

The Nebraska Independent  
Lincoln, Nebraska

PRESSE BLDG., CORNER 13TH AND N STS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

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

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

Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

If there is to be any resigning done up at the state house on account of malfeasance in office the whole lot will have to get out. They are all equally guilty.

A few fool doctors have cost the people of this state many thousands of dollars and a good many lives because they insisted that it was not smallpox, but Cuban itch.

Nothing will make a man howl louder than when he thinks that he is in danger of being pulled loose from a graft. That accounts for the unearthly noise down east among the tariff grafters.

The Washington correspondents have already begun to poke fun at Dietrich. They tell how the whole crowd broke into a laugh at his ungainly performances when he was being sworn in.

Three or four of the big trusts seem to have concluded that there is more money in the law-made privilege of robbing the American consumer than there is in foreign trade. That settles it. There will be no revision of the tariff.

Governor Taft of the Philippine islands is on his way to the United States. He went there a healthy man, but the climate has completely ruined his health. The salary may be big, but there are drawbacks to carpet-bagging in the Philippines after all.

The Bee reports that the railroads are now scheming to get control of the Omaha police force. They have everything else in the state since the republicans returned to power, and why kick about so small a matter as that? The tail might as well go along with the hide.

David Bennet Hill would get just as many votes if he ran for president in Nebraska as J. Sterling Morton would, and no more. The election returns of some years back will show how many that would be. It never took the election clerks very long to count them.

The sentiment in Germany towards England is indicated by the fact that a life-size statue of General Dewet, the great Boer fighter, was unveiled at Schierstein the other day. There were thousands present at the ceremony shouting themselves hoarse for Dewet and the Boers.

Senator Dietrich, after months of cogitation, has at last announced to the dear people the line of legislation to which he will devote his time and energies while in the United States senate. He says that he hopes to push through a bill to make the carnation the national flower.

In answer to E. W. Ferguson of Andrew, Neb., The Independent answers that the best thing on money ever published is the chapter on that subject in John Stuart Mill's work on political economy. There is no use in referring to lesser writers when such an authority as John Stuart Mill is accessible in every public library.

The Washington correspondents of the great dailies continue to declare that the great railroad magnates have withdrawn their opposition to the Nicaraguan canal. If they have, it is because they have perfected their steamship trust. Jim Hill and J. Pierpont Morgan have been investigating very heavily in steamships during the last three months.

The republican editors rejoice greatly over something that they have recently discovered. They say that the quarrel between Hill and Croker has been settled and that the two will now join forces, kick all the republicans in the state of New York out of office and send a solid delegation to the next national democratic convention for Dave Hill for president. It seems that the republicans are willing to give the New York state government into the control of the reorganizers if they can by that means secure the nomination of Hill as the democratic candidate for president.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT

No thinking man can look over the history of the last two presidential campaigns without coming to the conclusion that the republicans won almost solely by their superior political management—not in the management of those two campaigns alone—but for many years back. They managed so as to get control of nearly the whole daily press of the United States when equal shrewdness on the other side would have prevented it. The populist party saw this danger from the very beginning and they made warfare with all their might against it, while the democratic party gave but little aid. But perhaps the most conspicuous failure in party management ever recorded was when the democratic party failed to take up the coinage of silver by the republican administration. The Independent and its editor did all that could be done to get the democratic leaders to make that the principal cry in the last campaign, but the democratic dailies and weeklies would not mention it.

The facts were these: The republican party had made two campaigns in which their war cries, from Maine to California and from the lakes to the gulf, were: "The coinage of silver must be stopped. The further coinage of silver will bring ruin upon the country." "It is repudiation." "Silver dollars are dishonest money." They went even further than that as every man knows, and attacked the quantity theory of money. They declared that we had money enough. They hooped at the idea that more money was needed. They wanted dear money. They denounced cheap money and declared that it would lead back to barbarism. That was the sort of campaign that was made. Then the first thing after their congress met, they declared that the money question was settled and the gold standard was firmly established.

Now see what a chance the democratic party had for a whirl-wind campaign. The first thing that the republicans did when their first congress met in extra session was to provide for the coinage of more silver dollars than was ever coined before in the same length of time since the government was founded. They started the mints to running and they ran for a year night and day. (See report of the director of the mint.) They provided for inflating the paper money and as a starter passed a law allowing the national banks to increase their issues 10 per cent instantly. They did not stop there. They provided for the issue of \$200,000,000 more of borris as the basis for hundreds more of new national banks, all of which issued the full amount of money allowed as soon as they were organized. They went further still, and to induce the organization of still more banks, they reduced the capitalization required one-half and any five persons who could rake together \$25,000 could organize a national bank and issue \$25,000 more money. If the democratic press had joined the populist press and made a charge on the republican line after it had suddenly been weakened in that manner, the reform forces could have broken through and then turned around and marched back over the dead bodies of their political foes.

Every democratic paper in the land, the moment the law was passed for the coinage of the silver and inflating the bank currency, should have broken out with scare heads and editorial articles declaring that the republican party had been forced to adopt the coinage of silver and Bryan's monetary policy to save the country from ruin and destruction. If they had all declared upon the stump and in every column of their papers, that now we are going to have "more money"—we shall have prosperous times just as we said before the election—if they had hammered that into the people day after day and never let up, and as prices began to rise and times got better, said it is the adoption of our monetary theories that has done this thing just as we said it would, the republicans could not today have rallied enough of their rag-tag and bob-tailed battalions to have carried a dozen counties in the whole United States.

The fact is, and no man can make a truthful denial thereof, that the republicans have adopted Bryan's monetary theories, enacted them into law and they have produced exactly the result that Bryan and the populists said that they would. That is to say, the immediate results are the same, but there will be a fearful hereafter to the policy, because the republicans have put the volume of money in control of the banks instead of keeping it in the hands of the government as Bryan would have done. This vast inflation of paper money has been made through the banks, and it is within the power of the banks to withdraw it at any time and it will go to their interest to withdraw it to save themselves from a receiver's hands whenever anything occurs to destroy confidence and make a demand upon them for real, primary money. This process has also given to the banks the profit of issuing paper money instead of that profit going to the people as Bryan and the populists demanded. That profit consists in the fact that

the people now are forced to pay interest twice, before the money gets in circulation. Interest must be paid on the bonds deposited by the bankers and interest must be paid to the bankers before the money is paid out.

The worst of this matter is that the democratic party still allows the republicans to go on claiming that they have established the gold standard and that the gold standard has brought prosperity to the country, while the truth is that the nation is twice as far from the gold standard as it was when Cleveland went out of office and the republican administration came in. The volume of silver, paper and credit in relation to gold, is twice or three times as great as it was when the republicans came into power. And they are permitted without contradiction to say that that is "more firmly establishing the gold standard!"

So little has been said by the opposition press in regard to the enormous coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary silver that ninety-nine out of every hundred republicans today firmly believe that the coinage of silver has been stopped, and if one tells them of the amount that has been coined, they will firmly declare that there has been no silver coined under this administration at all.

What is needed is a leadership that will direct and furnish the official documents from the archives at Washington and a press that will fight. The Independent has never been afraid to fight and it will keep fighting if Madden don't suppress it. Every subscriber can firmly rely upon that.

BRITISH VEZGEANCE

The Daily News of London has admitted that the mortality in the concentration camps of South Africa is greater than that of the Indian famines, where cholera and other epidemics have to be contended with. Moreover, the new bishop of Worcester, Charles Gore, has borne witness to the horror of the camps, where men, women and children, guilty of no sin but patriotism, die like sheep in the shambles, or live in the midst of revolting conditions.

This solemn accusation, made in the London newspapers, so far from arousing the people to the enormity of their offense, caused the author of the letter to be stigmatized as a traitor; it was regretted that so talented an author could be so hopelessly misled, and "pro-Boer" was considered a mild epithet to apply.

The appointment of this critic by the government to the bishopric of Worcester left the people aghast. It was explained by Lord Salisbury's cynicism—a cynicism which appears to the American to be closely allied to a superb nonconformity.

If only that cynicism would carry him so far as to cause him to disregard the desire for vengeance which the English people feel for the Boers, and induce him to reconstruct the prisons, placing but a few families in each group and making the conditions happy and sanitary, he would win for himself a reputation of which even he, bitter and sardonic though he is, might well be proud.

It is a curious thing that men like Lord Salisbury and King Edward will not eagerly avail themselves of opportunities for great actions. They stand in high places. Why can they not do high deeds? They are feared—but they might be loved. To men who look with envious eyes upon those placed where they may be magnanimous, beneficent and divinely merciful, it seems at once stupid and impious to neglect such chances.

Surely the day of reckoning will come for England if she listens not to the voices of those who are perishing by her neglect because of her greed and through her ignoble spirit of revenge.—Ella W. Peattie.

The wisdom of J. Sterling Morton is the same astonishing thing, whether he writes about the gold standard, Bryanarchy or on ordinary scientific subjects. Listen to him:

The fact that insanity, epilepsy, appetite for liquor, tuberculosis, gout, and scores of other undesirable traits, taints and trends are transmitted to descendants, ought to be known to every intelligent fifteen-year-old boy and girl in American schools.

If anything has been thoroughly established beyond contradiction, by thorough scientific investigation, it is that tuberculosis (consumption) is a germ disease and that it is not hereditary. The same remark may also be made about most of the other diseases enumerated. Along with his archaic political economy, Morton would have the children taught theories concerning disease long since repudiated by every intelligent physician. But Morton deems himself a sage and that settles it.

All legal tender money is "flat" money, gold as much as silver or paper. The value of all money depends upon the limitation of the quantity. If the gold money of any country were destroyed and an equal quantity of paper money issued in its place, the value of the paper would be the same as the value of the gold-eliminated. See Ricardo on this subject. He is an authority in every university in this country and Europe.

POPULISTS EVERYWHERE

Among the hundreds of letters received during the last two weeks, one fact has developed, and that is that there are populists everywhere. There are scores of them in New York and in all the eastern states, for they say so in their letters. They all mourn because there is no populist organization in those states so they could go to the polls and record themselves as populists. T. R. Ryder, editor of the Erie (Pa.) Echo, writes: "I think that you had better put the Echo on your exchange list—it is the only populist paper in Pennsylvania. Eight populists in congress—only one to vote for Stark for speaker. That's a pretty how-de-do. That's keeping up the party organization like Wilhelm kept tavern—like h-l. Don't the fools know that they can't drive the old pops into the democratic melting pot?"

From The Independent's Washington correspondent it appears that the democratic donkey got up and brayed as loud as ever—especially the specimen from Texas. The gold donkey made his appearance in the asses skin and altogether they had about as big a row as ever the populists had. Suppose they had taken Bryan's advice and asked the assistance of all who were opposed to trusts, bank money, imperialism and the rule of corporations, instead as the Texas donkey declared that they wanted no assistance from anybody? That Texas declaration was a great piece of wisdom coming as it did from a minority. Don't want any help! Great is that Texas donkey, truly as great as the mid-road populist. He don't want any help either. When the democratic congressional caucus arrives at that state where it will leave every man over the transom who talks like that New York crowd, there might be some propriety in extending an invitation to populists to go into their caucus, but as long as they allow such men to masquerade as democrats, The Independent will say: "No, thank you."

REDEEM NEBRASKA

Several of our republican exchanges have been indulging in the belief that a very large number of populists have gone into the republican party "for keeps." Aside from D. Clem Deaver and a few of his brand, there are not many populists, really grounded in the principles of populism, who have deserted their faith. Occasionally, it is true, the voters get tired of the strenuous life of politics and neglect to go to the polls—and populists are guilty of this falling this year.

The law of averages is not a bad one to follow in figuring on actual conditions. Suppose we take the vote on the head of the state ticket for the last six elections. The republican vote is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Republican Vote. Rows include 1896-MacColl (94,723), 1897-Post (59,000), 1898-Hayward (92,828), 1899-Reese (94,213), 1900-Dietrich (113,879), 1901-Sedgwick (98,993). Average: 97,309.

The fusion vote stands: 1896-Holcomb (116,415), 1897-Sullivan (102,828), 1898-Poynter (95,702), 1899-Holcomb (109,329), 1900-Poynter (113,018), 1901-Hollenbeck (86,334). Average: 103,936.

It will be observed that an average vote would be: Fusion (103,936), Republican (97,300).

Fusion majority (6,636). But, it is urged, Judge Sedgwick had a plurality of 12,659 over Judge Hollenbeck; how is that accounted for? In this way: Sedgwick ran slightly ahead of a normal republican vote, while Hollenbeck ran nearly 18,000 behind a normal fusion vote (on account of fusion stay-at-homes) the exact figures being: Sedgwick, gain (1,693), Hollenbeck, loss (17,602).

NAVY PINK TEAS

It is announced that a secret report has been made to the secretary of the navy by a board of naval officers of high rank. Several such reports have been made lately and they are all of such a character that it would be a blow to the national pride to make them public. The navy is in a very bad condition and the basis of all the trouble is the pink teas. The subaltern officers of the navy and some who are not subaltern (see Sampson's letter on commissioning sailors) have made themselves and the whole service so disgusting to men of sound sense that, first of all, the service is short of men to the tune of 8,000 or 10,000. All the ships in commission are short of men and some are laid up because men cannot be obtained to man them.

These naval martinetts have made themselves so offensive, led on as they have been by such letters as that one from Sampson that they have become unendurable. Their snobbish conduct not only extends to the common sailors, whom they always treat as if they were beasts, but of late years they have become so superior to all other humanity that they deem officers of the engineer corps so far inferior to the Annapolis dandies that self-respecting men refuse to serve in that corps at all. The result is that the complicated machinery of the great warships is neglected, an immense amount of needless breakage occurs and the millions of money that have

been invested in that machinery will soon become a total loss. The naval officer looks upon an engineer as being so beneath him in the social scale that no educated and self-respecting engineer will endure the arrogance and lordly demeanor always assumed when one of the Annapolis dudes comes in contact with him. It requires a more thorough education for a man to become a competent naval engineer than it does to get through the exclusive naval school and into the service as an ensign. It requires far more common sense and good judgment to fulfill the duties of the position than that of an officer on deck, yet these kid-glove, pink-tea gentlemen look down with scorn upon the officers in the engineer corps as altogether inferior beings and not much above the common laborer whom they think belongs to a different order of beings altogether.

Men competent to fulfill the duties of naval engineers, will no longer suffer the indignities to which they have been subject in the past and refuse to serve in the navy. The result is that on some of the great warships, the vast and complicated machinery, from compound engines and steam boilers to the delicate electrical mechanism that works the immense turrets and ammunition hoists, is all under the care of what they call "a warrant officer," a position which corresponds to a non-commissioned officer in the army; or, in other words, a sergeant or corporal.

That is the state to which Sampson and pink teas has brought the navy, and it is that condition upon which these secret reports are being made. There has been a contest raging a long time between the two corps in the navy, but it has grown more acute during the last year than ever. In the end, the Sampson, pink-tea code will have to be modified or warships requiring high executive engineering ability must be abolished.

A WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS

The Independent wishes all new correspondents, as well as the old ones, would certainly read the following extract from John Ruskin:

Certainly it is excellent discipline for an author to feel that he must say all he has to say in the fewest possible words, or his reader is sure to skip him; and in the plainest possible words, or his reader will certainly misunderstand them. Generally, also, a downright fact may be told in a plain way; and we want downright facts at present more than anything else.

There is another thing that John Ruskin did not know about, for it did not exist in his time. If it had, he would certainly have mentioned it when giving advice to authors. The linotype is a new machine. It does not set, italics. The operators of those machines have made some rules about copy that every publisher accepts, for they are reasonable rules. A linotype operator will not accept or attempt to set bad or illegible copy. It is both to his own interest and the interest of the publisher that he should not waste his time and let the machine stand still while he slowly figures out line after line of bad writing. When copy comes into this office in that tangled up and squally condition, if the matter is of such interest as to pay for the trouble, which sometimes it is, it is copied before it is sent to the operator, otherwise it goes into the waste basket. That is the practice in this, and all other offices where linotypes are used. Why some men will insist upon stretching out an article so long that no one will read it, is one of those things which this pop editor can't find out.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Rows include 1896-MacColl (94,723), 1897-Post (59,000), 1898-Hayward (92,828), 1899-Reese (94,213), 1900-Dietrich (113,879), 1901-Sedgwick (98,993). Average: 97,309.

The fusion vote stands: 1896-Holcomb (116,415), 1897-Sullivan (102,828), 1898-Poynter (95,702), 1899-Holcomb (109,329), 1900-Poynter (113,018), 1901-Hollenbeck (86,334). Average: 103,936.

It will be observed that an average vote would be: Fusion (103,936), Republican (97,300).

Fusion majority (6,636). But, it is urged, Judge Sedgwick had a plurality of 12,659 over Judge Hollenbeck; how is that accounted for? In this way: Sedgwick ran slightly ahead of a normal republican vote, while Hollenbeck ran nearly 18,000 behind a normal fusion vote (on account of fusion stay-at-homes) the exact figures being: Sedgwick, gain (1,693), Hollenbeck, loss (17,602).

Relative rep. gain (19,295). This is proven another way: The reader should not become confused by supposing these figures represent all the stay-at-homes. They do not purport to account for any except those who, on the average, may be depended upon to vote except under conditions of such a matter as prevailed this year. As a matter of fact 251,005 voters voted last year, while only 203,192 came to the polls this year; that means a total stay-at-home vote of 47,813. Of these, about 23,800 were populists and democrats; about 11,200 were republicans; and the remainder do not affiliate with any of these three parties. Tabulated: Fusion stay-at-homes (23,800), Republican stay-at-homes (11,200), Other stay-at-homes (7,800).

Total (47,800). Fusion apathy lost us the state this year—not republican gains or inroads in our ranks. There is no reason for fear of the result next year if every worker will buckle on his armor this winter and do something for the cause. The state can be redeemed from Stueferism, and Savagery, and Prouthisness, if we make the effort. Get your neighbor to read The Independent. That's a good way to get him interested.

With the address on the wrapper of your paper you will find the date at which your subscription expires. This is to enable our readers to be prompt with their renewals.

HAYDEN'S FURNITURE SALE.



ARE YOU THINKING OF CHRISTMAS?

We have had you in mind for a long time and being aware that at this season of the year you would want to remember some of your friends we have filled three floors 66x120, with those articles most appropriate for gifts.

We want to get acquainted with you, and feel if you come in, or send for our New Furniture Catalogue, you will never regret it.

Because We Can Save You Money on Furniture.

This handsome Cobler Seat Roeker is one of the new styles. The back is neatly carved and all the spindles are turned. The whole rocker is well made and neatly finished. PRICE \$1.95. New desk, new book cases, new sideboards, new china cabinets, new tables, new India seats, new Jardinere stands. All for Christmas.

HAYDEN BROS., WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE, OMAHA, NEB.

THE TARIFF LUNACY

From day to day it becomes more apparent that the tariff will be a burning question in the near future. The people fought that question to a finish in 1892 and won. Then a congress that had been elected on the tariff issue was called together by Cleveland in extra session, not to consider the tariff, but for the purpose of repealing the Sherman law. In the uproar that followed, a democratic congress, betrayed by a president in the White house, and by traitors in the senate, forced through a tariff law called the Wilson bill, which imposed the highest protective duties that had ever been forced upon the country. The "protection" under that bill was higher and more effective than any other bill that was ever enacted by congress up to that time, although it could be figured out that a reduction had been made on the average, of about 7 per cent. The scheme which they played to increase the protection and at the same time reduce the average rate of tariff duties was extremely simple. Where they found duties six or seven hundred per cent higher than the prohibitive point, like those on pearl buttons, they reduced them to the prohibitive point, and raised others that were not high enough. At the end of their work they had a higher protective tariff than ever before, with a reduced average rate of duties, most of it being done by the fine scheming of Gorman in the senate. The bill went back to the house with nearly a thousand amendments, but it was still called the "Wilson bill."

Such action as that plunged the democratic party into an outer darkness so dense that all the genius and eloquence of a Bryan could not lead it again into the light. Bryan appealed to the masses and won in the national conventions, but the traitors who did this work in congress, threw their influence and votes to the republican party and while Bryan made two campaigns more brilliant than were ever fought before on this continent, the republicans, aided by democratic traitors, were able to win.

Now the same old question is forced to the front, and the battle must be fought over again. Many thousands of men who have voted the republican ticket begin to realize that their incomes are decreased and their expenses increased by the present tariff laws, and hundreds of manufacturers are finding that certain markets will soon be closed against them where they have sold millions of dollars' worth of goods, if there is not some revision of the tariff.

The republicans were able by shrewd management to abandon their financial theories and adopt those of the populists. They were assisted in doing that by listlessness of the democratic editors who never called the attention of their readers to the fact that while the republicans made a campaign on the statement that the coinage of silver must be stopped, as soon as they were in power, they passed a law under which they coined a third more silver than was ever coined before under either the Bland or Sherman acts, which they said must be repealed or universal ruin would be the result. While they had constantly declared that there "was money enough," they passed additional laws which enabled the national bankers to increase their circulation 10 per cent and still more laws whereby the number of national banks could be greatly increased, thereby further increasing the amount of bank money, which, being to a large extent a legal tender, was a further increase of the quantity of money. Having been able to do this, and thereby relieve the country of the distress that resulted from the entire stoppage of the coinage of silver under Cleveland without the attention of the people being called to the reversal of their policy, they devised

another scheme to adopt the democratic theory concerning the tariff. This they proposed to do by calling it "reciprocity." Unexpected difficulties have arisen. They have found that they could not pull a tariff grafter away from his graft without attracting public attention. The grafter will howl until he makes the heavens reverberate with his shrieks. That being the situation it appears that the old tariff fight will be made over again. There must be a new alignment made. The populists and Bryan democrats hold the same views on the tariff. The republicans and democrats of the Gorman stripe have always worked and voted together from the days of Sam Randall until the present and will continue to do so.

Among those who will favor a revision are many large manufacturers who have learned that what the populists have said on tariff is eminently true. They have seen these predictions come true in the manufacture of sewing cotton and in hundreds of other instances. When they put a high tariff on thread, the great English manufacturers simply transferred their plants, or large parts of them, to this country and the rise in the price of thread went to the Englishmen. It was simply taxing the poor women who sew, for the benefit of Coates and Clark, who took their gains as fast as accumulated back to Scotland and England. Hundreds of other foreign manufacturers did the same thing, and their gains shipped home to their native countries accounts for the non-return that is reported from the vast amount of wealth that we ship out of this country. What the republicans call "a favorable balance of trade" is the shipping of millions more of wealth out of the country than is shipped into it. Much speculation has been indulged in to account for the fact, that while we ship millions more of products out of the country than is shipped in, no gold is sent to us in return. Much of it is the profits of foreign manufacturers who have come here to take advantage of our prohibitive tariffs.

They have also seen another thing come to pass that was predicted by tariff reformers. Foreign nations will not open their markets to American products while prohibitive tariffs shut them out of our markets. A series of tariffs have been enacted during the last ten years by European governments that take most of our products, for the very purpose of defense against the American system of prohibitive tariffs, and Germany is on the point of pushing this thing to the very extreme. If our trade with Europe is cut off by high tariffs over there, the American manufacturer sees destruction before him. He don't like that prospect at all. To prevent it he favors tariff revision. Since the tariffs have been raised in Germany, some American manufacturers have done just what the English and Scotch did when we raised our tariffs. They have gone into Germany and established manufacturing there. Capital has no patriotism. If more money can be made in Germany on account of the high tariffs here, American capital will be invested there. So it seems that we are to have a tariff fight again. The protection lunacy has thrown the trade of the whole world into confusion. Fighting tariffs, demands for revision and general discontent is the result.

From remarks nowadays frequently dropped by men who have all their lives been republicans, it begins to appear that a good many of that faith are about as tired of the war in the Philippines as Johnny Bull is of the war in South Africa. The substance of their talk is to the effect: "We've got hold of the bear's tail and we can't let go nor hold on." That sums up the republican policy in regard to the whole matter.