

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF

Imperialistic Measure Rushed Through Congress Under Plea of Great Public Necessity—Undemocratic Arguments Prevalent

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1901.—(Special Correspondence.)—The iniquitous Dingley tariff has been imposed upon the Philippines by a brutal republican majority, assisted, I am sorry to say, by the Louisiana democrats, who were caught by the cheap cry of "protection" to their sugar interests.

Only eight hours' debate were allowed on this measure, because the majority declared the Philippine decision of the supreme court called for immediate action.

The American people want to treat the Philippines fairly and it is improbable that they would sanction the republican program as applied to the Philippines if it was fully brought to their attention.

History is repeating itself these days with a vengeance. I find in a standard work on the constitution, copyrighted this year, that, in obedience to the commercial instinct, Great Britain attempted and accomplished the imposition upon the American colonies...

Benjamin Franklin was the first voice to be raised against this monster iniquity and that was in 1729 in a small work he published on political economy.

The republican party today declares we are taxing the Filipino for their own benefit. That is the exact stand taken by the Grenville ministry in reference to the American colonies just prior to the revolution.

The stamp act of 1765 was followed by what was popularly known as the sugar act, which reduced by one-half the duties laid on foreign sugar and molasses.

How much representation in our congress are we allowing the Filipinos in return for the taxes we have imposed upon their products?

Nebraska's four fusion congressmen—Robinson, Stark, Shallenberger and Neill—voted to deal fairly with our ally against Spain. Mercer and Burnett voted to deal unfairly with them.

Senator Millard is not allowing his partnership to spoil a good story he is telling the boys. "I very well remember the first time I ever met Mr. Bryan," said the senator. "It was in the congressional campaign of 1890.

expansion of white shirt front and a black string tie. I thought he would be tiresome and wanted to go home. In about three minutes he warmed up, however, and he had not proceeded far before he had the whole crowd...

The depreciation in stocks on the London market since the beginning of the Boer war is of astonishing extent. Taking 325 representative stocks traded in there, including American rails, the Ernest Barnes' Magazine finds that the depreciation in two-years amounts to \$750,000,000.

Bank defalcations continue to crop out as in the case of the First National institution of Ballston, N. Y. It is certain that many more will be revealed as the mad speculative rush halts and this and that scheme breaks down in the market.

THE AMERICAN NAVY

The Common Sailor Would Always Fight to Beat the Deck Even Though He Was Treated as Beast and a Slave

From the days of Paul Jones to Farragut, the American navy proved that it could fight to beat the Dutch. The fighting was done by the men behind the guns—the common sailors.

President Lincoln's curiosity was aroused. "This," he said to himself, "is treatment to which thousands of American seamen are probably subjected every year.

Turning to Secretary Wells of the navy department, the president ordered that no such inclosure as the sweat box should ever after be allowed on any vessel flying the American flag.

It was not an hour after this order had been given before every sailor on every ship in Hampton Roads had heard of it. The effect was most remarkable on the older sailors, many of whom had themselves experienced the punishment of the sweat box.

But the good result of this act of President Lincoln was not confined to the American navy. Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries heard that the sweat box had been abolished in America as inhuman. One and all of these nations in turn fell into line, and today the sweat box is not to be found on any vessel flying the flag of a civilized nation throughout the world.

MAGNITUDE OF TRUSTS

To Pay Interest on Their Watered Stocks Would Bankrupt any Nation on Earth

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.—(Special Correspondence.)—The opposition to Attorney General Knox's confirmation in the senate is embarrassing the administration and the influence of the pie-counter was brought to bear to relieve the situation. Well informed men give this view of it:

People who have given little time and attention to the trust question will be surprised at the magnitude of the figures representing their capitalization and the profits earned. These figures don't lie and convey a warning it will be well to heed.

The bill provides that all monies received from the sale and disposal of public lands in the arid land states shall be set aside as a reclamation fund; that examination and surveys of reservoir sites, tunnels, siphons, diversion of waters and irrigation canals connected therewith shall be made; that the secretary of the interior may withdraw from public entry the lands required for irrigation works and the public lands proposed to be irrigated by them; and that upon the determination, being reached that any irrigation project is practical, a contract shall be made for its construction if the estimate of the engineer shows that the cost will not exceed \$10 per acre on the land to be reclaimed.

After construction the lands to be irrigated are to be subject to homestead entry in areas not exceeding fifty acres upon the entryman's paying \$5 per acre to the reclamation fund. This fund is to be used for the operation and maintenance of reservoirs and irrigation works until payments for the land settled upon are made, when all the irrigation works, except the reservoirs, shall be turned over to the settlers, who are required to embody corporate to operate and maintain them. It also provides that in the event that there is no demand for water for public and private lands water rights may be sold for the irrigation of private lands at a price of not less than \$5 per acre.

Full power is given to condemn lands needed for reservoir and ditch purposes. It is provided that state laws shall govern in the matter of appropriation and distribution of waters. Power to make general rules and regulations is vested in the secretary of the interior.

A ROARING FARCE

Then Uprose Elihu—He of Legal Battles—And He Smote the Old Warrior Fair in the Face

Secretary Long gives unqualified approval to the finding of the majority of the court of inquiry in the Schley case. In addition, he hands a slap to Dewey by approving the omission from the majority report of an award of credit to anybody for the victory at Santiago.

It is evident to the most obtuse intellect that it is high time for congress to enact a law prohibiting men who command fleets and armies from holding opinions of the proper conduct of fleets and armies. Who are Dewey and Schley and Miles that they should think differently from Long and Root on naval and military matters? While Dewey and Schley were wasting forty years sailing about the globe and smelling burnt powder,

FIVE TO FOUR DECISION

It Will Result in a New Alignment of Parties—Unequal Taxation and Tariff Questions up to the People

Emil Peppke, a North Dakota volunteer, upon his return to the United States, was discharged at San Francisco, September 27, 1899. He brought with him fourteen diamond rings which he had purchased in the island of Luzon. These were seized in Chicago in May, 1900, and held for payment of tariff duties.

ANOTHER CALL

Get Together and Drive the Grifters From the State House—Let Every One Opposed to Republican Boedlers Lead a Hand

There is every reason why fusion should continue in Nebraska. The democrats and populists fused for the first time that dishonest men might be driven from the state house, and the people given an economical government. That fusion resulted in much good. Today there is a call for another cleaning out of the state house.

The progress of the state, without regard to party, is condemning State Treasurer Stuefer for his connection with a number of shady bond deals, whereby the school funds of the state have been robbed to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

PLUTOCRATIC ADVICE

Their Sermons Used to be Based on the Text, "Be Content With the Station That is Pleas'd God to Call You"

Those of us who have been in the fight for equal rights to all and special privileges to none for several years, will remember how often and persistently we were advised by the fat minions of plutocracy to be content with the station which it had pleased God to call us, and told that any attempt to better the conditions of the toilers was to fight God and the inexorable destiny that he had marked out for us.

Evolution is said to occur when a species undergoes a progressive and adaptive change, as, for example, the species undergoes a progressive and adaptive change, as, for example, the

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THE COURT DEPRIVED HIM OF RIGHTS GUARANTEED TO HIM BY THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

A host of bills have been introduced into congress, both in the house and senate, coming from members of all political parties and from every section of the union, the object of which is to do justice to Admiral Schley. It is hardly possible that any one of them will ever be reported back from either of the naval committees.

The Press (N. Y.) says: "A special Philippine tariff should be passed promptly affording ample protection to our sugar, tobacco, probably hemp."

The Tribune (N. Y.) says: "If we allow goods from the Philippines to enter this country free, we shall surrender our own markets to foreign competition."

The Journal (N. Y.) urges the democrats to congress to fight for the continuance of the present situation of free trade with the Philippines.

Turning from the daily newspapers of New York to the monthlies, in which we expect to find more calm and judicial reading, we find an article in the North American Review for August, 1901, written by Judge Edmunds, former United States senator from Vermont, in which he says "Unequal taxation is perhaps the most galling and destructive of all forms of tyranny."

The Philippine act of March 2, 1901, (on the other hand) provided that all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine islands, acquired from Spain, shall, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested in such person and persons as shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

SCHLEY'S PROTEST

The court deprived him of rights guaranteed to him by the laws and constitution of the United States. An investigation by congress of the navy department would be a staggering blow to the imperialists and they want none of it. Admiral Schley has filed a protest against the majority report. As it contains the most complete summary of the case so far printed it is here reproduced in full.

The majority of the court have given their opinion that Commodore Schley should have proceeded with the utmost dispatch of Cienfuegos when there was no specification covering this subject, and when the applicant did not have sufficient opportunity to bring in proper and convincing evidence in reference thereto.

The majority of the court held that the applicant should have endeavored to open communication with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum by Commander McCalla, delivered to him on the morning of the 23d of May, 1898, when, in fact, there was no place mentioned in said memorandum as being a place at which a camp of insurgents was located.

The majority of the court in the opinion rendered do hold that Commodore Schley should have maintained a close blockade of Cienfuegos, when by overwhelming testimony it was proved that a close and effective blockade of that port was maintained, the judge advocate having substantially abandoned any change to the contrary.

The majority of the court in the opinion rendered have entirely ignored the uncontradicted testimony proving that the British steamer Adula was permitted to go into the harbor of Cienfuegos in order that information might be obtained through her as to whether the Spanish fleet was then in that port, it having been clearly established that the captain of the said British steamer Adula promised and agreed before permission was given him to enter the port that he would bring his ship out in fewer than twenty-four hours, and furnish the information desired.

The majority of the court, in the opinion rendered, have entirely failed to refer to dispatch No. 7, admitted to Commodore Schley, the construction of which was agreed upon in the argument of the case, to-wit: That it was an imperative order for Commodore Schley to hold his squadron of Cienfuegos, whether the Spanish fleet was or was not in that port.

The majority of the court, in the opinion rendered, have entirely ignored the uncontradicted evidence in the case that Captain Robley Evans, knowing the meaning of the signal lights on shore at Cienfuegos, failed to communicate his information concerning them to Commander Schley.

The majority of the court in the report of facts submitted declare that the signal lights on shore near Cienfuegos were seen by Commodore Schley on the night of May 22, 1898, when in fact the overwhelming weight of both oral and documentary evidence proved that Commodore Schley saw and had knowledge of these lights only on the night of May 23, and at no other time.

The majority of the court, in the opinion rendered, are silent on the subject of the following charge preferred by the judge advocate against (Continued on Page Two.)

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