate

Editor Independent: I am in receipt of your communication apprising me that one plank of the populist state platform has called forth adverse criticism daily of the state, and asking for a statement of facts in regard to the subject matter of the controversy.

Ordinarily the fact that our democratic allies might not endorse every plank of our platform, should occasion no comment, because there are naturally minor differences of political belief between the parties. It does not necessarily follow that because the populist and the democratic parties co-operate and unite upon candidates for state and county officers, that they shall agree upon every possible point which might arise. It is a fact that very many republican voters do not agree with every plank of the populist platform—yet they support the ticket. It is a fact that many populists do not agree with every plank in either the populist or democratic platforms. The same may be said of many democrats. But it is upon the main, great issues that they do agree, and, because of this agreement, that they cooperate.

Plank 9 of the platform adopted unanimously by the last populist state convention is as follows:

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