

Connecticut Populists

The opportune appearance of T. P. Rynder, the editor of the Echo, in Connecticut, started a Watson and Tibbles ball rolling which is liable to open the way for the permanent establishment of a new party in Connecticut—and it is needless to say it will be a people's party in the truest sense of the word for there is no room for another capitalistic party in this state. The republican party openly declares in favor of special privileges and is the nurse mother of the trusts. The so-called democratic party of today is a vigorous co-worker machine guided by even worse influences, consequently there is in the political world actual need of a new party whose aim shall be a fair field for all.

In Connecticut the alignment of the republican and democratic parties is made up, and in every one of their constituent parts the similarity is great enough to make it a virtually impossibility to distinguish between the two. No true believer in equal rights can support either one, and the situation narrows down to a strong feeling of respect for the Tom Watson ticket and many wishes for its success. But we lack information and to know how to crystalize the sentiment which is known to exist, and if guided into the right channels would remove the majority power in Connecticut.

We need a full complement of political propaganda, enough money to pay legitimate and unavoidable expenses and no more, speakers who will make the situation clear and literature for home instruction and reference. In due time these will be furnished and then the untutored instinct which shuns both of the old parties will support the new men and honest measures that will finally become the nucleus of a political party that will favor equal rights for all.

The leaders behind the real issue as best they can. The republicans by talk of prosperity which they reason is bestowed on the country by the grace and favor of the republican party—the democrats by talk of official corruption which they say can only be avoided by a democratic administration. All of them speak stily of the high tariff on trust made goods, asset currency, the eight-hour day, the election of all officials by popular vote, the universal right of a jury, a short haul bill that will force every railroad to adopt a universal tariff rate, in fact they are silent on every question where special privileges for organized capital are liable to be disturbed by righteous legislation in favor of equal rights for all. And it is just here that opportunity for usefulness comes to the populist party. They are not entangled by alliances with trust promoters, or Wall Street interests, while on the other hand, every member carries a free lance which he can use in his struggle for equal rights. They should organize in every town in the United States and let their magnet draw to its center every voter who really believes that all men are created free and equal.

T. L. THOMAS,
Chairman Connecticut Populist Party,
Bristol, Conn.

How Shall Government Control Money

Editor Independent: The answer to this question is easy and yet it is difficult. I might answer in short, control it as the money syndicate now controls it; besides government has the taxing power.

But the answer to this question is difficult because so few people realize the necessity of government control of our money. This phase of the money question has not been agitated. It has not been noticed even. We have paid attention as to what should constitute money and some attention as to who should issue the same; but regarding the vital question as to who should control money, the world in general has thus far been entirely neglectful.

There are so many who have yet to learn that money is really controlled by a combine of some kind. Each one realizes that he controls what money is in his possession and each knows that the same privilege extends to every other individual regarding what money each may possess; and that the volume of the circulating medium may yet be controlled by parties who are organized for that purpose, is to a great majority a novel if not an absurd idea.

Again, there are several ideas that are inculcated by modern economic writers that must be combated—among which is interest for money to private parties; absolute ownership of money

on the part of individuals; and that government is a pauper and can not produce worth or value, as it is generally expressed, and is dependent on the wealth of individuals for its own finances. So it is obvious that to show how government may control money, a first requisite is to show the necessity of such control.

How few there are who realize that government is the relied-on backing of all credit. If one has credit with the money lender it is because the government backs one in his claims on property and will back the lender in any lien on such property which the borrower may give to secure the loaner. Sole dependence is had on government for effective reliability back of all credit on the books of banks, which credit is serving constantly as a medium of exchange, such credit would always be reliable. But very much of such credit originates with the banks instead of originating with the government, and for which the government assumes no reliability. Hence its hocus-pocus characteristic.

Most people have yet to learn that the medium of exchange, in this country at least, is credit exclusively and that said credit should all of it originate with the government and be made good by the government.

If individuals must go in debt, other individuals as creditors must not be allowed to regulate the medium of exchange by means of such indebtedness. Government must not only issue money but it must practically issue all forms of credit that are to serve as a medium of exchange. In no other way can the medium of exchange be made permanently effective and its volume be governed.

There is no tool more important to civilization than is a medium of exchange. There is nothing better to serve as a medium of exchange than well guarded and well fortified credit. But when one makes an exchange for credit, or an evidence of credit, he should be assured the same is as good as the government can produce and that in this country is as good as can be produced anywhere. The idea of allowing individuals to create at pleasure credit that is to serve as a medium of exchange or of allowing individuals to control government credit that is to thus serve is tolerated only because of the most stupid ignorance where enlightenment is of first importance.

We can not turn the searchlight on this subject any too soon.

A. F. ALLEN.

Vinland, Kan.
(Mr. Allen's remarks would indicate that he has bank notes in mind when he speaks of "credit" created by individuals and used as a medium of exchange. If he will tank a moment, he must see that by far the largest part of bank credit is in the form of ledger accounts—and this, too, performs the part of money. To control this would require the abolition of private banks of deposit—so-called and necessitate the government "going into the banking business." Read Albert Griffin's "Hocus Pocus Money Book" and get the meat of this question.—De France.)

Keep Up The Fight

Victory in 1908—that's what we can have if every man will do his part. In his noble and patriotic address at Houston, Texas, our gallant leader sounded the call to arms for the great contest of 1908. Think of the sacrifice of time and money and toll that he has given for the cause of justice; think of the fact that he has given it all without the hope or possibility of reward; battling against fearful odds for your interest and for the cause of humanity. Will you help him in this contest? Will you join in redeeming this land from plutocratic rule and for the re-establishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people?

With such a leader as Tom Watson there need be no fear of the result. If defeated this time, like truth crushed to earth, he will rise again to fight the battle bolder, fiercer than ever before. In his soul stirring appeal for support and co-operation he says:

"Let no man think our campaign will close with the November election. It will have just begun. It must not stop, can not stop, shall not stop, until our purpose is accomplished. Our principles must be enacted into law. Our reforms must be put in practice. The tyrannical rule of the corporations must be overthrown. Jeffersonian democracy must be made supreme. Popular sovereignty must again be crowned—the only monarch before whose throne the American people will ever consent to bend the knee without angry discontent and a constant fierce desire to throw off the yoke.

"The purpose which inspires us is one which no good man should con-

demn, no just man oppose, no patriot distrust; it is a cause for which any pure woman can pray, any brave man die. We are not split up and pulled in opposite directions by difference of opinion. In conviction we are all alike. In purpose we all agree. The same yard-stick measures the populist everywhere for our party was based upon political education. Come with us! We deserve your confidence. Our principles have stood the test of defeat. Our faith is that which does not depend upon office to feed it. It is a part of our lives and we glory in it, regardless of how the multitude votes. Jeffersonians everywhere! Let us get together. Brothers in action. Divisions are what plutocracy wants; unity is what democracy must have. Begin now the great movement which will bring you victory in 1908."

Those are the patriotic words of Thomas E. Watson. No man ever declared a nobler purpose. The Independent has published all of Mr. Watson's speeches and will spare no money or effort to support him in his gallant battle for reform. It will champion the cause of the plain people. It is one fortress that plutocracy can never buy or conquer. It will never surrender, and if forced to defeat it "will go down in the glory and storm of battle with every man at his post and the populist flag flying to the last."

It is your fight and it is your support and co-operation that will bring victory to the populist banner and the blessings of liberty and justice to the human race. Thousands are ready to join our ranks when they understand our principles.

Education—populist education is the first essential for success. We think you will agree that there is no better educator than The Independent. As the national paper of the people's party it should have the patronage of every populist. No soldier can fight a good fight unless he has the proper equipment. No reformer can do his whole duty for the cause unless he keeps in touch with what populists are doing everywhere. He must know where to strike, when to strike and how to strike—ready to move shoulder to shoulder with his brothers in the ranks with a solid front against plutocratic intrenchments.

You have helped in the past and we are counting on your continued support. Push the educational work. Every reader of The Independent soon becomes a valiant soldier for reform. Get every populist in your county to subscribe for and read The Independent. To make the work easy we have made a special rate for educational subscriptions, FIVE MONTHS FOR 25c.

Through the generous assistance of our readers we are pushing the educational work in every county in the United States. With their help we shall push the organization work vigorously during the next four years and with a leader like Watson victory will be ours in 1908.

TOM WATSON'S BOOKS

Many readers know that Hon. Thomas E. Watson, people's party candidate for president, is an author of the highest rank. At this time his histories and books are especially interesting. His history of France is the story of a people, not of their rulers only. It is fascinating reading and every admirer of Mr. Watson should have a copy in his library. To read it is to be convinced of the genuine sympathy the author has for the welfare of the plain people.

Mr. Watson's treatment of history is from a new and entirely modern point of view. The well-known political leader says in his preface that at has been his purpose to lay before his readers "a clear narrative of the gradual development of a great people * * * to note the varying forms of government, to trace the ancient origins of modern laws and customs, to mark the encroachments of absolutism upon popular rights, to describe the long continued struggle of the many to throw off the yoke of the few, to emphasize the corrupting influence of the union between church and state; to illustrate once more the blighting effects of superstition, ignorance, blind obedience, unjust laws, confiscation under the disguise of unequal taxes, and a systematic plunder year by year of the weaker classes by the stronger." The author is in very keen sympathy with the mass of the people, and for the first time we have the historical point of view of the laborer and mechanic told in a style that is bold, racy and unconventional. It is a vigorous and democratic presentation of history.

The "Story of France" is a two-volume work and retails at \$5.00. The

Independent is prepared to supply its readers with the books at that figure. Address all orders to The Independent, Lincoln, Neb.

Some Tomato Recipes

Broiled Tomatoes.—Split solid tomatoes into halves; place them on a boiler, skin-side down, and broil slowly for fifteen minutes; dust with salt and pepper, and put over them a little butter. To be eaten at once.

Boiled Tomatoes.—Throw small, solid tomatoes into a kettle of boiling water; boil rapidly for ten minutes; lift with a skimmer and dish each onto a heated saucer. Open the center of each with a fork, put in a bit of butter, a little salt and pepper, and serve at once. This is a breakfast dish.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer.

Green Tomatoes and Onions.—Slice green tomatoes without peeling, and put into a hot skillet which has been buttered; add a layer of sliced onions, then tomatoes, repeating until the skillet is filled. When all is cooked tender, turn into a hot dish and serve; to be cooked in the oven.

Fried Tomatoes.—Slice large tomatoes into three slices, rub with flour, fry in hot butter, browning on both sides. Dress with a sauce made of cream, butter and seasoning. Serve hot.

Tomato Sauce.—Slice two large onions and boil until well done; add one quart of tomatoes, fresh or canned, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, pepper and salt to taste; cook well for twenty minutes, then rub through a colander, return to the stove and let come to a boil, and add one teaspoonful of corn starch wet with a little water, also a piece of butter the size of a walnut.

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