CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Republican Harmony Emphasized by Clubs and Daggers

A Few Personal References

[Special Washington Letter.]

THE Jeffries-Fitzsimmons championship mill is over, and Ruby Robert went down before the Californian. "Youth will be served." Wonder if Senator Marcus A. Hanna discovers in the result a prophecy of his own Waterloo in 1904 at the hands of a much younger man—to wit, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt? Perhaps the defeat Bob received at the hands of the boiler maker will cause the Buckeye boss to put on his studying cap, and perhaps it will not. Still, there is no disguising the fact that youngish men are now most in the public eye. The cool, calculating Kitchener succeeded the elderly "Bobs." The most potent figure in European politics is the German kaiser, William of Hohenzollern, who, although a veteran emperor, is still a young man. Next to him comes Nicholas of Russia, who got up The Hague peace conference and who has just startled the world with a proposition looking to an international strangling of the trusts. On this side the water President Roosevelt, still in the flower of his years, holds the center of the stage. In both the cabinet and the field the youngsters are to the fore. Old things pass away, among them the ancient proverb, "Old men for counsel, young men for war." Temporarily at least the "boys" are usurping the functions of the elders. Is it for the best? Quien sabe?

No Politics in Teddy's Speeches.

Little Paul Dombey was always asking Floy, "What are the waves saying?" Certainly since the ocean first was formed no stranger message has come from it than that which now issues from Oyster Bay. It is given out that President Roosevelt in his swing around the circle this fall has no political designs whatsoever and that he is much annoyed that the ungodly should have attributed to him such motives—all of which will be given the hoarse hoot by the junior senator from Ohio, who is one of Tom Johnson's most preeminent constituents. But Mark's cynical thoughts and remarks will not count. He will not be permitted to pull down the ideal candidate, the altruistic statesman of Sagamore Hill, the harbinger of the political millennium, the philosopher who proposes to let the office seek him and—catch him! No, indeed. Colonel Roosevelt is not going to tour the country in the interest of his own nomination. Perish the thought! He's going about the land to view the wonderful crops, which Mark's friends allege that Mark caused to grow. Of course Colonel Roosevelt has not gone so far as to say that he will not accept a nomination—not he. If the nomination chases and captures him, what can he do but serve his country and save it again by serving four years more! The bold, bad men who started the report that the president is going on an electioneering trip ought to be severely disciplined—really they ought.

Harmony in Missouri.

It will be a great pleasure to Democrats outside the state who have been alarmed by the twaddle of the Globe-Democrat—if such there be—to know that harmony prevails among the Democrats of Missouri, the first Democratic state in the Union, and that all the signs of the times indicate a sweeping Democratic victory this fall. Nobody knows this better than the G.-D. It is merely whistling to keep its courage up. Both at Springfield, where three candidates for supreme judge were nominated, and at St. Joe, where the railroad commissioners, superintendent of public schools and chairman of the state committee were nominated, there were contests more or less heated about men and measures, which were to be expected—which were inevitable, in fact—but the platforms are good, what the people want, and while excellent men were defeated men above reproach and in every way capable were nominated. Of the thirteen Democratic congressmen eleven have been renominated, generally without opposition, and will be re-elected. The chances are that Missouri will have fifteen Democrats in the next house out of a possible sixteen, that the state ticket will have a satisfactory majority and that the legislature will be Democratic in both branches. Nothing succeeds like success, and no party anywhere ever made a finer record since states were first invented than have the Democrats of Missouri in the conduct of her financial affairs, the one thing which most nearly concerns the great body of taxpayers.

Roosevelt Stabbed by Organ Grinder.

A close and systematic reading of Republican papers will disclose the bitter warfare inside the G. O. P.

In his Fourth of July speech at Pittsburg President Roosevelt, under the inspiring influence of a great concourse of shouting people and temporarily forgetful of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins and the rest of the senatorial Boxers, exclaimed, "Reciprocity with Cuba is as sure as fate." Everybody knows that he did his utmost to induce congress to pass the Cuban reciprocity bill. He sent in a special message. His bosom crony and companion in arms, General Leonard Wood, governor general of Cuba, spent thousands of dollars "forming public opinion in America" favorable to the scheme. The president threatened to call an extra session of congress.

Now comes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, organ grinder of Missouri Republicans, Missouri patronage having been disposed of, and stabs the president under the fifth rib. The G.-D., under the caption, "Going Beyond Reciprocity," says:

Senator Burton of Kansas made an extended speech this week at Topeka before a large assemblage in which he set forth the arguments that induced a large number of Republican senators to oppose the Cuban concessions bill as reported by the senate committee. The main point is that the concessions proposed go beyond all former conceptions or definitions of reciprocity and assail the protective principle itself. So clearly was this fact established in debate that Mr. Burton asserts, "There are not fifteen Republican senators out of the fifty-four who are in favor of the present bill at heart." The longer the bill was discussed in the senate the weaker it became, and the chief reason is the assault on protection coiled up in the measure. That bill breaks down all former limitations of what is called reciprocity. Reciprocity as advocated originally by Mr. Blaine, as Senator Burton points out, was the admission into the American market, without duty, of the articles which we do not or cannot produce on condition that the countries with which the arrangement is made should grant an equivalent reduction for our products. From this attitude on a reciprocity, strictly guarded as to our own productions, the Republican party has never varied. The last Republican national platform refers only to a reciprocity "so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets."

The same limitation, most lucidly expressed, appears in President McKinley's last speech, that made at Buffalo the day before he was struck down at the post of duty. "Reciprocity," said President McKinley in his address of Sept. 5 last, "is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established." The policy referred to is, of course, protection. President McKinley said in the same speech: "By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our own industries and labor." The reciprocity which Blaine, McKinley and the Republican national platform favored is explicitly intrenched in behalf of protection. It was not intended to apply to any product of our own. But what is found in the Cuban concession bill? It is a removal of all duties on Cuban imports regardless of whether we produce the same articles or not. About twenty articles were to be admitted at a reduction, some of which we produce ourselves. To call this wholesale reduction anything resembling what the Republican party or leaders have hitherto favored under the name of reciprocity is ridiculous.

Free traders saw the vital distinction and eagerly jumped forward to get in their entering wedge. All sincere Republicans did not see it, but enough were sufficiently cautious to save the party from making a breach in "the firmly established policy."

The truth about the Cuban concession bill is that it proposed a so called reciprocity wholly unknown to the Republican party, to Mr. Blaine or Mr. McKinley. A Republican congress discovered the falsities in the case and, greatly to its credit, halted them outside of the intrenchments of the protective policy.

A Dagger in the Back.

That editorial does not contain the name of Theodore Roosevelt, but every word of it is intended as a dagger not for his breast, but for his back. He can write it on the tablets of his memory that the Globe-Democrat is dead against him and will deprive him of the Missouri delegation in the next Republican national convention if it can; but it can't. Roosevelt may lose the delegation, but not through the influence of the G.-D., for it has none in selecting delegates. Hon. Richard C Kerens will attend to that job. If the president will take the pains to read the foregoing editorial from the G.-D. carefully, he will be very much surprised to learn that he is to be fought on the grounds that he is not sound on the tariff and that he is a free trader. The war is on. The G.-D. has evidently enlisted under the Hanna banner, and Colonel Roosevelt must look to the condition of his guns and ammunition. If he does not sleep with at least one eye open, he will be stabbed to death in the house of his friends.

I am aware that the G.-D. editorial is a very long quotation to make in these letters, but the space is well used if my readers learn from it the lesson which it teaches—that the Republicans are hopelessly divided into bitter factions, which will grow more bitter as the days go by. Democrats have every reason to be hopeful as to the results of the campaign now on. To your tents, O Israel!

There can be no question about the G.-D. having it in for the president. It virtually charges him with being a free trader in the following remarks about the Cuban reciprocity bill:

Therefore it is impossible to see how the new republic can be ruined by the defeat of the proposed double reduction. It would be much nearer the truth to say that the failure of the bill would be a source of loss to certain sharp speculators and a deep disappointment to free traders who are anxious to break down the protective principle at a new point and in a new way.

Query: Does the G.-D. in that paragraph intend to charge President Roosevelt and all other advocates of the Cuban reciprocity bill with being "sharp speculators?"

Item: The G.-D. returns to its charge of being a free trader in the following paragraph:

All the free trade papers continue to insist that Cuba will be ruined unless the protection of American industries is broken down, but the people of the United States are not easily fooled by free trade gammon.

Now, if a paper is a free trade paper for advocating Cuban reciprocity are not the president and other Republican statesmen also free traders for advocating the same thing?

But the most unkindest cut of all, to borrow a phrase from Shakespeare, that the G.-D. has administered to the president is the following:

General J. H. Smith, who was sent to quiet the island of Samar, in which the natives were massacring our soldiers to a shocking extent and who accomplished his mission with the highest degree of effectiveness, has been retired by the president for alleged "loose and violent talk" in the presence of subordinate officers. General Smith is near the retiring age and has little to lose in that respect, but he is still a vigorous and capable man. He performed a great and extremely difficult service to his country in Samar and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow officers and of his fellow citizens, as time will show. In the opinion of a great many persons General Smith's alleged offense is of a far lighter nature than that of General Wood in devoting funds from the Cuban treasury to further a political and economic object in the United States. General Smith will discover on returning to the United States that he is at no discount with his fellow countrymen.

Does not the Globe-Democrat know that President Roosevelt indorses General Wood's action in using funds from the Cuban treasury as he did use them? Aye, more, does not the G.-D. know that in his speeches in and about Boston the president held General Wood and Secretary Elihu Root up to the admiring gaze of all the world as great and virtuous men, whose example all creation would do well to imitate? The president lauds Wood and punishes Smith. The G. D. lauds Smith and intimates that Wood ought to be punished. The president is a Republican and so is the G.-D., and yet "the Republican column is solid!" Anybody who says that the Republicans are split up is "a queer person." No doubt the truth appears "queer" to a Republican organ grinder.

It is clear as the noonday sun shining in his meridian glory that if the Missouri delegation to the next Republican national convention supports Colonel Roosevelt it will do so in spite of the Globe-Democrat. He might as well understand that now as later.

Hoodooed!

Judging from press comments, even from Republican papers, the senatorial days of Hon. J. Ralph Burton of Kansas will be few, not exceeding six years, which is not half as long as he was industriously endeavoring to break into the senate, for he was one of the most persistent seekers after a toga and curule chair ever seen on the American continent. At the Philadelphia convention in 1900, at the head of the Sunflower delegation, he was one of the loudest shouters for Roosevelt. Now he is at outs with the president on the Cuban reciprocity scheme. They say that rats desert a sinking ship, and it must be true, for the Kansas City Journal, which, though published in Missouri, is really the organ of Kansas Republicans, knifes Burton in the following skillful fashion:

Kansas politicians who have the least bit of superstition readily account for Senator Burton's turbulent time. There are two senatorial lines in the state—the Lane and the Pomeroy. Burton is in the Lane line. The incumbents in that line have always had trouble, with one exception, and it is regarded as a hoodoo. All told, ten men have served as senators in the Lane line, while only four have served in the Pomeroy line. In the Pomeroy line Pomeroy served from 1861 to 1873, Ingalls from 1873 to 1891, Peffer from 1891 to 1897 and Harris from 1897 to the present time. In the Lane line Lane served from 1861 to 1866, when he committed suicide; E. G. Ross served from 1866 to 1871, since which time he has lived in political oblivion because of his vote on the Johnson impeachment; Alexander Caldwell from 1871 to 1873, when he resigned under fire; Robert Crozier from 1873 to 1874, James Harvey from 1874 to 1877, P. B. Plumb from 1877 to 1891, when he died in office; B. W. Perkins from January, 1892, to January, 1893; John Martin from 1893 to 1895; Lucien Baker from 1895 to 1901; J. R. Burton from 1901 to the present. Thus only four out of the ten senators in the Lane line ever served full terms or longer. The other six were in for a year or two. Since 1892 the Lane line has had four senators. If precedents are followed in the Lane line, Burton will be a one termer, but he hopes to break the precedent.

A Strong Arkansan.

Everybody who is acquainted with congressmen and who takes an interest in the Democratic party will be delighted to know that Judge John S. Little of Arkansas has been renominated. Judge Little is a capable, indefatigable, conscientious member—a Democrat without guile. Like Mark Antony, he "is a plain, blunt man, who loves his friends." No purer man in both public and private life ever sat in congress. While a most excellent speaker and debater, Judge Little's forte is work—work in the house, work in committees, work in the departments. His unfailing good humor, his perfect integrity and his loyalty to duty have made him a host of friends both in and out of congress. The Fourth district of Arkansas honors itself in honoring John S. Little.

A Valuable Georgian.

Georgia has done herself proud by renominating that sterling Democrat, that capable legislator, that faithful public servant, Judge John W. Maddox. He is instant in season and out of season—if it is ever out of season—in proclaiming the faith once delivered to the fathers. John Maddox, as he is popularly known, is not a skyscraping orator, but no man knows better what he wants to say, and few say it better. In his speeches he sticks to the facts of the case, and he hammers the facts into his hearers with rare force. Georgia is to be congratulated on such men.

Champ Clark

As It Is Today.

Famous Patient—Doctor, please give me my medicine now.

Doctor—Pardon me. I'm simply the doctor in charge of issuing bulletins. The other doctor will be here presently.—Chicago Journal.

A PROPHECY

Mr. Honeywell in an Open Letter to Uncle Sam in 1896 Forecasted the Fowler Bill

Editor Independent: I think reformers should attack the stalwarts and not the republican party, as 9 out of 10 republicans all over the country are as good, honest citizens as any one need wish; but the stalwarts are thieves from head to foot, and at the present time are stealing two-thirds of what labor produces. When they get into law the new banking bill (the Fowler bill) and the railroads combined, they will steal much more.

They are stealing about $250,000,000 from the drinkers of strong drink. The railroads steal as much more and the national banks will soon be not much behind. Then their stealing through the high tariff is immense. Also the meat trust steal. In fact, all the leading stalwarts are so deep in many steals they cannot see out. I wrote an article prophesying their bank steal. They have been working on this their greatest steal for many years. JESSE D. HONEYWELL.

Monroe, Wis.

(Mr. Honeywell's article was written soon after the election of 1896. It is remarkable in that it correctly forecasts the present Fowler bill.)

An Open Letter to Uncle Sam, United States of North America.

Respected Sir: It is said by the deceitful politician, the members of the already created great trusts and combines and by the present national bankers, that you want to go out of the banking business.

If that is true, why do you not go out and withdraw your support from these national bankers whom you have paternalized so long? These parties are very dishonest in this matter, as they have been on all other questions of money creating since and during the war of the rebellion.

They are now trying to destroy all the people's money, and lead you into the most gigantic scheme of banking known to any nation, and compel you, not only to paternalize all those engaged in this noted banking scheme (the greatest of all money combines), but through them to compel you to paternalize, to a large degree, all those engaged in the many other great trusts and combines which will then be in existence throughout your wonderful domain. You have done many extraordinary things, but you would hardly attempt to make corporation paper money a legal tender for either private or public debts.

So with only the free coinage of gold, and no legal tender paper money, what will become of your debtor part? In your early history you were so compromised with slavery, I fear you will never stand a full defence for free labor. The parties to whom I have referred in the first part of this letter have so blinded you that it is very doubtful if you will ever comprehend their gross rascality.

You will become perhaps like the Jews of old, so that you will be found putting to death those who have made you great.

The designs of all trusts and combines are to compel the laborers to consent to the robbing of them, of the chief part of their product, and to crush all competition. To fully accomplish this, there must be no money created nor allowed to exist in the interest of the common people.

After the war of the rebellion this kind said, "A national debt is a national blessing," and they schemed to perpetuate a large part of your indebtedness that they might possess it, and draw the interest, and compel you to continually divide with them your income, which with them is constitutional; but to divide (their income) with you is unconstitutional.

The foundation for all this awful scheming was laid in the early seventies, when they planned the destruction of your stalwart silver dollar, which was then worth 100 cents in any honest money through the civilized countries of the globe. But to prevent the people from rallying and procuring the metal and having it coined, and using it to free themselves of debt, they paralized one side of thy silver dollars (the legal side) by the law of demonetization and you have been burdened and compelled (on account of their crippled condition) to help them along ever since. These same parties at the time of the paralization of your people's silver dollars created a nude dollar, which they called a trade dollar, and they caused to be coined over 35 million of those nude dollars, and they proved to be, not only a great burden to you, but a disgrace; as they were never able to do a legal tender act. These two laws show that they were very corrupt, being willing to largely destroy your debt-paying resources. In 1878 these same parties successfully led the friends of constitutional coinage into a compromise scheme of government buying and coining, whereby they succeeded in blinding thy people, as they were able to make them believe that government buying and coining would have the same effect on the metal as free coinage; and now as the coinage question in your last great national campaign was divided between the friends of free coinage of silver; and the supposed friends of international coinage of silver, and as the internationalists won, these same kind are now trying to lead the friends of free coinage into another compromise and international deception scheme, which is, that international coinage of silver means no coinage of silver; and that all must treat the coinage of silver as a dead issue, and ask only for the free coinage of gold.

I made known to you over six years ago that the motive of these same parties in creating the many kinds of paper money was to break the people of their wedded condition to the greenbacks, and that they might finally make sure of the destruction of the greenbacks also, they found that they must first bring them into disgrace, and this they could surely do as they had always managed to put a most "pliable tool" into the chief office of the realm.

So these same kind gathered up greenbacks, and presented them to thy treasury, for redemption, until they drew the gold out of thy treasury.

Then their "tool" sold them interest-bearing bonds, and received the gold back again.

Then these same parties did the same thing over again, and more bonds were sold, and so on until they could call the legal tender greenbacks an endless chain. But now by purchase or bulldosing or by the many dark ways known to them they propose to enter into this wonderously great scheme of national banking with paper money, based mostly upon commercial assets.

In this scheme they intend as this money will belong to them to compel you to stand good for its final redemption. Oh, yes, when they will have paralyzed silver dollars taken up and the legal tender greenbacks destroyed, and with an unlimited amount of these corporation and commercially based banking dollars in a national combine, and everything else in sight, and of value, in a combine or trust, and enclosed in armed stockades and with you prancing around, with a large standing army, protecting them with gatling guns against their enslaved laborers, then they will have you to their liking. Dressed in a silk hat, wooden shoes, and your pants out at the seat. Your hat will represent concentrated wealth; your shoes, the rising generations, both male and female, and your pants all those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. That you may be doubly assured of your future, you have only to consider that more than fifty of those engaged in trusts and combines have in the last year added to their wonderfully great wealth from one to thirty millions each. The corrupting influence of these very rich men becomes more apparent, as the years go by.

Even the preachers must treat them as patriots and accept their support, or be boycotted and loose their places.

"Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten."—James 5-2—is not to be applied.

Ah, more. The old soldier not alarmed at this concentration of wealth, looks upon his pension with satisfaction, and considers the larger the army the more honorable the flag. Oh! How easily have all these succeeded in bedecking thy brow with the feather of imperialism.

Better again Americanize and recruit a "constitutional army" of many millions, with Davids for captains. Send them forward, a constitutional party, not armed with slings or guns, but with ballots, who would thoroughly put to flight the present army of national and international robbers, and again bid defiance to the government of lords. Re-establish the money of the constitution by again opening the mints at the same points where they were surreptitiously closed. Legalize a most searching graduated income tax law. Bring the monopolies under the purifying effect of an honest government.

Make each citizen secure in a home, up to the value of two thousand dollars, and give them for protection the election by ballot of their president, vice president and United States senators. Most truly yours,

J. D. HONEYWELL.

Monroe, Wis.

Henry Clay was three times defeated for the presidency, but continued to be the idol of the whig party. —Xenia (O.) Herald.

Illinois Central R. R.

OF INTEREST TO

STOCKHOLDERS

Free Transportation to Attend the Special and Annual Meeting at Chicago.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, August 29, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; also that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at its offices in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at noon.

To permit personal attendance at these meetings there will be issued to each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on Friday, August 1, 1902, and to stockholders of record on Friday, September 19, 1902, a ticket enabling him or her to travel free over the Company's lines from the station on the Illinois Central Railroad nearest to his or her registered address to Chicago and return, such ticket to be good for the journey to Chicago only during the four days immediately preceding, and the day of the meeting, and for the return journey from Chicago only on the day of the meeting, and the four days immediately following, when properly countersigned and stamped during business hours—that is to say, between 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.—in the office of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bauman, in Chicago. Such ticket may be obtained by any holder of stock registered as above, on application, in writing, to the President of the Company in Chicago. Each application must state the full name and address of the stockholder exactly as given in his or her certificate of stock, together with the number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect to any one holding of stock as registered on the books of the Company.

A. G. HACKSTAFF,
Secretary.

The readers of The Independent are invited to read the advertising of H. Herpolsheimer Co., which appears with considerable regularity in its columns. This firm is one of the largest mail order houses in the state and has one of the largest and finest stores in Lincoln. It is as safe to buy goods