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The Ticket

- For Governor.....W. H. Thompson (Democrat, Hall County.)
Lieut. Governor.....E. A. Gilbert (Populist, York County.)
Secretary of State.....John Powers (Populist, Hitchcock County.)
Auditor.....C. Q. De France (Populist, Jefferson County.)
Treasurer.....J. N. Lyman (Populist, Adams County.)
Attorney General.....J. H. Broady (Democrat, Lancaster County.)
Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings.....J. C. Brennan (Democrat, Douglas County.)
Supt. of Schools.....Claude Smith (Populist, Dawson County.)
CONGRESSIONAL
First.....Howard H. Hanks (Democrat, Otoe county.)
Second.....Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Democrat, Douglas county.)
Third.....John S. Robinson (Democrat, Madison county.)
Fourth.....William L. Stark (Populist, Hamilton county.)
Fifth.....Ashton C. Shallenberger (Democrat, Harlan county.)
Sixth.....Patrick H. Barry (Populist, Greeley county.)

Under republican rule a public necessity is a private snipe.

The Bee says: "Only a few more annual reviews for the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic." Notwithstanding, the pension list will keep on increasing.

The fad of every republican editor is to discuss every problem upon which he writes—no matter how serious the subject may be—in a sickly, humorous way. It makes one very tired to have to read such stuff.

Some of the manufacturers who declared most vociferously that they must have a tariff or "the industry would be ruined," have lately found out that the tariff didn't work as they expected.

The silence of the Chicago Tribune and several other dailies of that class, when all the people were talking and thinking about the coal strike, Mitchell and Baer, was as profound as that of the inter-stellar spaces of the universe.

Morgan organized a steamship trust. While the project was being promoted all the republican dailies declared that the economies effected would result in a great reduction in trans-Atlantic freight rates. As soon as the trust was organized there was a great advance in ocean freights.

Ex-Comptroller Dawes in his recent speeches has declared that there will be a panic in 1903. He says: "While we cannot stop it, we can devise a relief." Even if he did devise a means of relief, he could not get the economic mullet heads in congress to enact it into law.

When the coal barons are as arrogant, impudent and insulting to a president of the United States as they were the other day in Washington, one can well imagine how they would treat their miners if they could break up the miners' union and become supreme autocrats in the whole mining district.

It appears from the Washington dispatches that Teddy does not approve of the plan of the "filly white" republicans in the south to exclude the negroes from all participation in party politics. He has removed the United States district attorney in Alabama who engineered the scheme in that state.

The Independent has no faith in convening congress in a special session for the purpose of legislating against the trusts or coal barons. The coal barons and the trust magnates might as well be convened as the republican majority in congress and they would be just as likely to institute reform legislation.

The city taxes of the railroads in Omaha have been reduced from \$22,000 to \$6,000 in five years. At that rate if Mickey, Prout and Weston are elected it will not be long until the people down there will not only pay all the taxes for the railroads, but will give them a bonus of a few thousand every year. Vote 'em straight.

HURRAH, HURRAH, HURRAH

The recognition of the soundness of populist principles by men of eminence everywhere during the last few weeks, their adoption into state platforms of other parties, their promulgation by conventions composed of men distinguished for business ability, moral standing and patriotism, regardless of party affiliation or religious belief, coming from every section of the union, is enough to make the old populist workers in Nebraska, who studied political economy in sod houses by the heat of burning coal, get out and shout until their throats were sore and their voices gone. When the great stress came upon the people from the haughty oppression of capital, it was soon found that there was no place of refuge except in populism.

The Detroit and Saratoga conventions, the opinions of many eminent lawyers, the conclusion of honest business men, the sermons of thousands of ministers, the declarations of economists and students, the acts and resolutions of labor unions in this and other lands, have all been testimony to the fact that in populism lies the advancement of the human race and that its rejection means disaster.

This being the situation, every populist in Nebraska should be encouraged to get out and work for the success of his principles from now until the last ballot is counted with more energy and enthusiasm than he ever worked before. We have passed through many hard conflicts, traitors have betrayed us, those whom we would have helped to independent lives have maligned and worked against us, the money power seemed enthroned, the trusts felt that they were triumphant, when all at once light seemed to break forth from every corner of the nation and the people began to demand that the principles of populism should become the policies of this people. Government ownership of public utilities, which populists have always advocated and which were derided by the majority, has all at once become the slogan of men of all parties, in all sections of the union. "Apply the principles of eminent domain and save us from the greed of trusts and the accumulations of capital," is a cry carried on every breeze, and shouted in every public gathering. Hurrah! Hurrah! and again Hurrah!

HARD PRESSED

The complete failure of the most talented men in the republican party to meet the issues presented in the growth of trusts and the concentration of great wealth in the hands of a few men who control both the government and the industries of the country, shows that the objections to the policies of the republican party are based upon undeniable facts. Secretary Shaw is a talented man, but he is driven to the most outrageous statements in making his speeches. In Boston he represented the position of the opponents to republican policies to be as follows:

"Whoever undertakes gigantic enterprises, especially if he is successful, is a scoundrel, and whoever finds employment for a thousand men is a thief, and should he find employment for 10,000 he is a robber."

Now if there was anything in the platform of policies of the populist or democratic party that could be successfully attacked, Secretary Shaw would have attacked them and not disgraced himself by asserting that they advocated things that they never thought of advocating. When a man of Secretary Shaw's ability is driven to such shallow expedients it is little wonder that the whole crew of spellbinders are at sea, or that there is not a man among them who would dare to meet an opponent in a joint debate. They go about the country telling their credulous followers that their opponents are advocating the destruction of business, that they want to bring disaster, loss and sorrow upon the whole country, that they never rejoice in anything but distress and misery, and the simpletons who listen to them believe what they say.

Why cannot Secretary Shaw make a fair statement of his opponents' views and then show wherein they are wrong? Why is he compelled to accuse his opponents of believing and advocating things that they never believed or advocated? It is because the position of his opponents, in his mind at least, are unassailable. If there was a weak place in the lines of those who oppose republicanism, Secretary Shaw would be quick to attack there, but now he is compelled to misrepresent his opponents and then attack his own misrepresentations. All this goes to show that the best of the republican spellbinders are hard pressed.

A VERY GRAVE MISTAKE

Popular government, both in this country and England, has run along the same lines. When the people's stomachs are fairly well filled, but few pay any attention to public affairs and those who are willing to make any sacrifice to take the time to look into the way the government is run, or study out what the result of prevailing policies may be, are very few indeed. It is during such times that

the great plans for the universal robbery of the people are worked out, for, like George Fred Williams in the late contest in Massachusetts, they get off guard. Franchises and special privileges are granted. Taxes are shifted from the property of the rich, placed upon the necessities of life and the poor have to pay them. The last four years have been times like that. Who has been on guard? Just a few. They are for the most part the men who began the fight against monopoly fifteen or twenty years ago. They are never off guard.

This year is called an off year in politics. They say that no one is taking a great interest in the campaign. There was never a greater mistake. It is in just such years as this that the corporations and railroad magnates take the most interest and do their most effective work. The railroad interest in the campaign began long before the conventions met or were even called. While the farmer was busy at his work, hired attorneys of the railroads were applying their utmost energies to getting the republican party into such a shape that railroad works would be nominated and their workers posted so as to push a still hunt. What the railroads want is to get this state into the condition that Aldrich keeps Rhode Island. They want the legislative, judicial and executive power all under their control. They want every appointive officer to be one of their tools. They want the senators and congressmen so they may add that much additional strength to their position in Washington. These are the sort of years when the corporate power makes its advances. Are you on guard? Are you arranging your work or business so that you will be sure to be at the polls? Will you do anything toward getting all your neighbors to vote?

A RUNAWAY CONVENTION

The New York dailies begin to say that there was some one in Dave Hill's convention who was more astute than Hill himself. The whole movement was to "down Bryan," but the New York Sun is forced to remark after viewing the whole matter that "the great anti-Bryan movement ends with Bryan on top." The Tribune says:

"The declaration of the democratic state convention for the nationalization of the anthracite coal mines is, perhaps, the most radical piece of platform making ever indulged in by one of the great parties. Before it all other parts of the platform pale into insignificance."

The stolid Times makes the most savage thrust—always unconsciously—after declaring that "the platform oversteps wise bounds in advocating national ownership," adds: "There is not a word about Bryan, or Bryan's platform, or Bryan's principles. For that let all democrats be duly thankful."

The Springfield Republican remarks that if the convention had demanded the enactment of Bellamy's Looking Backward into law, the Times would probably have said: "There is nothing about Bryan, or Bryan's principles. For that let all democrats be duly thankful." It also says that "the Saratoga convention got out of hand and ran away from its managers." From this distance it appears that the Hill effort to down Bryan and "purge the party from Bryanism" has resulted in plunging it into a ranker radicalism than Bryan ever advocated. When the Tribune, Sun, Times and World hereafter attack the "radicalism of Bryan," they will only make themselves ridiculous. The unexpected is always happening. Who would have thought that Dave Hill's convention would turn out to be the most radical thing in the United States. To find anything more radical, one would have to go to the extreme wing of the socialists. And Carlisle, Simmons, Hornblower, Nixon and Dave Hill thought that they were running that convention! Both Carlisle and Nixon were fierce in their denunciation of the action of the convention, but David said not a word, although he opposed the resolutions in committee.

More than 50,000 veterans took their places in "fame's eternal camping ground" last year, but the pension roll still increases at a more rapid rate. As the gray-haired veterans assembled in the annual reunions all the papers say that the wavering line of blue was thinner than ever, while the pension roll passed the million mark for the first time.

It's a mighty poor rule that won't work both ways once in a while. The railroad companies enjoy the right to condemn and take private property for private use, but when a company of farmers want to build an elevator on the right of way, it's altogether different. That would be taking private property for private use, with the accent on the "private." But Zimmerman, Bremer and Gilmote, the fusion candidates in York county for legislative honors, promise to work for the enactment of a law which will give other private corporations the right of eminent domain so far as concerns railroad rights-of-way.

TRUSTS AND FREE TRADE

Whenever the plutocratic dailies unite in making an assertion it seems the whole people are in the habit of accepting it as true without any reservation and without any investigation whatever. Lately the dailies made the announcement that there were just as many trusts in free trade countries as there were in this. The statement is absolutely false. There is not a trust in any free trade country—not even one—such as are known in this country. The trust here, under shelter of the tariff, makes it a part of its business to plan and prepare for a regular foreign trade to which it sells its goods far below what it sells them to the citizens of this country. It is able to do that on account of the tariff. Without the tariff it could not do it. Now there is not an organization in any country that is not protected by a tariff that does that sort of business. In some protection countries the very same thing is done, but in no free trade country. Germany sugar producers, on account of the bounty—which is only another form of tariff—sells sugar to foreign countries at about half the price that people in Germany are forced to pay, just as the steel trust has been selling its goods to foreigners.

Now it is safe to say that nine-tenths of the people have taken the statement made in the dailies as true and firmly believe that all over the world in free trade countries, trusts have been formed that are selling their goods at one price in their own country and at a much lower price to those who live outside of the country in which is the home of the trust.

A habit seems to have been formed by a large mass of the American people of letting prominent men do all their thinking for them. They never stop to think for a moment over the probable correctness of any statement made by any of their leaders. The result is that statements like the above become current and generally believed in every campaign. That is why The Independent continues to tell the people that they must do their own thinking. They will be robbed just as long as they allow others to do it for them. There is no such thing as a trust on the American plan in any free trade country and could not be.

DESPICABLE CREATURES

Several of the republican dailies have been denouncing the president for "interfering" in the coal strike. They say that it is "unprecedented" and entirely outside of his duties. But when Hanna, with a president back of him, "interfered" for political purposes with the same men, these editors had not a word to say. That was for the interest of the republican party and was all right. To a populist it seems that if the president had a right to "interfere" in Cuba, overthrow one government and set up another, that he has a right to interfere with a trust in the United States whose policy, if not interfered with, would produce more distress than ever the Spanish did in Cuba. But why any one should in any way be influenced by what the editors of the republican papers say is past comprehension. They are simply hirelings of the trusts, the same as the corporation lawyers, and say what they are paid for saying. A corporation lawyer struts around and pretends that he is a great man. He is simply a hireling, works for the wages he gets, and says what he is told to say by his boss. He is about as despicable a creature as the world ever produced. And as like him as another pea in the pod is the editor of the republican plutocratic daily. A shining example of the whole brood is the editor of the New York Sun. Before this writer would do such work as these men do, he would live in a dugout and subsist on roots.

HON. W. H. THOMPSON

Remember—always remember—that when Dietrich was the republican candidate, visiting every saloon, making his great speech, "Come up gentlemen and have something (hic) at my expense," that such distinguished prohibitionists as Bud Lindsey, Cap Billingsley and Elmer Stephenson organized no "civic federations" to promote good government, and were not at all troubled about the prospect of making a beer shop of the state house. They know that the character of W. H. Thompson is unassailable, that in every department of life, whether as citizen, philanthropist, promoter of honest and efficient government, or friend and neighbor, he is the peer of any man in the state. They well know that any attack made directly upon the character, public or private, of W. H. Thompson would only react upon the men who made it and the party to which they belonged. As these men are of so low an order that they do not know how to carry on a campaign except by attacking in some way the character of the opposing candidates, they were in desperate straits. Then they invented the indirect attack. They say that they have a man who is wholly sanctified for their candidate and that all the wicked men in the state are going to fight him, and vote for

Thompson. That being the case, to save the state from the rule of bums, it is necessary for them to organize "civic federations" and other societies to work for "good government." The kind of "good government" that would result from societies organized under the guardianship of Bud Lindsey, Cap Billingsley and Elmer Stephenson, any man acquainted with their political record would know without being told. The whole object of the performance is to insinuate that if Thompson is elected governor, the state will be run by bums and saloons, which they well know is infamously false.

A POLITICAL JUDICIARY

Under the judicial system of the United States it is not possible to have any other than a political judiciary. The president who appoints a judge always appoints one known to be an adherent of his own political party and there is never an exception made to the rule. The appointment of one or two gold democrats is not an exception. The men appointed were in every essential in agreement with the president. Most of the evils in the government have been brought about by this political judiciary. If men had been appointed not in sympathy with and not brought up in the service of corporation, the trusts would never have attained the prominence and power that they now have. For years only republican corporation lawyers have been appointed judges and the attorney generals of the United States have all been selected from that class. An elective judiciary and United States senate would enable the mass of the people to secure such enactments, and force policies that would in some measure at least secure a government of the people, for the people and by the people. As it is now, it is a government of corporations and trusts for the benefit of the rich.

A NECESSITY

Senator Lodge says: "Great corporations are a necessity." Let us see about that. Christian civilization has existed for nineteen centuries and until the last decade of the last century the world got along without them. What has transpired within the last few years to make them a necessity? The phrase is on every man's tongue. It is one of those "catch phrases" that do such effective work among the unthinking. Where is the proof that such an organization as the Standard Oil trust or the steel trust is a "necessity"? If they were necessities then the government and society could not continue without them. Who believes that? The next time one of the republican spellbinders announces that "great corporations" (by which he always means trusts) "are a necessity," ask a few questions on that subject. Does he think that the crops would refuse to grow, the sun to shine and the rain to fall if the trusts were overthrown? If they are a "necessity," then mankind would disappear from the face of the earth without them. If they are a "necessity," then all good men should pray for the perpetuity of the trusts and ask God to send us more philanthropists like Baer and Morgan.

Senator Dewey, whom the Vanderbilts sent to Washington as the special representative of their interests, says that the president's action in regard to the coal strike was "unprecedented and more imperialistic than anything that Mr. McKinley ever did." Dewey, when he was a railroad president, had an occasional strike to deal with and he never arbitrated.

The republicans went to work and coined all the silver and all the gold they could lay their hands on, issued paper money by the ream and then begged the banks to issue more; they expanded credits as far as the law would allow and then violated the law so they could reduce the reserves and expand some more. They called that thing "the gold standard."

The other day Dave Mercer made oath to the statement that he and his friends had only expended \$325 at the republican primaries. If the people want to elect a perjurer to congress from the Omaha district they will vote for the said Mercer. No man acquainted with the facts at all will say that less than \$10,000 were expended, and most of them say that there was not less than \$12,000 or \$15,000 put out to make sure of his nomination.

Eight years ago Dave Hill was fighting the income tax in the United States senate on account of "its socialistic tendency." Now a convention which he controlled comes out for the public ownership of the anthracite coal mines. This outdoes all the radicalism of Bryan which Hill said would ruin the country. But the resolution was only a vote catcher. The men nominated, if elected, would interpret the platform in the old way and say that it was simply made to get in on and never intended to bother the plutocrats.

WORTHY WOOL WORKS WONDERS.



When you take honest fleeces from the backs of honest sheep and put the honest fleeces through a bewildering number of honest processes until you have evolved bolts of honest cloth and have had this honest cloth worked up by honest tailors into honest suits and overcoats you have the garments that Armstrong sells—worthy wool works wonders in modern merchandising and for evidence we call to mind the matchless suit and overcoat selling of the Armstrong Clothing Co. thus far this season. It has been wonderful selling. But no more wonderful than the bargains that have been sold—the values that have been given. This store long ago appreciated the fact that it pays to be honest with the customer and to always give him the best of the deal. There's where we earn the title of The Always Satisfactory Store—Come and see or write and ask us about those \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00 bargains in Suits and Overcoats.



Armstrong Clothing Co.

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THE BEE'S ATTITUDE

The republican candidate for a certain state office who was in doubt as to what Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee really meant when, shortly after the supreme court's decision in the mandamus case, the Bee averred that the whole question of equitable assessments had been "relegated to the people," might now, by a slight study of state platforms and the public expressions of state and legislative candidates, be able to arrive at some conclusion—although, perhaps, not a very satisfactory one to himself. In another column The Independent quotes in full a Bee editorial in its issue of October 15, which contains information which no intelligent taxpayer can afford to ignore. The last paragraph will bear repetition here:

"Tax reform has become a paramount issue and equitable taxation has become an imperative necessity to save this state from bankruptcy. This is not a party issue. The people must look to the candidates as well as the pledges made for them by their party platforms" are invited to consider this plan. It most certainly more nearly coincides with the Bee's idea of an equitable railroad assessment than the republican plank does.

A THIN VENEER

The Lincoln Daily Star is a "cute one. Under the guise of saying some complimentary things about Judge Holcomb and about judges and courts in general, it tries to twist the court's decision in the Rosewater mandamus case into an upholding of the railroad contention that they are now paying their full share of taxes—or even more. The Star says:

The party or faction which elects a judge in the hope that he will appreciate the favor and reciprocate at the first opportunity, is doomed to disappointment. He may appreciate, but he will not reciprocate. When a candidate, all men are his friends if he can bring them to him; when a judge, the law is his only friend, and many are the voters who expected him to make the bench a whipping post where corporations should be dragged for punishment. Holcomb the candidate took no pains to dispel this illusion.

But when the corporation comes before him and asks for justice, it is the jurist, not the politician, who hears the case, and the finding is made, not in accordance with the political prejudices of the court—if anything which harbors prejudice may be called a court—but in accordance with the jurist's only adviser, the law.

The move to impose heavier taxes upon railway corporations was not only a popular one, but it was a part of the political religion of the party which found an obscure lawyer in a western village and made him first governor, then judge; yet, whatever the governor may have done, the jurist rises superior to all else, and from his pen we get the decision against the state and in favor of those very corporations which were supposed to have opposed his election by every means, fair or foul. It is the triumph of judicial dignity and pride over associations and party affiliations, and in this may be found the greatest prop to our government.

The political battle may rage in the halls of congress, the national and state executives may plot and scheme as they may, the people themselves may rise and demand that this or that be done, but before justice may be prostituted, even with the consent and approval of all the people, the courts must be consulted, and the courts sit upon a plane where the clamor of the populace and the intrigues of the politicians cannot reach them; they are far above, and out of hearing. So long as we have such courts, no matter what else befall, God

assessors should materially raise valuations of other property. Mr. Mickey stands squarely on the republican platform (see Humboldt speech), but gives no hint as to what he thinks it means, although he accuses some persons of trying to settle such grave questions "on the spur of the moment." Possibly he will now apply this to Mr. Rosewater.

"Based upon the present assessed valuation of all property," says the populist platform, "we will increase the assessed valuation of the railroad property of this state from 26 millions to at least 40 millions of dollars." That is a pledge which even a school boy can understand. The people who "look to the candidates as well as the pledges made for them by their party platforms" are invited to consider this plan. It most certainly more nearly coincides with the Bee's idea of an equitable railroad assessment than the republican plank does.

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Mr. Weston is a member of the present board which fixed the railroad assessment of 1902 at about 26 1/2 millions. He verified the board's (railroads) "second answer" in which he swore that the board did assess the railroad property "in the manner provided by law, which, of course, meant franchises and all; hence, 26 1/2 millions would constitute a "more strict enforcement" of the revenue laws according to Mr. Weston, unless the as-