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HEARST'S AMERICANISM

The Gubernatorial Candidate of the Democrats-Independence League Defines His Policy

Rochester, N. Y.—William Randolph Hearst is winning golden opinions among all classes by his advocacy of the overthrow of corporation government through party bosses. His speeches are models to be imitated by all who would make sure of holding interest of hearers. Practically everybody turns out to hear Hearst. The following is an extract from Mr. Hearst's address at Rochester:

"I am assailed on one hand by newspapers controlled by the speculative interests of Wall street as an enemy of conservatism, and on the other hand by the organs of the socialists as the enemy of radicalism. I am willing to be opposed by each extreme, for I do not believe that the political and economic difficulties under which we labor can be remedied by either extreme.

"I have said repeatedly that my program is not an extreme of any kind, but simply Americanism; that my plan is to put into practical operation the accepted theory of American government. The unequal conditions that exist and that find their most odious expression in boss rule of parties and corporation control of government are not due to any fundamental flaw in our American system, but to our failure to put into practice the principles we profess.

"According to the American idea the people themselves should nominate their candidates. These candidates should be selected in just proportion from the business men, laboring men, farmers and professional men that constitute the citizenship; and these when elected should represent faithfully and intelligently the best interests of their constituents and of the whole people.

"Under our present radical departure from the American idea, candidates are nominated more and more by political machines. These machines are manipulated more and more by bosses in the interest of corrupt corporations. These speculative corporations actually purchase from politicians a license to exploit the people; they can well afford therefore to contribute a portion of their extortionate profits to perpetuate their opportunities for plunder.

"According to our American theory of government, citizens are entitled to a free choice between candidates to a free ballot and to an honest count, and, finally, to conscientious service from honest officials, honestly elected. Under the present radical departure from the American system both political machines are usually controlled by the corporations, and candidates

favorable to the corporations are nominated on both tickets. The citizens are thereby deprived of their right to a free choice, and sometimes to a free ballot and a fair count.

"The money contributed by the corrupt corporations to oppose a candidate they do not own is used to hire repeaters and thugs to bribe election officials and to influence public officers whose duty should be in the enforcement of the law. As a result of our radical departure from the American system we are represented by public officers who appreciate their obligation to the corporations and owe their first allegiance to the corporations, and we have actually a government of the corporations and for the corporations.

"The evils that exist have been aggravated by unreasoning devotion to party names, by that party support that our greatest statesmen have warned us to avoid. They must be cured by independent action, not for party advantage, but for the public advantage."

King Edward Sends Horses to Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo.—The eighth annual American royal live stock show opened here this week with more entries in every department than ever before in its history. The show will last all week. There are entries of upwards of 700 breeding cattle, 100 fat steers, sixty car loads of fat and feeding cattle, 250 draft, coach and hackney horses, including a string of eight horses from the stables of King Edward and Lord Rothschild of England, and 700 hogs, sheep and goats. Exhibitors are here from sixteen different states, from Massachusetts to New Mexico. All of the prominent show herds of the country are here, including the prize winners of a dozen state fairs.

SIT ON THE LEFT IN DRIVING

Said to Be the Proper Position Where Traffic Keeps to the Right

In driving we violate the most elementary requirements by persistently sitting upon the wrong side of the vehicle.

We turn to the right and we sit on the right thus effectually obscuring our view ahead in traffic; compelling our footmen to jump down into the dirty street and to run all around the carriage, both at stopping and starting while to the friend who would accompany us in self-driven vehicles we offer the alternative of crawling into our laps and under the reins or going out into the street and swarming up from that situation; or we alight, abandon control of the horse and clamber in after the passenger has preceded us.

Was ever anything more ridiculous? Nor can anyone cite any single reason for sitting on the right (where traffic keeps to the right) or against sitting on the left. For more than thirty-five years I have always sat

on the left, and in driving anything from four to six horses down to one, I have found it practical, convenient, necessary.

Think of the aggregate time lost at theaters, the opera, etc., while hundreds of footmen jump off, run around, open door, unload, shut door, run around and climb to the box again.

It is true that coaches brake on the off side and the brake works by hand, but it can as well act by the foot, or the handle come up off side the driving cushion, if that is on the left. Anyhow the infrequent coach needs no consideration; nor does the position of its driver.

On the left one's whip is clear of the face of the passenger, whether driving one or four, and yet the right arm is always unobstructed for any work; while even in a narrow seat the motionless whip arm is more comfortable for the companion than, when seated as customary, is the constantly moving left elbow of the driver.—F. M. Ware in Outing.

Test of Submarines

Washington—A provision in the naval appropriation bill enacted at the last session of congress authorized the secretary of the navy "to contract for or purchase sub-surface or marine torpedo boats to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000, after such tests as he shall see fit to prescribe." To prescribe and supervise the tests, Secretary Bonaparte appointed a board consisting of Captain Adolph Marix, jr., Naval Constructor W. T. Taylor, Commanders C. W. Dvson and Clelland Davis and Lieut. John W. Timmins, with Ensign Frank H. Sadler as recorder.

The board has agreed upon the nature of the tests and the time and place which are required to be within nine months from the date of the passage of the law.

The boats must be ready for trial on February 18, 1907, at Narragansett bay, where the tests are to be made, and the trials must be completed by March 29, 1907.

Offered to Help Prosecute

Austin, Tex.—Regarding the proposition of Senator J. W. Bailey to assist in representing the state in the matter of prosecuting the Waters-Pierce Oil company as part of the Standard Oil company, the correspondence in connection with the same has been made public. It appears that Senator Bailey wrote a letter to the attorney general advising him that he would be glad to lend him what assistance he could in the way of developing facts in connection with the case, and to this proposition the attorney general replied that while he appreciated the interest manifested by the senator, he is able to handle the case with facts now confronting him, but if he needs any additional assistance or advice he will deem it a pleasure to call upon the senator.

SCENTS DANGER AHEAD

Roosevelt Declares Constitution Must Receive Liberal Interpretation in Order to Deal With Swollen Fortunes

Harrisburg, Pa.—President Roosevelt delivered a most remarkable address at the dedication of the state capital building on the 4th inst. He stood bareheaded in a pouring rain while he spoke. His address in part is as follows:

"The extraordinary industrial changes of the last half century have produced a totally new set of conditions, under which new evils flourish; and for these new evils new remedies must be devised. Some of these evils can be grappled with by private efforts only . . . But many of these evils are of such a nature that no private effort can avail against them. These evils, therefore, must be grappled with by governmental action. In some cases this governmental action must be exercised by the several states individually. In yet others it has become increasingly evident that no efficient state action is possible and that we need through executive action, through legislation, and through judicial interpretation and construction of law, to increase the power of the federal government.

"If we fail thus to increase it, we show our impotence and leave ourselves at the mercy of those ingenious legal advisers of the holders of vast corporate wealth, who, in the performance of what they regard as their duty, and to serve the ends of their clients, invoke the law at one time for the confounding of their rivals, and at another time strive for the nullification of the law, in order that they themselves may be left free to work their unbridled will on these same rivals, or on those who labor for them, or on the general public.

In the exercise of their profession and in the service of their clients these astute lawyers strive to prevent the passage of efficient laws and strive to secure judicial determinations of those that pass which shall emasculate them. They do not invoke the constitution in order to compel the due observance of law alike by rich and poor, by great and small; on the contrary, they are ceaselessly on the watch to cry out that the constitution is violated whenever any effort is made to invoke the aid of the national government, whether for the efficient regulation of railroads, for the efficient supervision of great corporations, or for efficiently securing obedience to such a law as the national eight hour law and similar so-called labor statutes.

"The doctrine they preach would make the constitution merely the shield of incompetence and the excuse