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## THE MAINE ELECTION

Labor Leader Gompers Says Money and Whisky Saved Congressman Littlefield

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor declares that money and whisky saved Representative Littlefield of Maine from defeat.

"Everybody in Maine," said Mr. Gompers, "understands that Littlefield would have been beaten for the nomination but for the liberal use of money. His opponent was undoubtedly the choice of the majority of republicans in the district, and would have been nominated but for the use of money against him. And in the election, with Speaker Cannon, Secretary Taft, Senator Lodge, Congressman Hamilton, Senator Beveridge and the rest of the big guns they used against us, with the president declaring that the defeat of Mr. Littlefield would be a public calamity—in the face of all these things we would still have defeated him but for the fact that a lot of fellows who had been opposed to Littlefield were hired to support him.

"Vested interests throughout the east assisted Littlefield's campaign. I have originals of letters and circulars that were sent into the district urging people to support Littlefield as against 'this man Gompers' which I am not yet ready to make public, but of which the public will learn more. For instance, I have a copy of a letter that a big wholesale liquor house in New York sent to grocers all over Maine calling on them to support Littlefield on the ground that his defeat would be a calamity to business interests. You know the prohibitionists were all for him, and yet his headquarters and his workers used immense amounts of whisky."

President Gompers says the American Federation intends to go ahead with its program in other congressional districts as originally planned.

Chairman Griggs of the democratic congressional committee, in a statement relative to the Maine election, says:

The only explanation I have seen offered by our republican friends for the slump in Maine is the whisky question. My understanding is that the Maine people have had the liquor question with them at every election for a great many years, and, with the same candidates for governor and congress, and with the same question as four years ago before the voters, it seems strange that in this election prohibition arose in its might and smote them hip and thigh, and it is more than strange that after the election they 'switched their bob' and declare the whisky question was the main issue, when so many of the republican big guns who were imported into Maine, declared to the contrary.

"The issues they discussed before the voters of Maine were not prohibition, nor were they the indorsement

of Republican policies as exemplified by the present congress, but the stand-pat doctrine and the indorsement of the president.

"If the small majorities received by the republican candidates, which are the smallest since 1864, are satisfactory to these gentlemen, they ought to be to the democrats. In the last election the republican candidate for governor received a majority of over 27,000 and at this election only about 9,000. Our average gain in each congressional district is approximately 5,000. If the ratio of republican loss in Maine holds throughout the country, the next house will be largely democratic. Why should not Maine be a weather vane this year as always in the past?"

## PLAYING FOR STRONGER NAVY

German Government Lets no Opportunity Escape to Show Necessity for Ships

Berlin—The disingenuous tactics of the kaiser's government in suppress-

ing service the German flag will be conspicuously missing from a spectacle wherein it would be advantageous from every standpoint for us to be represented."

Americans will probably inquire why it would not be possible to detach for the purpose in question one of the German cruisers which are constantly in South American waters.

## NEW NAVAL STATIONS

Understanding Has Been Reached Whereby Chinsawan and Yehung May Be Used

HongKong—It is believed in Tokio that an understanding has been arrived at between Japan and Korea to convert Chinsawan and Yehung into regular naval stations.

The former point is of the utmost strategic importance, as it guards the entrance to the Straits of Tsushima. The latter, which is north of Gensan, would be of considerable value as a

## RUSSIAN TYRANT DEAD

The Man Most Hated by Russians is Dead From Poison—Ruled With Iron Hand

Dispatches from St. Petersburg says the death of General Trepoff, the "iron-fisted" ruler of St. Petersburg in the days of the outbreaks, causes little surprise. Trepoff had been pursued so relentlessly by terrorists that his death at any moment would have been taken as the thing to be expected. The public generally, in discussing the matter commented on the coincidence of Trepoff's death, and the attempt made to assassinate Count Witte, former premier, at Wiesbaden, Prussia. With almost unanimous accord the belief is expressed that terrorists had a hand in Trepoff's taking off. The recent attempt to poison Trepoff is well remembered.

General Trepoff was without doubt, the best hated man in all Russia and was made the victim of more attempts at assassination than any other man in the empire. His vigilance, however, prevented such attempts from meeting with success.

Trepoff rose to a position where he had more power than any other man in the kingdom. To him had been entrusted the emperor's personal safety. He was practically above ministers and the law, pursuing any course he determined upon unmindful whether it conflicted or not with established laws or decrees of the cabinet members. He ruled Russia and he ruled with a fist of iron.

He first attracted attention as head of the police of Moscow in the early days of the revolution. He had ever since been effective in putting down uprisings, although he resorted to cruel practices, drew the attention of Czar Nicholas, who brought him to St. Petersburg and established him eventually as governor general of the capital.

Following the awful slaughter of "Bloody Sunday," January 22, 1905, Trepoff was called to take command in St. Petersburg and in the following outbreaks in the city he dealt mercilessly with revolutionists.

Any demonstration in the streets was dispersed by firing volley after volley into the helpless crowds.

This won him the hatred of the people generally, to whom his name was a terror, and a death sentence from the terrorists. Time after time efforts were made to execute the death sentence, but in vain.

Under the regime of former Minister of the Interior Durnovo and himself one of the hardest men in dealing with the people who ever occupied that position, Trepoff was made assistant minister.

Trepoff used his power ruthlessly. The slightest outbreak on the part of the people was the cause for awful reprisals.

Trepoff was accused of inciting the Ballystok massacres. The uproar

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sing the fact that King Edward wished to visit Berlin in 1904—the supposed refusal of the king being used as a means of popularizing the increase of the fleet—have been further manifested by Germany's refusal to participate in the international naval review to be held at Jamestown, Va., next spring. The occasion is the opening of the Jamestown exposition, and an invitation to participate has been received from the United States government.

It is learned that the German government declined the invitation on the ground that it has no ships which can be spared. There is excellent reason to believe that the true inwardness of the refusal is a desire to emphasize afresh the "poverty" of the German fleet.

The government wishes to be able to say to the German people, practically: "Now you see the shame which the reichstag's refusal to authorize new ships brings upon us. Through our lack of sufficient cruisers for for-

stronghold against attacks from the north.

The expenditure on the two new stations will, it is understood, be borne by Japan. The acquisition of these important naval bases is received here with great satisfaction.

## MICROBE OF WHOOPING COUGH

Belgian Savant Discovers Germ Once Thought to Have Been Found

By Others

Dr. Congou, of the Belgium Royal Medical academy, after careful research, reports the discovery of the whooping cough microbe. It is said to resemble Pfeiffer's influenza microbe, which at one time was considered by Doctors Jochmann and Krauss to be the real microbe of whooping cough. The academy awaits the results of vaccination experiments with the new microbe. The medical world is greatly interested in the discovery.