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CHARGE BREACH OF FAITH

Tillman Charges Roosevelt With Bad Faith—Violates Compact Made With Democrats

Washington, D. C., May 16.—(Special.)—Consideration of the rate bill in committee of the whole is nearing an end in the senate, at this writing only two sections remaining to be considered. Several amendments have been added which the senators have no expectations of retaining, expecting them to be objected to and dropped out in the conference committee. This fact accounts for the indifference of senators to the phraseology of several amendments which, if they expected them to be retained in the bill as it will be finally passed, would be more carefully considered and the amendments made less drastic and exacting.

Interest in the provisions of the rate bill, or amendments thereto, have been lost sight of in the excitement that has prevailed over the clash between Senator Tillman and the president whom the senator in charge of the rate bill charges with a breach of faith towards the democrats with whom he entered into negotiations to protect the rate bill on its passage against vicious amendments by its enemies, are to secure the votes among the democrats necessary to pass a good bill.

It has been generally known that negotiations between the president and the democrats of the senate have been going on, and it has caused no little surprise that Senator Tillman upon whom the president had heaped indignities in the past, had so magnanimously and unselfishly suppressed his own personal feelings and rose to the occasion, performed his duties at all times with dignity, moderation and firmness, entirely forgetting his personal grievances against the president.

After the president had accepted the Allison amendment, thus retreating from his former position, without consulting either his followers on the republican side or giving any intimation of his course to his democratic allies, the democratic senators felt highly indignant that so eminent an official of the government should break faith with senators whose aid he had sought and received, and from whose effective work had made it possible for him to secure a good bill for the regulation of transportation companies.

The negotiations between the president and Senator Tillman were conducted through Hon. William E. Chandler of New Hampshire ex-United States senator, who has a record of opposing railroad extortion and railroad activities in politics, antidating that of the president or any member of the senate. Senator Tillman and Mr. Chandler were in full accord upon the question at issue which made Chandler an available instrumentality for the president to employ to reach an understanding and effect a compact whereby the president and the

South Carolina senator and his democratic friends would work together to perfect and pass a rate bill that would correct many existing abuses and give the people some relief from extortion.

It seems that such an arrangement was effected; that everything went along smooth and harmonious until after the battle had been fought and won, as was clearly shown by a canvass of the senate, when, without notice to even the attorney general who had represented the president on several occasions in his negotiations for the democrats, or the republican senators who had been working with him or his democratic allies receiving any intimation that the president had changed his mind and was to yield to the demands of Mr. Aldrich. It is believed that great pressure of various kinds were brought to bear to bring about this result. The president, who frequently acts under impulse, in this instance certainly overlooked his proprieties and courtesies that were due to those who had so faithfully labored with him, and especially the democrats whose aid he sought.

Under the circumstances there was nothing left for Mr. Tillman to do in the humiliating position in which the president had placed himself and his friends, but to make a clean breast of the matter and to state to the senate and to the country exactly what had occurred, which he did, confining himself to a statement of the facts contained in the memoranda which he required of Senator Chandler stat-

ing the views of the president as expressed to him through Mr. Chandler, his agent and representative. When, among other things which the president communicated, occurred the statement that he had reached a final disagreement with the lawyers of the senate who were seeking through ingenious constitutional arguments to defeat the purposes of the rate bill, naming Senators Spooner, Knox and Foraker, Senator Lodge rushes to the telephone, calls up the president, informs him of what is taking place in the senate and is authorized by the president to denounce the statement as unqualifiedly false. This was followed by Senator Tillman giving to the press with the consent of ex-Senator Chandler the portion of the memoranda covering the incident.

Great excitement and consternation followed and the president, after consultation with many senators, cabinet officers and friends, made a statement designed to deny the facts set forth in the Chandler memoranda, but which admit the main points leaving the denial very weak and lame and doubtful denial.

Senator Tillman retorted in the senate by affirming all that he had said and stating that the president had simply broken faith and in a very pretty and courteous way intimating that the code among gentlemen seemed to be interpreted to not include the president and cabinet.

With these remarks Mr. Tillman closed the affair so far as he was concerned to allow the country to bring in the verdict.

Man of Clay, Not Iron

Roosevelt Enters into Compact With Tillman and Bailey Only to Betray Them.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Charged with luring the democratic leaders into the rate strife, and then deserting them on the field of battle, President Roosevelt was the center of a terrific fire, in the senate today, in which Senators Bailey and Tillman joined. The president was defended by Carter of Montana and Aldrich of Rhode Island.

Senator Bailey, in concluding his attack on the president for his alleged surrender on the railroad rate, said:

"Let us have no more here or throughout the country of this talk of an iron man. He is clay, and very common clay at that."

Mr. Carter, replying to Bailey, said that "no one familiar with the president would charge him with cowardice, for his record for courage is certainly unexcelled." The democratic party, he said, was a party of negotiation, and nothing more. He declared that it was frightened into a chill over the prospect of action, and he charged Tillman and Mr. Bailey with having in all their congressional careers done nothing to secure railroad legislation.

Replying, Senator Bailey declared that the Montana senator's "ebulli-

tion" had been due to the fact that he had not been mentioned by Mr. Rayner as one of the ambassadors from the president to arrange the rate bill.

Man of Clay, Not Iron.

"I love a brave man and a fighter," he said; "and the president is both on occasion," but he declared that he was without endurance, and always allowed the leaders of his party to swerve him from his purpose.

"Let us have no more talk about the 'iron man.' He is only clay, and very common clay, at that," he added, and said that if the president had been the heroic figure that he is represented to be he would have called the republican senators and members together and told them that if the right kind of bill was not passed it would be vetoed. "May God save the country from such a bill as we are getting," he said. In reply to Senator Aldrich he expressed the opinion that the bill as it stands in the senate is a better measure than the bill that passed the house.

Mr. Rayner's amendment to the Allison amendment was then voted

CARL SCHURZ DEAD

The Noted Publicist Dies at His Home in New York After a Brief Illness

New York.—Carl Schurz, widely known as a publicist and a former cabinet member, died at his home in this city at 4:35 o'clock Monday morning.

Mr. Schurz was 76 years old, having been born in Cologne, March 2, 1829. His residence in New York City was at 24 East Ninety-first street.

Carl Schurz came to America from Germany in 1852 after having been driven from the University of Bonn in 1849, in company with another student who was accused of plotting against the king of Prussia.

For more than half a century he was one of the most eminent men in the history of his adopted country, serving as cabinet officer, United States senator and officer in the union army during the civil war. He was an eminent scholar, statesman and soldier, and enjoyed the friendship, respect and esteem of the leading men of his day.

STRONG FOR BRYAN

Missouri Starts the Ball Rolling in His Direction

St. Louis, Mo.—That Bryan will be quite a factor in the democratic national convention in 1908 seems foreshadowed by returns coming in from the rural districts. Out of eleven counties in which primaries or conventions have been held all endorsed Bryan for president in direct resolutions, despite the fact that the presidential race is scarcely being considered. Counties taking action were widely scattered and therefore are the better index of public sentiment. They are: Howell, Wright, Livingston, Putnam, Jefferson and Bates. Andrain, Reynolds and Stoddard and two other counties previously endorsed the Nebraskan, making a total of eleven to date to fall into line.

In the opinion of politicians who follow the drift in the state, it means that Bryan in all likelihood will have instructed delegations from Missouri in the national convention, despite the fact that he stated he will not accept the nomination unless conditions force it upon him.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS LIABLE

Chicago.—As a result of the testimony of John Tucker, chairman of the central freight association, at the Standard hearing yesterday, sixty-three members of that association may find themselves in trouble. In the litigation under the Sherman act some time ago, the association was enjoined from co-operation in the fixing of rate. Tucker testified that the agents met and made rates by consensus of opinion. Special Counsel Monnett stated that this was contempt of court and suggested that the attorney general file application in court to have it so declared.

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