

feel and prove the faith they had in them; in the absence of the press, I believe a community in such environment, would develop the higher intelligence.

Pictures oftentimes make stronger impressions than do the best written sentences. How often one forms an opinion from reading a newspaper editorial, and finds when he comes in contact with other minds, that he was wrong. Or, after a heated discussion with his friends, feels he is right and stands up a stronger and a better man. For it is only by right thought and right action that men grow strong. Only the things we can prove are the ones we should hold to; and man isolated and alone can prove little if anything. The conflict of mind against mind, develops truth, and good roads and cheap transportation enables men to meet in discussion. But combine the two forces and we have that which tends to place humanity on the high plane so often dreamed of.

How many people in a state get to see the capital of their state? How few of the million of toilers get to see their national capital? They work hard and vote regularly every two years to send a man there, but why don't they go down once in a lifetime and see the thing for themselves?

How many fathers and mothers of the millions of farmers, take their boys and girls to the large cities or ocean side, to see the great ships and steel steamers; iron and steel plants; puddling furnaces; manufacturing of various kinds; sweat shops and canning places, where women and girls work so hard and cheap, that they drive the heathen Chinese out of the labor market? Or take them on a month's excursion to the mountains or lake side, where they can see some of the beauties and grandeur of Mother Nature? How many of the real wealth producers do such beneficial things for those they love? Not one in a thousand. A shame, isn't it? Yet what object lessons would such sights be to the boys and girls. They would see things and remember them, too, that the older ones would never notice. They would return home with more will power to make of themselves men and women; stronger to do and dare and be.

Here and there it would change the whole life action of this boy or that girl, and tend to bring forth new thoughts and develop new ways of controlling the forces of nature to farther bless mankind. Of such is the power of association.

You can hardly talk with a man five minutes without leaving him with new thoughts. Thoughts that never would have come to you had you not met the man in personal contact.

Take the world's fair at Chicago. Could the hundreds of newspaper write-ups give the men and women, the boys and girls at home anything like a real conception of the beautiful White City on the shore of Lake Michigan? And the tens of thousands of different things and inventions from the various countries, could or did the press convey anywhere near the impression to the readers at home like that made on those fortunate enough to see and feel the great exposition itself?

Would it not have been a grand thing if the White City had ever remained as a school of art and instruction to the millions of our people who would have been glad to attend and see and feel the new thoughts and demonstrated facts? Stood there on its lovely site forever as a monument of intelligence and advancement. Add the new inventions and works of art each year, so the multitude could feel and touch the real things themselves. Would such an act been of benefit to mankind? No one can tell how much. Was such a great benefit possible? Yes. There was only one obstacle in the way—lack of cheap transportation. But why should such objection stand when we have good steam railways to all parts of the country?

Under proper regulation, 10 cents to \$1 would pay all cost to carry one person from any point in the country to Chicago. Under such management twenty or thirty millions of people would attend such a school every year. During the World's fair at Chicago, thousands of families, every member of them, rode from the eastern and western states to Chicago for nothing. You say, "But the people who attended the World's fair and rode on passes, belong to the wealthy and well-to-do classes, you can not expect the mass of people to do so."

Very well, we answer. If the rich who are able to pay can afford to ride on passes, should not the average workingman have the right to ride on a public highway, if he is willing to pay what the service is worth? He is not a man who would be content with less. What would you think if what we call the wealthy class went into court and got justice for nothing, while the average man got injustice

in the same court and paid ten times more than it cost?

So with steam railways, all men should have the same equal right to use them by paying what the service is worth. And 10 cents is enough to pay to ride to the next station or end of division, let that be 100 or 200 miles.

Is such a system of cheap transportation impossible? No. And no one will doubt the benefits to humanity. Yet the gain to every citizen would not be as great in dollars and cents as would appear from first glance; but the greater gain from the moral and intellectual development by personal contact and much more frequent association, so men would see many inequalities in government and restrictions on individual freedom that today they do not seem to realize. It is not the hard, continuous and unrequited labor that makes the man; if so, we would look for the highest degree of intelligence among the chattel slaves. There are millions of our fellows who on account of their ignorance seem doomed to a life of unceasing toil. Hundreds of thousands of families have no book or papers in the house. Millions of families only take their little town paper—magazines and periodicals, none. These our fellow citizens are the "most sot" in their way. They think they know it all. Their environment is of such a lowly nature, that nothing has ever aroused them to the need of change. What incentive is there in a small country village to move men to investigate, to learn, to trace effect to cause? To learn of the things that tend to move men in higher thought and action? Two-thirds of our people are over-worked; takes all their waking hours to get a bare living. They have no means by which they can get away from home, where they may see and feel the great pulse of the moving world. Give these people cheap transportation, so they can afford to go out in the world long enough to lose the home-smell from their clothes, and they will soon learn from contact with other people why they have not got away from home before. They will soon demand more books and papers and not be so indifferent to public schools. They will soon learn, it's not all work that makes the man. Many who now dream of contentment would wonder why they get so little out of their work. Seeing more of the world would teach them as no other means would or can do. They would stand up stronger and better men and women.

Yes, cheap transportation is one of the great needs of the working farmer and laboring man. It is one of the great factors that will elevate humanity and bring country and city people in closer touch and aid them in finding first cause, that, in spite of our material advancement, makes it so hard for the real wealth producers to get a living. The chattel slave was a great stay at home man. He had intelligence enough to work—to produce cotton, but not enough to solve the problem, how the master without work got four bales of cotton while he worked all the time and only got one. The better the roads, the cheaper the transportation—the less ignorance. R. T. SNEDIKER.

Hard on Hardy

One of the department editors of the Nebraska Independent, the official populist organ, declares right out in print that he "would vote for a yellow dog before he would vote for Cleveland or anyone like him." He may have a chance to vote for the yellow dog and still vote the democratic ticket.—Omaha Bee.

VIGIOUS JOURNALISM

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews the Victim of Misrepresentation Regarding His Alleged Recantation

Those experienced in watching the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain," pursued by the great newspapers under plutocratic control cannot say many harsh things about the Pennsylvania legislature and Governor Pennypacker in enacting the recent law which holds newspapers to greater accountability for their acts. Freedom of the press or freedom of speech does not mean immunity from punishment for damages inflicted upon another by reason of being too "free" with tongue or pen. Any man may, no matter what the law, say or print whatever he chooses—but he must suffer the penalties if he injures another. The Pennsylvania law requires more care in making statements purporting to be matters of fact—and no reputable newspaper will be injured by that.

A recent example of plutocratic mendacity is the report sent to eastern papers from Lincoln of Chancellor Andrews' talk to his class in eth-

ics regarding the supply of gold. Far and wide it is heralded that the chancellor has "recanted." The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

The Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb., May 28, 1903.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: I quote from the New York World of May 25:

ANDREWS RENOUNCES SILVER.

Nebraska Chancellor Announces Himself Now a Gold Man.

Lincoln, Neb., May 23.—Free silver has lost an advocate in Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the chancellor of the University of Nebraska, who today, in an address before the class in ethics, practically announced that he had recanted.

Chancellor Andrews said he had been misled by a celebrated geologist of Europe, who had announced that the supply of gold was being exhausted. This made it necessary that there be another standard of value. Time, he continued, had proven the prophecy of the geologist to be false. Instead of lessening, said the chancellor, the output of gold had greatly increased and the supply now seemed inexhaustible. As a result prices of commodities, instead of going to a lower level, had constantly appreciated.

Chancellor Andrews did not enter into the political phases of the question.

We have always been more or less suspicious of Lincoln dispatches to the eastern press and, therefore, before making any comment on the article prefer confirmation. The Independent, its editor, Mr. Tibbles, and myself, would appreciate the favor of your stating whether the quoted article is substantially correct. I have not seen similar statements in any of the Nebraska papers. Yours very truly, CHAS. Q. DE FRANCE, Associate Editor.

To this the chancellor answered:

The University of Nebraska, Chancellor's Office, Lincoln, May 30, 1903.—Mr. C. Q. De France.—My Dear Sir: The World quotation is essentially incorrect. With the silver question as a general economic question may remarks to my class had nothing to do. I merely mentioned that, a few years ago, all people, whether bimetalists or favoring a sole gold standard, were led by the geologists to believe that the yearly output of gold would never much increase, but rather continue to fall, and that we had all proved to be mistaken. I added that I thought the error a rather inexcusable one, though initiated by able specialists like Edward Sueus, of Vienna, since a very small portion of the earth's surface had then or has now been thoroughly examined for gold. Yours, E. BENJ. ANDREWS.

This is simply in line with what The Independent has held all along—that the real question is one of money and not merely one of silver or silver and gold. Bimetalists, holding to the theory that an increase in the supply of coined money would decrease the value of each dollar—and thus cause the price of all commodities to increase, and having faith in the error of the geologists mentioned by Chancellor Andrews, insisted upon the free coinage of silver in order to increase the supply of coined money. Gold standard advocates, too, believed in the error mentioned as to the probable future output of gold, but pleaded in avoidance that the value of money is something intrinsic in the metal upon which it is stamped and that the supply could cut no figure whatever.

Time has proven the geologists mistaken about the supply of gold. The gold standard advocates have indirectly recanted regarding their intrinsic value fallacy, by pointing to the greatly increased supply of money and greatly increased prices—thus, in effect, admitting every essential of the bimetalists' contention as to the quantity theory of money.

From the standpoint of gold standard advocates who knew what they wanted, the question has never been one of either metal, but rather one of securing complete control of the right to issue a taxpaying, debt-paying circulating medium in the form of bank notes. The outlook from 1873 to 1896 was that this could best be accomplished by stopping the free coinage of silver; but the greatly increased supply of gold suggests another point of attack: Asset currency is odious to too many people, so the next step will doubtless be government ownership of railroads in order to secure a largely increased supply of United States bonds upon which to base national bank notes.

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HANNA IS NOT A CANDIDATE

MARCUS AURELIUS HANNA DISTINCTLY DISAVOWS ALL AMBITION FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

GROVER CLEVELAND TO THE FRONT

Grover Cleveland May or May Not Be In the Race—He Is Engaged In Sawing Wood.

Theodore Roosevelt will probably be the republican nominee for president. It was thought Marcus A. Hanna would line up against the New Yorker, but the opponents of the president were evidently counting without their host. The great Ohioan has acceded to the request of Roosevelt and his friends and no one now familiar with Ohio's politics will expect

HANNA TO OPPOSE ROOSEVELT.

In this connection the increasing proportions of the Cleveland boom is a significant political fact. The democracy is sadly divided at present. William J. Bryan has repeatedly stated that he is not to be in the race. He and his partisan friends are very much opposed to Cleveland, and with sufficient reason from the Bryan standpoint. Curiously enough, the elements in the democracy which are suggesting Grover Cleveland are allied in business with the elements opposed to Roosevelt.

But meanwhile the country is trying to settle some questions not political. The strikes are consuming a good deal of attention. Business conditions are surprisingly favorable in spite of labor agitation. Men are more than ever looking for safe investments of capital and men are more than ever anxious to provide for the care of dependent ones and the education of children.

THE BANKERS RESERVE LIFE finds its modern policies more in demand than ever. The investment features are especially attractive to business men who are well-to-do. The Gold Bond Policy is an especial favorite. The regular twenty payment life policies of the Bankers Reserve have all the modern options. It is always wise to get into a growing life insurance company in the early days of its existence. Policy holders now taking insurance will enjoy the benefits of the certain growth of the next twenty years.

B. H. ROBISON, PRESIDENT, states that his well equipped field force is pushing the Bankers Reserve Life to the front in all the western states. He needs more men. The harvest is ripe, but the laborers are few. School teachers and college students would do well to write him. He can utilize 250 good men during the summer vacation and every good man among them can make enough in two months to carry him for the next year at school.

He hadn't Heard It

Ex-Governor Poynter's letter in opposition to fusion between the populists and the democrats in this state will surprise a great many people, but mainly because they have forgotten that the populist party is still in existence. Mr. Poynter's theory is that the reorganizers will capture the national democratic party, and that the Bryan wing will thereupon walk over into the populist camp in a body. He evidently does not take much stock in the talk of the silver democrats that they will vote for Roosevelt rather than support an eastern democrat.—"More or Less Personal," State Journal.

Governor Poynter "does not take much stock in the talk" because he hasn't heard it. It hasn't been talked except by republican papers.

Farmers, Attention!

Do you wish to sell your farm? If so, send full description, lowest price and best terms. Or, if you wish to buy a farm, ranch or Lincoln home, write to or call on Williams & Bratt, 1105 O st., Lincoln, Neb.