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ROSEWATER ANSWERED

The Two Candidates—Trouble at Beatrice—Fusionist Middle—Stuefer Bluffs—The Republican Committee

The little comparative table sent out by the fusion committee last week aroused the ire of Eber Rosewater, while the fusionists expended but \$149,544.64 in caring for 1,869 inmates six months. In other words, the increased population of 50 inmates cost the taxpayers of Nebraska \$48,019.53 additional, or \$960.39 apiece. That was more than Mr. Rosewater could stand so he relieved his mind by writing the following editorial:

(Omaha Bee, Oct. 15, 1901.)—There is nothing so misleading as figures when they are willfully juggled for a purpose. This truth is again strikingly illustrated by the statistical tables which the popocratic campaign managers are putting out with a view to making the people believe that a great setback has taken place in the conduct of the state institutions since they passed from fusion to republican control.

With shrewd cunning the figures have been prepared to show the expense of maintenance of nine asylums, schools and reformatories "for the first six months under republican administration and the last six months under Governor Poynter." Assuming that the amounts are correctly given, let us inquire what this means. The last six months taken under Governor Poynter cover the period from June 1 to November 1, 1900, while the six republican months cover the period from December 1, 1900, to May 31, 1901.

In the first place, for most institutions, the first six to eight weeks credited to a republican administration were not under republican, but under the fusion hold-overs, because the republican appointees did not take hold until the middle of January, or later. The outgoing fusion officials were not particular about the legacy they were leaving to their republican successors in the shape of unpaid accounts and contracts for future delivery, so that the responsibility for these excessive outlays so far as they go, belongs to the Poynter regime rather than to the republicans.

In the second place, the six months credited in the comparisons to Governor Poynter and his appointees are the summer months, extending from June to November. In these months some of the institutions, particularly the schools, suspend their work almost entirely. Most of them use supplies from farms and gardens in connection and the summer expenses are naturally the lightest of the year. In the winter months, on the other hand, which are charged up to the republicans, all the institutions are in full blast, winter clothing is more expensive than summer clothing, the coal bills pile up the supplies that must be purchased increase and the general cost of maintenance is at its highest.

If the fusionists wanted to make a fair comparison of the management of state institutions under successive administrations, why would they not compare the same months of the year? Is not the fact that they have selected periods not properly subject to comparison simply further proof that they prefer to fool the people? Speaking in all candor, we believe there is still room for reform in several directions in our state institutions, but juggling the figures for political purposes will not help to effect the desired improvements.

It will be candidly admitted that there is some justice in Mr. Rosewater's contention regarding a comparison of a winter period with a summer period. Careful calculations made from reports on file show that the ratio of winter to summer is about 11 to 10. The only object of making the comparison as it was, was simply to show the last of Poynter's term as compared to the first of Dietrich's. It is true that the whole of the month of December, 1900, was under Poynter's administration; and that the "new" republican heads of institutions did not get possession until about the middle of January to the first of February. But the semi-annual period ending May 31, 1901, is the first one of the "new" republican administration, and the only one from which comparisons can be drawn, even though a portion of the time was in fact put in by the fusionists.

The insinuation that "the outgoing fusion officials were not particular," etc., falls flat when it is known that these "overlays," etc., were not paid and are not accounted for in the semi-annual reports made by the republican heads of institutions. The \$197,664.17 expended was paid out for maintenance of the six months beginning December 1, 1900, and ending May 31, 1901. More than two-thirds of the time all the institutions were in republican hands—and the figures tell the story themselves.

Anything to oblige Mr. Rosewater. He is doing a noble work in his efforts to have State Treasurer Stuefer comply with the resolution passed by the last republican state convention. He demanded an explanation or a withdrawal from Mr. Gold—and he got a withdrawal. And he deserves credit for his frank statement that he believes there is still room for reform in several directions in our state institutions. Hence, he would be hard-hearted

indeed who could deny Mr. Rosewater the pleasure of examining a comparative table showing the management of state institutions under successive administrations, and comparing the same months of the year. Accordingly, the following table shows the number of inmates, total cost of maintenance, and cost for each inmate, in maintaining the same nine state institutions (Hastings, Lincoln and Norfolk asylums, Milford soldiers' home, school for blind and deaf, two reform schools and home for the friendless) during the five different semi-annual periods, each beginning December 1 and ending May 31 of the next year, for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

Six months ending—	No. of inmates	Total cost.	Cost for each inmate
May 31, '97	1,754	\$146,501.93	\$83.62
May 31, '98	1,968	144,222.25	88.46
May 31, '99	1,758	162,685.76	92.54
May 31, '00	1,864	166,756.16	89.46

Averages	No. of inmates	Total cost.	Cost for each inmate
May 31, '01	1,919	197,664.17	102.01

There are any misleading comparisons about this table, Mr. Rosewater? You can pick out the republican semi-annual period with your eyes shut, now, couldn't you? That's your comparison of winter months with winter months. How does it strike you? That increase of practically \$15 in the keeping of each inmate for six months represents substantially the amount of republican extravagance and incompetency in the mere routine work of running the institutions. It does not include about half a million dollars loss from fires resulting from incompetent republican officials and employees. At \$15 a head additional cost, 1,919 inmates means a loss of \$28,785 clear as a whistle in six months. It means that much money absolutely wasted—because the inmates had no better clothing or board than they had under fusion government; doubtless they were not so well fed and clothed—but the officers lived fatter.

It is well known to those who have studied the matter, that the cost of maintaining each inmate at any institution ought to decrease, under proper business methods, as the number of inmates increases. The reason is plain: Officers' salaries are the same whether there are 10 inmates, 100 or 500 inmates; fuel and lights cost practically the same; and the items of board and clothing alone increase directly as the population increases. This rule is like the saying, "All signs of rain fall in dry weather," because it hardly ever applied when the republican party is in power; then the usual rule is: Increased population, increased per capita cost.

Let us look at three different periods in the history of these nine institutions. We will make each period three years. The years 1892, 1893, and 1894, are republican years. 1895, 1896, and 1897 are mixed, part of the institutions and part of the time are chargeable to the republicans, and the remainder to the fusionists. The years 1898, 1899, and 1900 are wholly chargeable to the fusionists.

Year.	No. of inmates.	Tot. cost.	Inmate.
1892	1,275	\$311,897.66	\$244.62
1893	1,489	304,755.73	204.00
1894	1,642	304,452.74	185.42

Averages .1,469 \$307,035.38 \$209.01
1895 .1,716 \$315,611.95 \$184.30
1896 (a) .1,777 \$287,413.85 \$161.74
1897 .1,716 \$27,309.11 \$167.43

Averages .1,736 \$296,778.24 \$170.96
1898 .1,690 \$208,701.98 \$123.49
1899 .1,815 \$301,408.11 \$166.09
1900 .1,869 \$316,400.80 \$169.76

Averages .1,791 \$299,528.63 \$167.24

These figures are taken from the public records. They are official. They tell the tale. It has been demonstrated that the average inmate can be fed and clothed and cared for at a cost of about \$168 per year—unless republican officials attempt the job; then the cost may run up as high as \$200 or more.

At the usual ratio of 11 to 10, the cost of running these nine institutions for the six months ending November 30, 1901, will be about \$179,694.87; that will make the cost for a whole year \$377,358.87, on a basis of 1,919 population—a cost of \$196.64 to each inmate. It would be much better if comparisons could be made of the cost of maintaining all the state institutions, the whole thirteen. But this cannot be done, because under the "new" republican administration four of the institutions have no report on file in the governor's office. Four superintendents are delinquent more than four months with a report that is expressly required by law. They should be required to report at once—or resign. Hence, we are obliged to take into consideration only the nine institutions whose heads have made reports. Are the above comparisons to your taste, Mr. Rosewater? Always glad to oblige you.

The dispatches say that General Kitchener has approved the sentence of death passed upon the Boer general, Lotter, who was tried for treason. General Lotter is guilty of the same sort of treason that Nathan Hale was accused of. Nathan Hale tried to get information for Washington by going over to Long Island. He was captured by the English and hung for treason by the order of General Howe. Kitchener is playing the old act over again. The American tries stood by General Howe then just as the same sort of Americans uphold Kitchener now. Are you not glad that you can "point with pride" to the fact that you have no association with that crowd?



Republican General Orders.

"Go lower the tax on railroads, that's according to rules,
And hold up the boys attending the schools,
They'll hand over the tax if it takes every rag,
We've ordered it placed in Stuefer's big bag.
When we go for a state and finally win it,
The rule's never broken: 'Get all there's in it.'
The boys and the girls must pay Dietrich's big tax,
And give Stuefer the funds—those are the facts.
A thousand a month he'll lay safely away,
We're holding the state, why not make it pay?
One mill on the dollar the people said—
To support the big school—those are the facts,
But Dietrich, he said: 'No. We'll give it to Stuefer,
We'll hold up the boys, that's what we're here for.
I'll hold up the boys and Stuefer the bag,
I'll make 'em pay it if it takes every rag.'
The boys and the girls, they chip in their money
And Dietrich and Stuefer, they gather the honey
Hold wide the bag! Hold wide the bag!
Now is the time for republican swag.

(Note.—Dietrich's veto of \$90,000 of the money appropriated to support the university made it necessary to levy a tax of \$3.00 for each semester upon every student attending the university to pay current expenses. Thus the principle of free education has been overturned by a republican governor. The one mill tax is coming in all the time and good to swell that big item in Stuefer's official reports entitled "cash on hand.")

WHERE THE SCHOOL FUNDS ARE

Stuefer's Little Bank at West Point is Investing in Chattel Mortgages all Over the State

The Holt County Independent is one of the most wide-awake country weeklies in Nebraska. Very few good things ever get away from Editor Eves. He has made a discovery up in his county that is quite startling to say the least. Probably we had best let Mr. Eves tell the story himself.

"Holt county is known as the hotbed of republican boodlism. It was the republican leaders of Holt county who first said that it was none of the people's business what the county treasurer did with the state funds; it was the republican leaders in Holt county who forced the nomination and election of Barrett Scott when he was known to be a defaulter; it was the Holt county republican leaders who condoned Bartley's crime and demanded that he go free, and it is the Holt county republican leaders who are now making excuses for the present state-treasurer not taking the people into his confidence as to the disposition of state funds and who are lauding his 'independence' in refusing to account for the same.

If a republican state treasurer wanted to speculate and use state funds for his own personal benefit there is no doubt that he would select Holt county as one of his fields of operation, and knowing this fact your correspondent made a diligent search of the Holt county records for traces of any such distribution. The result was rather more startling than he had hoped for.

Treasurer Stuefer is president and manager of the West Point National bank, a comparatively small banking institution, having less capital, surplus and deposits than our First National bank of O'Neill, which does not solicit business from without our own county. The West Point National bank is about two hundred miles from here, yet what do the records show?

The West Point National bank, of which State Treasurer Stuefer is president, has seventy chattel mortgages on file in Holt county which are given to secure loans aggregating \$12,664. Is it not a queer and suspicious coincidence that the little bank of West Point should branch out over the great state of Nebraska in the loaning business as soon as its president gets control of the state's finances? A like amount loaned in a very few counties might account for the \$267,526, and furnish a most reasonable excuse for Stuefer's refusing to tell where the

state funds are. \$267,524 at 10 per cent per annum amounts to \$26,752.40. This handsome rake-off is a very nice thing for Mr. Stuefer—a shrewd steal. Should prices go down and a panic ensue the principal undoubtedly would go with the interest and the state would again be disgraced and humiliated by a second half million raid on the treasury."

It might not be a bad idea for interested persons up in Stanton, Madison, Pierce, Wayne, Thurston, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Knox and Antelope counties to take a little look through the chattel mortgage records at the county seat and see if the West Point National bank is doing a thriving chattel mortgage business there.

MORAL VICTORY

Bryan at Banquet Eulogizes Charles A. Towne for Sticking to His Principles

Eight hundred men of all shades of political opinion sat down at the farewell banquet tendered by Duluth citizens to Charles A. Towne at the Armory in Duluth, October 16, while fully 500 ladies were present in the galleries to hear speeches by William J. Bryan, Mr. Towne and others after the discussion of the menu.

The affair was non-partisan, and carried out the intention of the promoters to make it a testimonial to Mr. Towne's personal popularity among his friends and neighbors. Scores of prominent democrats, however, were present from all parts of the state to add their tribute and listen to the eloquence of their brilliant leaders.

Mr. Bryan's subject was "Moral Courage," and he took occasion to shower encomiums on the guest of the evening for his notable display of that quality in 1896, at the time of his withdrawal from the republican party, to follow silver. He said:

"Some may be disposed to stamp the word 'failure' upon the political career of our distinguished guest, but he has set an example that must weigh heavily on the side of civic virtue. He has faced without flinching a fire as hot and hellish as ever came from cannon's mouth, and he has won a victory greater and more glorious than ever crowned the life of one who fawned at the feet of power or bartered away his manhood to secure an office."

Mr. Bryan did not inject any politics into his speech, which was brief and directed largely to Mr. Towne. He said:

"Great issues are at stake; great interests are involved, even our civilization itself, and through us the civil-

ization of the world. This nation is a world power; it has not acquired its influence by war, but for a century its ideas have been permeating the world, and every citizen owes it to his country as well as to his generation and posterity to throw the weight of his influence on the right side of every public question."

The above is the Associated press report of one of the most remarkable orations ever given to any man in the United States, but brief as it is, most of the republican editors cut it out of the dispatches. If Mr. Towne had made a speech anywhere within the borders of the United States in which he had said one word against Mr. Bryan or the Kansas City platform the Associated press would have sent columns about it and every daily in the land would have had scorching heads, some of them reaching clear across the page. That is the way the news is handled in this country and will continue to be handled until plutocracy is overthrown.

IN THE SOUP

Republicans Not Happy Over the Record They Have Made and are out Playing the Anarchy Dodge

The republican party is again on trial in Nebraska. Is its administration of state government satisfactory to a majority of the people of Nebraska? If so, they will give their approval by electing Judge Sedgwick and Regents Ernst and Calkins. If not, they will rebuke it by electing Judge Hollenbeck and Regents Hawxy and Bayston. The real issue is on state questions, and there is no dodging it. Are the people satisfied with the doing nothing legislature of 1901, whose sole claims to distinction are the passage of B. & M. Pass Distributor Ager's game law, and a senatorial deadlock which was broken by selecting about the poorest sticks the republican party could find in its political timber yard. Scores of big, brainy, brilliant republicans were shelved in order that the railroads might be satisfied.

Are the people satisfied with Dietrich's pardon record? Are they satisfied with Savage's? Do they feel elated at the release of Murderer Dinsmore, of Embazzler Bolln, of Embazzler Bartley? Have they respect for the spineless Savage who, after paroling Bartley, allowed his party convention to usurp the gubernatorial prerogative and compel Bartley's return to the penitentiary?

Are they overjoyed to receive school appropriations \$50,000 smaller than the fusionists apportioned? Are they

chortling with glee because the auditor, acting in the interests of the insurance trust, ruled against the reciprocal fee law and thereby caused the state to lose some \$20,000 a year in fees? Are they hugging themselves because Treasurer Stuefer successfully lobbied against and killed a bill to reduce interest on state warrants, thereby causing the taxpayers to pay about \$20,000 additional interest each year?

Do they feel elated over the disastrous fires at the penitentiary and the Norfolk asylum, caused by negligence of republican officers and employees, whereby the state loses nearly half a million dollars worth of property? Is it with cheerfulness and approval that they see over \$48,000 paid out to maintain 50 additional inmates in the state institutions?

Are they quite content with Attorney General Prout's dilly-dallying with all state cases against any corporate interests? And above all, do they feel easy regarding the state trust funds, since Treasurer Stuefer has tried to fool them by making only part of a report and pretending it is complete?

The redoubtable Lindsay is wise in his day and generation. He is aware of the storm of noes which must be given in answer to these questions. So he and his able lieutenant, the affable Charlie Rigg, seek to prevent these questions being asked, by resorting to hypocritical cant and begging for populist and democratic votes "just to show your respect, you know, for President McKinley."

Do these astute politicians think the populists and democrats all aggregations of fools, that such gauzy games are attempted?

Respect for the man, sorrow for his death, and abhorrence for anarchy and anarchists, do not of themselves require any one to vote the republican ticket. And the man who, without better reason, would change his politics and vote the republican ticket, is simply a moral coward.

THE POPULISTS WIN

Unanimous Decision of the Supreme Court That There Shall Be a Circle for Each Party Name

The populists won in the supreme court. By a unanimous decision of the court the democratic and peoples' independent parties will each be given a separate space at the head of the ticket and each party name will be followed by a circle in which a voter may make a cross and thus vote his party ticket straight without further marking.

The decision was given at a special meeting of the court called to dispose of an application for a writ of mandamus applied for by A. Wanner, fusion candidate for sheriff in Lancaster county, and Chas. Q. De France, chairman of the populist state central committee. In granting the writ the court followed the ballot law adopted last year, but entirely disregarded the diagram of the form of the official ballot as prescribed in the law.

Section 140 of the ballot law, says, "the name of each party having candidates on the ballot," shall be printed at the top of the ballot and at the right of each party name a circle in which the voter may make a cross to express his desire to vote his party ticket straight.

The opinion of the court will be prepared and filed later. The following announcement was made by the court:

It is the duty of the proper officers in preparing official ballots to cause to be printed at the top and left side of the ballot in black-faced capital type not less than one-eighth of an inch high, the name of each party having candidates on the ballot, and to the right of each party name, a circle one-half inch in diameter, with leaders connecting the party name to the circle. This is true though a person is nominated by two or more political parties. The form of the ballot should be uniform throughout the state. Writ allowed.

The hearing in this case was before Chief Justice Norval, Judge Sullivan and Judge Holcomb. George W. Berge appeared for the relators and Deputy Attorney General Norris Brown appeared on behalf of the secretary of state and pointed out that the form of the ballot was specifically prescribed by a schedule in the ballot law. George A. Adams, chairman of the Second commission district of Omaha, appeared on behalf of County Clerk Frye, who is the respondent in the suit.

The fusionists won also in a mandamus suit from Douglas county, in which they sought to compel County Clerk Haverly to place the name of Mr. Connolly, democratic nominee, on the ballot as a candidate for county commissioner in the Second commission district of Omaha. A dispute had arisen in regard to the districts in which elections should be held this fall. The republicans contended that elections should be held in the First and Fourth districts and they nominated candidates in those districts. The democrats contended that a vacancy existed in the Second district. The supreme court granted the writ of mandamus as prayed by Connolly.

The people of this country have been taxed at a pretty heavy rate for the benefit of a British corporation. Adjutant General Corbin says in his report that the government has been paying \$12.26 a word for all cablegrams from the Philippines. No wonder that Johnny Bull is delighted with the war in the Philippines and that he will urge the keeping it up for the next century or two. General Corbin does not give the total amount paid for cablegrams, but it would doubtless be enough to pay a cable a long way toward the Philippines.

REPUBLICAN STEALINGS

One Thousand Dollars a Month for Ten Months—An Examination of Official Reports Proves It Beyond Contradiction

As has been said before, the personality of the two principal candidates for judge of the supreme court is one of the features in this campaign. Some days ago a representative of the World-Herald called at Fremont, the home of Judge Conrad Hollenbeck, and the result of his interviews with the citizens of that place makes a column or more of interesting reading matter. We quote his remarks in regard to Judge Hollenbeck's legal qualification for the high office to which he has been nominated.

"As a lawyer and jurist Judge Hollenbeck's standing is high. The cause of this is not far to find. In the first place he has never been anything but a lawyer since he was admitted to the bar. He has taken in no make-shift side issues. The law has been his love. He has studied it assiduously and with all the application of a strong and powerful mind—studied it not, primarily, as a money-making device, but as the instrument of order, equity and justice. He has been that kind of a lawyer who seeks to discourage and not to promote litigation. He has revered the law as the protection guaranteed the weak man against the strong and discountenanced any means of delaying or thwarting justice."

"In his three years' service on the district bench Judge Hollenbeck has won a reputation, that extends beyond the confines of the Sixth judicial district, as a justice-dealing magistrate. With him facts and the equities outweigh subterfuge and the technicalities of law. He has no patience with pettifoggery or the pettifogger. His conception of the court is the old-fashioned one of a place where the truth is laid bare and justice administered according to the broad and fundamental meaning of the law."

Aside from Judge Hollenbeck's ability as a lawyer and a jurist there is another matter which should endear him to the heart of every loyal American. Again we quote from the World-Herald:

"The little bronze emblem of the Grand Army of the Republic is found ever on the lapel of Judge Hollenbeck's coat. When a boy of 16 years, not yet out of school, Conrad Hollenbeck enlisted as a volunteer in the Union army. This was in the summer of 1864, and he served as a private until the next summer, which brought the great civil war to its close. His regiment was the 207th Pennsylvania Infantry, and it saw service in the Army of the James and Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the bloody battles that preceded the taking of Richmond and Lee's surrender, on which occasion he divided his hard task with the starting rebel prisoners. At Petersburg's bloody fight all of his tent mates were slain.

"Judge Hollenbeck's trying service in the army during the tender years of his youth left an indelible impression on a heart that has always been extremely tender. He rarely can be induced to talk of his war experience and when he does his eyes still fill with tears.

"Judge Hollenbeck has always been a democrat, as was his father before him. He is a good type of the democrat that is bred in Pennsylvania, where democrats are few but uncompromising, and not to be dismayed. His first presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley, and it is a vote of which the judge still feels proud. In 1896 he cast his vote for the Chicago convention on the Bryan delegation and in 1900 attended the Kansas City convention as a spectator.

"The Chicago and Kansas City platforms," he said, simply, "voice my political creed."

In striking contrast to Judge Hollenbeck's record as a loyal American citizen, stands the record of his principal political opponent, Judge Sedgwick of York, the republican nominee for judge of the supreme court. Judge Sedgwick is a man some two or three years older than Judge Hollenbeck. Today this republican candidate stands a physical giant among men. A man of powerful physique, notwithstanding he has passed the noon-day of his manhood. He does not wear the little bronze emblem of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has no right to wear it. Although old enough, large enough, and physically strong enough to serve his country in her hour of peril, Judge Sedgwick did not enlist as a volunteer in the union army. He was never a soldier and has never explained to the people why he did not go as a soldier to aid his country in her time of need.

Members of the G. A. R., if not wholly blinded by partisanship, will think twice before casting a ballot for Sedgwick, the stay-at-home, in preference to Hollenbeck, the hero.

All the literature put out in New York city in advocacy of the election of Seth Low, is dated at "Fusion Headquarters." The New Yorkers are adopting the populist brand of practical politics. Perhaps after a while they may learn something about populist principles.

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The Russian glass trust busted up the other day and the price of glass immediately fell 25 per cent. The American glass trust has raised the price of glass more than 300 per cent and shows no sign of busting up and never will as long as the republican party is in power.