

Roosevelt's Policy

Mr. Schweizer Indulges in Some Sarcasmic Comments About What Might Happen in the Not Distant Future

Editor Independent: Not long ago has the pope expressed his opinion, that it is not good that Catholic princes always inter-marry in their own families, which must have an unfavorable effect upon the descendants; therefore, it is desirable that sovereign princesses to regenerate the sovereign blood.

That's a triumph of President Roosevelt's foreign policy and now we can understand a good many of his acts, as for instance sending, at enormous expense, an extra delegation in knee breeches to the coronation of King Edward in England, spending \$50,000 for luxurious equipment of the president's yacht, Mayflower, and thorough renovation of the White house.

We know that the pope has commissioned to search for a bride for the Spanish king and as his blindness wishes to put new blood into that sovereign dynasty and at the same time to gild over the fading Spanish throne he cannot find a more suitable match than Roosevelt blood, a mixture of Holland, Irish, Scotch, English, German, Polish, and Russian.

As our congress has made President Roosevelt absolute king over the Philippine islands, therefore, Princess Roosevelt is perfectly equal in birth to the young Spanish king as soon as the pope has anointed President Roosevelt as king of the Philippine islands; for that purpose President Roosevelt has to sail with his family, in the princely yacht, Mayflower, to Rome at the same time the young king of Spain and the Princess Roosevelt may meet there on neutral ground.

By that occasion the pope will decorate King Roosevelt with the order of the Knights of Christ for his glorious diplomatic capacity, which he has shown in settling the Philippine island question. Bismarck was the only prince who ever was decorated with that order after the glorious diplomatic work he had shown in the Kultur Kampf and the question of the Caroline islands.

From Rome President Roosevelt, then anointed king with divine rights of the Philippine islands, will sail to Berlin to return the visit of Prince Henry to the Emperor William who has decorations in readiness for bestowing the degree of the Knights of the Eagles Talons to 300 of our industrial barons, whom Emperor William holds perfectly equal in all respects with the robber knights of the middle age, the glorious ancestors of the living noblemen of all degrees in Europe. As soon as that old world, the White house, will be renovated, so that it is fit to receive royal guests, the young Spanish king will visit his bride, Princess Roosevelt.

By the marriage King Roosevelt will give the Philippine islands as a dowry to the royal bride. That is the easiest way for our executive and people to get rid of those islands with their Aguinado and friars, together with insane soldiers, leprosy, cholera, and smallpox. We can throw General Smith, Governor Taft and Admiral Dewey in in the bargain. That marriage will be an excellent advertisement for the pope as a matchmaker. Every prince will envy that Spanish king for having a father-in-law, who has carte blanche for giving out bonds, whenever he has less than 100 millions gold dollars in his treasury, without even being obliged to give an account of what the money was expended for.

A real princely time awaits the people. Every monarch, prince and princess will visit this country for the purpose of winning the affection and love of some of our princes or princesses of the Knights of the Eagles Talons.

What an honor it will be for the people of the United States for being allowed to contribute their mites to the enjoyment of such a nobility which the holy father had endowed with divine rights. F. SCHWEIZER, Woodlawn, Neb.

Von Humboldt and Grimaudet

Baron Alexander von Humboldt, concededly the foremost philosopher and savant of the 19th century, wrote a book on Gold which has only recently been published in English. "The Fluctuations of Gold," scarcely conveys a full conception of its contents. The title of his first chapter, "The History and Mythology of Gold," would have been a better title for the whole work. It is a charming essay, full of acute observation, of genial wisdom, of historical reminiscences connected with the glittering metal which man has collected at the expense of so much hardship, blood and tears; abounding with practical suggestions and crowned with a prophecy.

The same volume contains Grimaudet's "Law of Payment" in English, a work of which so little is known, but from which so much can be learned of the mysterious agency affected by money. Francois Grimaudet was born at Angers, in France, in the year 1520. In 1545 he became a member of the provincial assembly at Angers and in 1550 of the general assembly at Orleans. In 1558 he became solicitor for the crown. The discovery of America, which occurred but a few years before his birth, afforded an occasion for the display of his remarkable talents.

The Latin See had long laid claim to ecclesiastical and sovereign control over the empire of the Caesars. This included the whole of Europe, Northern Africa, Asia Minor, Persia and the Transcaucasian regions. But here was a new territory, not included in the Roman world, over which the ambitious See of Rome claimed equal jurisdiction. To this claim over America, Grimaudet, albeit a devout Catholic, interposed a decided objection. In 1560 he delivered a speech at Angers, in which he maintained "that the welfare of the state demanded the subjection of the ecclesiastical to the civil power, in whose hands all the functions of society were legally invested." The speech was a flame of fire. It asserted the civil power and denied the ecclesiastical. In a few days it flew all over France. Though

condemned by the Sorbonne, and followed shortly afterwards by the massacre of St. Bartholomew, its principles lived on, they led to the Hugonot emigration and the French secular dominion of Canada, and but for the weakness of Henry III., who was Grimaudet's patron, it might have advanced the inevitable revolution by more than a century. But its author, though not otherwise molested, was cautioned to retire from public life; and the remainder of his days was passed in literary pursuits, of which the present work was the principal, though, not the only fruit. Under the guise of a law book, devoted to the narrow subject of "Payments," or, "in what kind of money a debt may be lawfully paid," the author establishes many of those principles of freedom which flow from the great thesis which he had announced at Angers. In the mind of Grimaudet, the state (that is to say the people) was always supreme. Not only the ecclesiastical, but the military, the naval, the financial power, were the creation and should be the servants of the state. "The value of money depends upon the state, which alone has the right to coin it and regulate its value." "The consent of the people is requisite in making ordinances which alter money." Here is a lesson for our money tinkers of the present day, who would alter the law of money without consent of the people. The same principles which governed the issuance of money, governed also the founding of colonies. America was no part of the Roman domain, the pope had no authority over it, it belonged to the colonies who could maintain themselves against its savage occupants. Thus thought Grimaudet.

SID FOREE'S GUESS

Gives His Idea of Why Henderson Withdraw—Monopoly Wanted Boies

Editor Independent: I see that the politicians profess to be very much surprised at the action of Speaker Henderson in refusing the congressional nomination of the Third district of Iowa. A great puzzle to me is their benefit. I want to suggest an explanation, and I will venture it as a good guess.

Over in Iowa there is a democratic boss by the name of Boies who has been doing valiant service for the money power lately; he succeeded in controlling the democratic state convention, and in inducing it to refuse to endorse the Kansas City platform. For which he must be rewarded. Henderson has received a hint from the master manager of monopoly's interest, to withdraw and leave an easy race for Boies. For the sake of appearances they will put another candidate against Boies; but he will be easier to beat than Henderson. Unless the plans of the monopolists miscarry, Boies will be elected, as a reward for his treachery to his own party.

I wonder if there is no such thing as republicans ever taking offense at their treatment they receive from their masters? Ever since 1900 the monopolists have been making strenuous efforts to get control of the democratic party. They have shown that they prefer the democrat to the republican party; their enemies to their friends. Because in every instance where a democrat could be induced to betray his party into their hands, some republican who has given lifelong service to them, has been as sed to step "down and out" and let this renegade democrat have office and honors.

It does seem that republicans would get tired of such treatment after a while—but they won't. SID FOREE, Plattsburg, Mo.

A WONDERFUL CONVENTION

Annual Meeting of the Disciples of Christ at Omaha Will be a Record Breaker

For the first time in the history of the United States every railroad has made a one-fare rate to a religious convention. The convention in question is the annual international convention of the Disciples of Christ, which meets in Omaha, Neb., October 23, 1902. One fare for the round trip from every railroad station in the United States has been offered. Parties interested should consult the nearest railroad agent.

It is expected that upwards of 30,000 visitors will be in Omaha during the convention. Even lower than one fare may be secured from points within 200 or 300 miles if large parties are organized and excursion trains run. Try it from your locality. The convention will be held in the Coliseum, which has been redecorated and refurbished for the occasion. The Coliseum will seat comfortably 14,000 people. Restaurants will be conducted within the building. Rooms may be secured by addressing the chairman of the entertainment committee, care Millard Hotel.

The Coliseum was erected for Patti to sing in and 22,500 people heard her. The first national convention of the people's party was held under its roof. William McKinley spoke to 20,000 people within its walls. The great Bryan-Thurston debate was held there, and 25,000 people crowded in. Its acoustic properties are unexcelled. It is an ideal convention hall and three lines of street cars are within three blocks of it. The Disciples of Christ in the United States number 1,300,000. They have 6,500 pastors, 10,000 church organizations, 9,000 church buildings, hundreds of schools and colleges and numerous missionary stations in foreign fields. For full particulars of convention address C. S. Paine, chairman, Omaha, Neb.

TRUSTS AND TARIFFS

Over Five Billion of Watered Trust Stock Pay Dividends Because of Exorbitant Tariffs

There is not a man in the United States so well qualified to give information concerning trusts as John Moody of New York, the publisher of the most comprehensive manual of corporation securities extant. He gives the list of trusts as 287 incorporated combinations, which have a total stock capital of \$5,803,231,600, and a bond capital of \$1,169,217,251; total, \$6,972,448,851. Besides these combinations, there exist innumerable unincorporated associations and understandings for the regulation of prices and output, such as the anthracite coal pool, the steel rail pool, the Bessemer iron association and so on. It is asserted that probably two-thirds of the manufacturing production of the country is subject to the control of these monopolistic devices, and this is quite likely a close approach to the truth.

The relation of the tariff to these trusts is worth noting. Considering the list of incorporated ones alone, it appears that 168 of the 287 combinations enjoy direct protective benefits from the tariff, while a number of others receive some indirect protection from that source. The division as to capitalization between the tariff-protected trusts and those having only an indirect benefit, or none at all, in the customs taxes is thus given:

Capitalization. Protected trusts.....\$5,906,894,012 Unprotected trusts.....1,835,554,798

Which shows that 7 per cent, or about three-fourths of the trust capital of the country is finding shelter under the tariff laws of the United States. Most of the other trusts find monopoly protection in other ways and do not need that of a protective tariff. Of the 81 combinations not related to the tariff in any way, 21 are found to derive strength chiefly from patent rights; 23 are based on municipal or other franchises, rights of way, etc., and 15 rest on control of coal and other lands, mines and ore deposits.

These are either natural or patent monopolies and lie outside of the field of competition, either foreign or domestic. But the tariff-protected trusts are engaged in businesses normally competitive, and they constitute a very large proportion of the whole number of monopolistic combinations. The tariff does not assure them of a monopoly. It simply affords shelter in the creation and extortionate conduct of monopolies of a more or less permanent character, where competition is supposed to govern. The tariff was ostensibly designed to promote competitive manufacturing conditions in the home market while cutting off or cutting down foreign competition. Capital was to be invited into manufacturing in such quantity that, through domestic competition, prices to consumers would be forced down to the lowest level consistent with the payment of living wages and some return upon an honest capital. But now the tariff is plainly being used to defeat these ends and bolster up combinations in charges against the home market to pay returns upon an enormously inflated capital. It has become a tariff to kill competition and extend and shelter monopoly, and it cannot be any longer defended except from the standpoint of monopoly.

RAILROAD RATES INCREASE

Combinations Now Near Completion Will Make a New Railroad Trust Combining all Trackage in the United States

Official figures compiled by the interstate commerce commission show that the gross earnings of the railroads of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1901, were \$1,555,526,037, an increase of \$101,481,222 over the previous year. The tonnage carried was 1,089,226,440 tons, a decrease of 12,453,798 tons as compared with the previous year. The money collected by the railroads from their patrons thus was 7 per cent more than in the previous year, while the quantity of goods carried was less.

Corresponding figures for the twelve months ending June 30 last have not been completed, but partial figures show that during the six months ending June 30 the gross earnings on 155,000 miles of railway aggregated \$670,000,000, which was \$39,000,000, or 6 per cent, more than the earnings of the same mileage during the first six months of 1901. This increase in gross earnings was recorded in spite of smaller grain, cotton and live stock movements and the great coal strike which began in May.

In a word, the railroads are increasing their rates and are making more money than they ever did before out of a traffic smaller than that of last year or the preceding year. Henry Clews, the New York banker, says that these figures are "a very clear demonstration of the potency of the community of interest. This policy has wrought a revolution in railroad affairs more far-reaching indeed than prosperity itself. It is this policy which the railway magnates are seeking to crystallize from a mere idea into some fixed legal form of ownership."

This means that the consolidation of most of the railways of the country into the control of a handful of men has been accompanied by an increase of charges to the public, and that the next step will be to organize the roads into four or five groups, in companies modeled somewhat on the Northern Securities company, so that the process of increasing railway income and decreasing railway expenditure can be continued. With practically all the railways in the hands of four or five holding companies, dominated by a few men whose interests are identical, the transportation facilities of the United States will have become in fact a gigantic monopoly untempered by even the vestige of competition. The movements of the railway kings are not secret. Their purchases and consolidations are made in the public eye. The justification for consolidation has been that it caused a steady

decrease in freight and passenger charges, and there was such a decrease, year after year, until about three years ago, when the great owners of railways commenced to carry out the gigantic plans which are rapidly leading to absolute monopoly. Since that time the upward movement in charges to the public has been as steady as the previous downward movement.

The political and industrial power attached to monopoly of transportation is so great that a monopoly of that kind cannot and will not be permitted to exist by the American people—hence comes the adoption by democratic conventions everywhere of the people's party doctrine of government ownership or control of railroads, and the tendency of republican voters to lean in the same direction. No thoughtful citizen, whatever may be his nominal party affiliations, can contemplate with favor, or even toleration, a private monopoly in railroads. While the captains of industry have been active in these days of big things, the people have been growing equally into willingness and capacity to undertake big things in their own behalf.—Denver News.

THE EASTERN PRESS

Delayed Beyond Description—It Exists for Pennies—Its Character is Oridid and Avaricious

With a press such as exists in the eastern states there is little hope for reform. When a full acquaintance is made with it, one is not surprised that every now and then some one of the ten righteous in that modern Sodom sends a piteous appeal for The Independent to move down there. The democratic press with two or three exceptions is the worst of all. The plutocrats who nominated Gaston as the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, had little trouble in purchasing the democratic papers. A Boston correspondent prints the following letter received from one of the democratic weeklies:

"It is a waste of printed matter and postage to send political matter to this office for publication unless the same is to be paid for. It matters not whether it comes from my own party or any other, it must be paid for in order to be inserted. If I can consistently endorse the views expressed in a paid article, I will do so in my editorial columns, free of charge; if not, no unfavorable notice can be made."

The correspondent then makes the following comments:

"This patriotic utterance was written on a letter-head at the top of which were the words, 'Open to all; influenced by none.' He indicates in what way his 'cols.' are open, but he did not get any money in this instance. This incident brought out the charge that the weekly press in the state has degenerated to a venal condition in many instances, while the weekly suburban press around Boston was characterized by the words, 'sharks and robbers,' and names of papers which had attempted to extort money so as to deserve the epithets were given."

"These indications show the great benefit of money and certainly indicate how rapid is the demoralization which money brings, considering that men are supposed to be working for the good of their party and of the people as a whole. Military patriotism requires a man to endure all sorts of hardship and to be shot to death, if need be, for his country, but civic patriotism seems to want its conventional expenses paid."

A number of stockmen came from Ardmore, S. D., the forepart of the week with a special train of cattle. All of the animals were owned by Mr. J. C. Christensen were boasting of the big price they expected to receive. The latter did his boasting on the return trip, as he outsold them all, and credits his good sale to the well-known firm of Nye & Buchanan Co., who handled his shipment.

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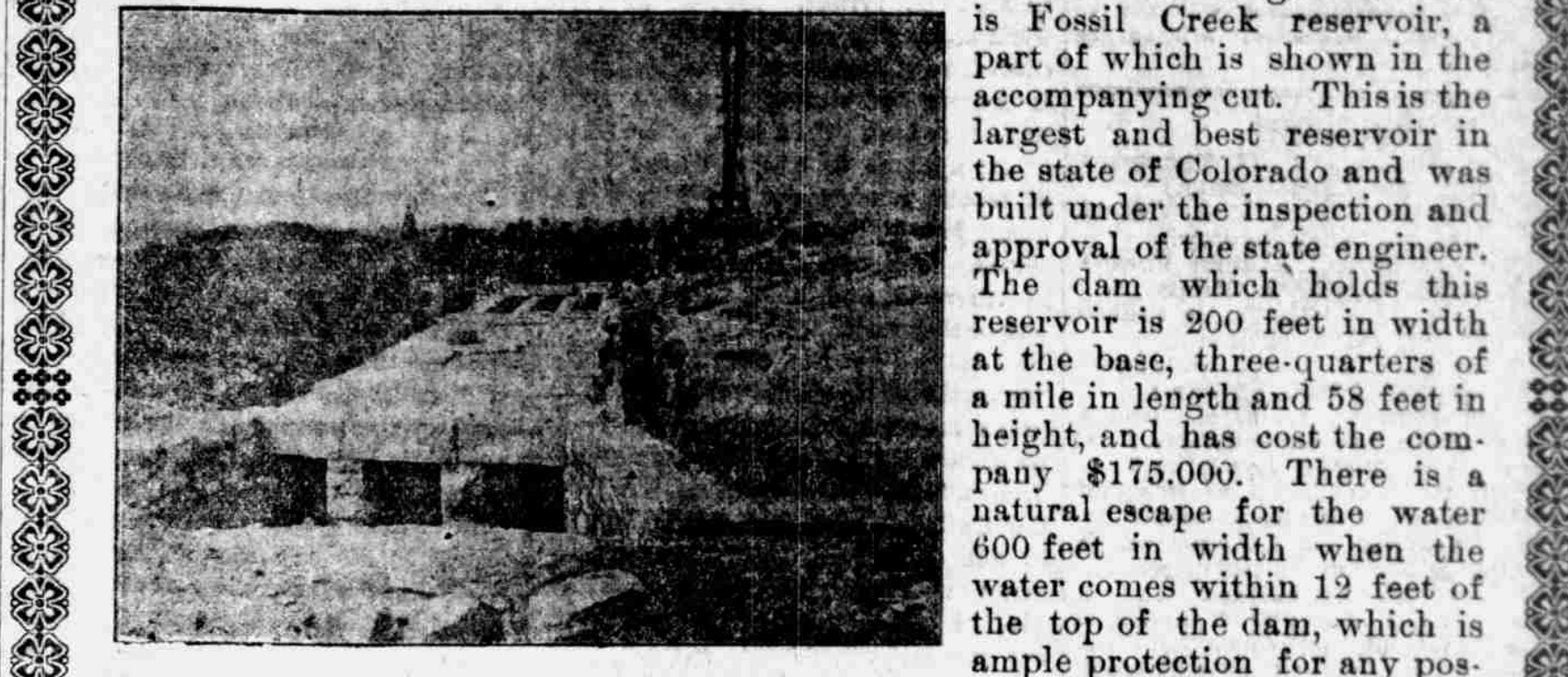
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