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FORTY-SIX STATES NOW

President Signs Bill Admitting Oklahoma to Statehood—It Includes Indian Territory

Washington—Another star was added to the union when President Roosevelt signed the bill admitting Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one state. The measure also provides that Arizona and New Mexico may be admitted to statehood as the state of Arizona provided the people of the territories vote in favor of admission on the terms submitted by congress.

The signing of the measure was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. Senator Beveridge and Representative Hamilton, chairman of the senate and house committees on territories, who have worked long and hard for the measure, were present, as also were Delegate McGuire of Oklahoma and a number of residents of Oklahoma; Delegate Andrews of New Mexico; Secretary Loeb and others.

Just before the president signed the bill Ambassador Speck von Sternberg of Germany was ushered into the office, and he, too, witnessed the ceremony.

The president used two pens in signing the measure, writing his first name "Theodore" with a solid gold pen presented by the people of Arizona, his family name "Roosevelt" with an eagle's quill taken from an American eagle in Oklahoma.

After he signed the bill President Roosevelt congratulated Senator Beveridge and Representative Hamilton on the completion of their long and arduous labors in connection with the measure. He also expressed the hope that the people of Arizona and New Mexico would avail themselves of the opportunity to come into the union as a state. From every point of view, he said, he regarded this as the thing for them to do as the opportunity might not come again in a score of years. The president said that he has personal interest in the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as many of the members of the rough riders, his regiment, reside in those territories.

RUSH FOR CROW INDIAN LAND

Crowds at Montana Registration Office on Opening Day

Billings, Mont.—Registration for lands upon the Crow Indian reservation began here. Profiting by their experience at the Uintah reservation the government forces have the crowd well in hand, and everything is moving along smoothly. There are not so many people present as expected, but it is understood that many have been delayed by the washouts.

The registration for the first day amounted to 500.

Sheridan, Wyo.—Registration for

the drawing of the ceded lands on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana began here. At the time of the opening of the doors of the registration office about 200 people were in line.

BRYAN VISITS THE DOUMA

Holds Reception in Lower House of the Russian Parliament

St. Petersburg.—William J. Bryan devoted the last day of his stay in St. Petersburg to a call on Premier Goremykin, with whom he had an hour's talk, and to another visit to the lower house of parliament, where he remained throughout the morning session.

For a time Mr. Bryan was the center of attraction in the lobby of the house, holding a regular reception of members of parliament, who were anxious to be presented.

Deputations of Jews and Pole wanted him to define his attitude on questions affecting them and he was besieged by foreign and Russian correspondents anxious to secure his views on the outcome of the parliamentary struggle here.

Beyond an expression of profound interest in the fight the Russian people were making for liberty and the deep impression made upon him by the Russian parliament, Mr. Bryan declined to make a statement.

COREY TO GIVE WIFE \$2,500,000

Pittsburg Hears Settlement is to Smooth Divorce Proceedings

Braddock, Pa.—It is openly discussed among friends of both sides in the Corey divorce case that the head of the United States Steel corporation has agreed to give his wife \$2,500,000 and also to make their son independent for life if she will not in her divorce case at Reno, Nev., bring in the name of any woman. In addition Mr. Corey has through his attorneys agreed to make no fight against her divorce proceedings, that he will not appear in Reno, being represented by an attorney whom he has already retained there. It is understood here that Corey is determined to remarry as soon as possible and that Mrs. Corey may remarry.

RAPS WATERED STOCK

Should Show Property to Value of Their Capitalization

Milwaukee—Public service corporations ought not to be allowed to fix their charges so as to earn dividends on watered stock is the position taken by Governor Davidson in an interview. The watered stock proposition the governor said, was one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated on the American people. A law compelling corporation to show actual property, he added, to the value of their capitalization would be a good thing and would protect the people against promoters engaged in booming wildcat propositions.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 1908

Statehood Bill Passed—Meat Inspection Law Agreed Upon—The Rate Bill in Conference

Washington, D. C., June 20.—(Special.)—The routine work of the national legislators during the past week was somewhat enlivened by the tilt between the president and Chairman Wadsworth of the agricultural committee of the house who had charge of the meat inspection amendment to the agricultural bill. It was well understood that President Roosevelt, who has been chafing over the escape of the packers from prosecution under the anti-trust law, had determined to use the power of his office to the utmost to force congress to pass a rigid meat inspection law. It was also well understood that the packers were equally determined to resist the passage of such a measure as would curtail their power to dispose of all sorts of packing house refuse in the form of canned products, a source from which they derived millions in profits from material of very little value and of a questionable character from a sanitary point of view. The attorneys for the packers were on hand to assist their friends of the committee in framing a measure and amendments thereto available to the purposes of the packers. But the president also had his legal advisers inspect all proposed drafts to protect him against being imposed upon in this respect. The clash came as all expected when the president made public his position, accusing the chairman of working in the interest of the packers to defeat a measure of inspection that would protect the consumers of meat products. Chairman Wadsworth retorted with a sarcastic denial which would be lese majeste in many of the governments of the old world. Finally Speaker Cannon acted as intermediary between the committee and the president and the matter was settled by an agreement upon a measure that is considered a just and reasonable one.

The rate bill which was recommitted to the conference committee still hangs fire. The Standard Oil people are making a desperate effort to have pipe lines stricken from the roll of common carriers, and the express companies and the sleeping car companies are also working hard for exemption under the bill. The arguments pro and con take up most of the time of the conferees, who are also members of important committees and in the rush of the closing days of the session cannot give their undivided attention to the conference work on the rate bill.

The statehood bill has finally passed making one state out of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and referring back to the people of New Mexico and Arizona the matter of making one state or two out of these territories.

The members of both houses are

exceedingly anxious to bring the session to a close as speedily as possible, and a great deal of hurried work will be done, which as a rule is never done satisfactorily to the interests of the people, but always satisfactory to the special interests whose attorneys and lobbyists are on the ground and taking advantage of the impatience of congressmen to dispose of the matters on hand and return to their homes to participate in the caucuses and conventions of their parties.

A decided change in the attitude of the leading republicans in both branches of congress is noticeable as the result of the debate over the rate bill. They have at last become fully aware of the fact that the future success of their party depends upon the attitude of their various state conventions in dealing with the problem of transportation and monopolies. They at last seem to realize that a change of front is necessary if the party is to retain its hold upon the government. With this idea in view every utterance of Senator LaFollette is noted with great interest by friends and enemies alike as all have come to regard him as voicing the actual and positive demands of the voters of the country at large in a greater measure than any other member of either branch of congress. It is generally understood here that President Roosevelt himself is keeping a very close tab upon the utterances and positions of the Badger senator, and that he is preparing to adopt many of his views as a means of retaining his hold upon the affections of the voters. The best politicians among the republicans here believe that it will be necessary to renominate President Roosevelt in 1908 as a necessary step to save the party against the bewildering popularity of Bryan. Therefore it is that politicians who have no sympathy with the reforms advocated by Mr. LaFollette, or those urged by President Roosevelt, are coming to regard these gentlemen as the most valuable assets of the republican party in the fight that is looming up just ahead.

Many shrewd politicians believe that the railroads and truisis will become reconciled to the renomination of Roosevelt and will support him if nominated in 1908 rather than take the chance of the election of Bryan, whom they have no hope of being able to influence or hoodwink. They begin to realize that while the success of the republican ticket in 1908 would land their friends in congress and would put them in a much safer attitude than having a democratic congress with a president possessing the intelligence, convictions and stability of Mr. Bryan. Evidence on all sides points to the adoption of more radical platforms in the future by republicans who do not intend to hazard their own political futures or the prospects of party success by openly opposing the unmistakable trend of public opinion.

A Degree for Westinghouse

Berlin—The Technical university has conferred on George Westinghouse, the American inventor, the degree of doctor of engineering.