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ENJOY DOLLAR DINNER

DEMOCRATS OF THE STATE MEET IN LINCOLN.

Hear True Jeffersonian Principles Expounded by the Leaders and Learn That Party is in Fine Form for Next Campaign.

Four hundred and fifty Nebraska democrats attended the dollar dinner in Lincoln on March 6 and heard true democracy expounded by home speakers and orators from abroad. A spirit of optimism prevailed and it was the confident prediction of the party leaders that the democrats of the state would enter the next campaign in better form than ever before.

State Committee Conference

Prior to the dinner the state committee met to discuss plans for the campaign. The most important subject before the meeting was the date of the next state convention, but this was referred to the executive committee.

Headquarters were established at the Lincoln hotel, and here the banquet was held in the evening. Throughout the afternoon democrats from all parts of the state met in the lobby of the hotel and discussed issues and ways and means of attaining victory. An interesting figure was James C. Dahlgren, who has an unobstructed field in his canvass to secure the democratic nomination for mayor of Omaha.

Dr. Hall, Toastmaster

The diners were seated in the large dining rooms of the Lincoln shortly after 9 o'clock and the speechmaking did not end until 2 a. m. The diners were divided into three sections, eating in three connected rooms. At 11:30 p. m. Dr. P. L. Hall of Lincoln, formerly chairman of the state committee, called the assemblage to order. He declared that one of the greatest contests in the history of the nation was to be fought out in the next few years. In 1896, he said, the party stood for equality before the law and time has vindicated this position. He complimented the younger element of the party and predicted victory in nation and state. His allusion to William J. Bryan caused an ovation.

Speakers and Subjects

The first speaker, P. E. McKillip, took as his subject, "A Victory Worth While." The other speakers and their subjects were: H. H. Hanks, "The Nebraska Democrat;" A. C. Shallenberger, "Foundation Stones;" George W. Berry, "The Issue in Nebraska;" W. H. Thompson, "Equality Before the Law;" G. M. Hitchcock, "The Moral Strength of Democracy;"

Former Governor C. S. Thomas of Colorado, "The Consumer;" General James B. Weaver of Iowa, "Jefferson of Machiavelli."

After the state committee meeting the democratic editors present held a conference. The newspaper men selected W. H. Smith of Seward to be vice president of the state democratic editorial association in place of W. H. Risley, removed from the state. W. H. Green, editor of the "Creighton Liberal" of Creighton, Neb., was chosen a member of the executive committee to succeed R. O. Adams of Grand Island, who is no longer in the newspaper business. The editors' executive board will meet in Lincoln on March 19 to prepare a program for the state meeting to be held in Lincoln in May.

Mr. Berge's address appears elsewhere in this issue.

ANOTHER STANDARD OIL GRAB?

Efforts Being Made to Control the Osage Indian Field.

The absolute control of the Osage Indian reservation oil and gas production for the next twenty-five years, seemingly by the Standard Oil company, is contemplated in the bill introduced by Delegate B. S. McGuire for the allotment of Osage tribal lands, and the abolition of tribal government. After stipulating that oil, gas, coal or other mineral resources are reserved to the Osage tribe for a period of twenty-five years, from and after April 8, 1906, the bill reads:

"The oil and gas leases given by the Osage tribe of Indians to James S. Glenn and George L. Craig, at one-eighth royalty for oil, and \$100 per annum for each gas well for a period of ten years, commencing April 9, 1906, on that portion of the Osage Indian reservation not embraced in the renewal act of March 3, 1905, as to the 680,000 acres of the Edwin B. Foster lease, are hereby confirmed, and said leases, together with the Edward B. Foster lease as renewed by the act of March 3, 1905, are hereby extended for a period of fifteen years from and after April 9, 1916."

On its face this provision may seem to be without guile, but its enactment into law probably would forever shut out hope of independent oil production in the Osage oil and gas field, one of the richest in the entire Southwest.

KANSAS TO DROP OUSTER CASE

Fails to Make Headway Against Standard Oil Company.

Kansas will drop its ouster proceedings against the Standard Oil company which have been pending in the supreme court for a year. The suit will be dismissed with the knowledge and consent of the officers and organizers of the Kansas Oil Producers' association, the body which conducted the anti-Standard crusade during the session of the last legislature a year ago, according to the statement of Attorney General Coleman. The suit was based upon the fact that the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had no license to do business in Kan-

sas. In its reply the lawyer showed that a license had been granted the Standard Oil company of Indiana.

Thrasher Editor; is Bound Over

Refusing to apologize in his publication this week for an account of an alleged wife beating case, which appeared in the Long Pine Journal one week previous, C. H. Lyman, the editor was assaulted in his newspaper office by A. G. Bronson, a conductor on the Northwestern railway. Last week the Journal published a story about the disappearance of Mrs. Bronson, who, it is said, left home while her husband was out on his run, telling some friends before her departure, according to the paper, that her husband had beaten her. The Journal further suggested that Bronson should be ridden out of town on a rail. After the paper had been printed Bronson finding no apology in its columns, proceeded to the Journal office and is alleged to have beaten Mr. Lyman, although no third party witnessed the affray. The editor has a cut eye and a badly bruised finger as a result of the encounter. Charges were preferred against Bronson for assault with intent to kill. The case was tried in Justice DeLaud's court who bound the defendant over to the district court in the sum of \$500.

Monopoly Permitted in New York

Attorney General Mayer of New York announced that he had denied the application of William K. Hearst demanding that the attorney general begin proceedings to annul the charter of the Interborough Metropolitan Holding company, under which the merger of the New York traction companies is intended to be effectuated. The attorney general holds that the proposed merger will constitute a monopoly of the present elevated surface and subway systems in Manhattan and the Bronx, but that such monopoly in street transportation is permissible under the laws of the state.

Collision Near North Platte.

North Platte, Neb.—An east bound freight and local passenger train No. 13 collided on the main line about a mile and a half east of the bridge. Both engines were derailed and considerably damaged. One car on the passenger train and three or four on the freight were derailed. Engineer Reynolds and fireman Bart Brown were on the passenger engine and Engineer Gorman and Fireman Finn on the freight. Reynolds, Gorman and Finn were badly bruised.

Japan May Own Railways

After protracted meetings the Japanese cabinet has decided to submit to the Diet a bill providing for the nationalization of the Japanese railways. It is reported that Foreign Minister Kato strongly opposed the cabinet's action and may resign.

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ROOSEVELT IS SCARED

FEARS DEMOCRATS WILL FILCH HARD-EARNED PRESTIGE.

Railway Senators Reported to Have Convinced Him the Only Way to Preserve Republican Solidarity is to Accept Court Review Amendment.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—For many years party harmony has been more important than the principles among the republican leaders who dominate politics from Washington, and it is not at all surprising to hear it rumored that these distinguished gentlemen have at length persuaded President Roosevelt to accept a compromise which will permit all the republican senators to get together on an amendment to the Hepburn bill providing for judicial review of the acts and rulings of the interstate commerce commission. This is not the first time that the rumor has obtained credence in Washington, but never before has it borne such evidence of authority.

President Seeks Way Out

It is now conceded by everyone that Senators Aldrich, Foraker, Kean, and Elihu made a shrewd move when they committed the Hepburn bill to Senator Tillman's leadership. At once it became apparent that the democrats would emphasize their frequently reiterated claim that railway regulation is democratic policy. This they propose to do by presenting a solid front in favor of the Hepburn bill and against all amendments. The plight in which the latest turns of the political wheel have placed the republican organization has struck consternation to the heart of President Roosevelt and his staunchest supporters. After all their strenuous efforts in behalf of railway legislation, they find their glory slipping from them through the clever trick of the railway senators. How to preserve their prestige is now the question uppermost in their minds, and Satan is at their elbow pleading for party harmony and offering as the prime requisite to this end the court review compromise.

Tempters Offer Compromise

Senator Aldrich and his ilk are begging earnestly for some agreement that will solidify the republican senators for rate legislation. Their proposition is this: If the president and his supporters will accept the court review feature the republicans can stand together and thus foil the democratic attempt to make capital out of Senator Tillman's leadership, and the prestige of the president will thus be preserved. The bait is so tempting that the president is said to have swallowed it with little display of reluctance.

President Roosevelt is an intense party man and has always been willing to make big sacrifices to prevent fatal factional discord in republican