

ENDORSED BY ALLEN.

The President's Philippine Policy Warmly Supported.

EXTRACTS FROM A RECENT SPEECH

Patriotic Utterances of the Former United States Senator—The Islands Must be Held by this Country Until Their People are Prepared for a Larger Degree of Self Government—No Bugaboo of "Imperialism" for Him.

"We are dealing with savages as bloodthirsty and incapable of being reconciled as the Ogallala Sioux. They precipitated the conflict of their own volition."

"A duty is imposed upon us by our occupancy of the Philippine islands, that we cannot escape. I fully concur in what I understand to be the policy of the president of the United States."

Perhaps the testimony of Admiral Dewey, concerning the situation in the Philippines and the nation's present duty there, does not appeal strongly to the average fusionist, who is being led by the party managers into opposition of the government, for the reason that the admiral is a Republican. Perhaps the opinion of General Funston, the intrepid volunteer from Kansas, has little weight with them, because he, too, is a Republican. May be the views of General Joe Wheeler will be more seriously considered by them, for the reason that he once offered some pretty active and effective armed resistance to the principle of government without the consent of the governed, enforced by Abraham Lincoln, and because he has been a life-long political opponent of the Republican party.

We are sure, coming nearer home, that Nebraska fusionists will put some stress upon the opinion of William Vincent Allen, who was a member of the United States senate until March 4, last. Senator Allen voted for the ratification of the treaty of Paris, according to recommendation of William Jennings Bryan. He not only voted for it, but he urged its ratification in stirring speeches. He vigorously endorsed the course of the administration. He severely condemned the Filipinos for their treachery, and declared them as "bloodthirsty as the Ogallala Sioux." For the benefit of his political brethren we herewith reproduce extracts from his speeches—lest they forget, lest they forget.

Feb. 6, 1899, in a debate on joint resolution, S. R. 240, declaring the purpose of the United States toward the Philippine islands, Senator William V. Allen said:

"Mr. President, the news has come to us within the last few hours of a conflict between the American army and navy and the Filipinos. To my own state has fallen much of the loss of life and limb. Ten out of 20 of the young men who lost their lives in the battle that has been fought within the last 48 hours were members of the First Nebraska infantry. There is mourning in Nebraska today; there will be weeping in many a Nebraska home tonight. Mr. President, this ought to be a warning to us. I cannot condemn too severely the assault, the treacherous assault, made upon our troops. We were dealing with savages as bloodthirsty and as incapable of being reconciled as the Ogallala Sioux. They precipitated this conflict of their own volition.

"We are in the Philippine islands as a conquering military power. We hold them by virtue of the power to make war and in no other sense and there those islands and those people must remain, respecting the dignity and the sovereignty and the flag of this nation, until their status among the nations of the earth shall be defined by congress, the sole power to deal with this question."

A few days later, in a debate on the McEnery resolution, page 1,787 of the Congressional Record, Senator Allen said:

"Mr. President, our attitude in the Philippines is a military attitude altogether. There is no civil power there. We have held these islands and will continue to hold them by virtue of this government until congress, carrying out a duty imposed upon it by the constitution, shall formulate and see that there is adopted a system of civil government for those people. I think that position cannot be successfully contradicted.

"Mr. President, a duty is imposed upon us by our occupancy of the Philippine islands that we cannot escape. I would not incorporate those people into the body of our population or make citizens of them at this time. I fully concur in what I understand to be the policy of the president of the United States, to hold them for such reasonable time that the influence and education of this government may prepare them in some slight degree for the duties of an independent form of government. That furnishes no excuse for their assault upon the duly constituted authorities in those islands. That comes from their lack of knowledge. It comes possibly from those who have given them bad advice. I think it does so largely, but whether they are responsible or irresponsible, the first great lesson they must learn is obedience to the duly constituted authorities of the islands until the sovereignty changes from that authority to them."

A prominent railroad man of Nebraska says that during the past 18 months the receipts of the Burlington road for excess baggage have doubled. This excess baggage is paid by commercial travelers almost entirely and indicates that there are more of these commercial men on the road, and they are each of them carrying a larger amount of sample trunks with them. This is a true index of the commercial prosperity of the state.

Is it any wonder that the price of beef is high? Three years ago no laboring classes went without beef.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

How Governor Holcomb Defeated It Till He Organized a Company.

The remarkable record of Silas A. Holcomb in the matter of insurance legislation challenges the attention of the people of the state, and leads at once to the inevitable conclusion that it would be unsafe to place such a man on the supreme bench. A weak man in the presence of temptation while in the gubernatorial chair, what could be expected of him as a judge? What case would be safe in his hands?

During the legislative session of 1895 there was a determination to pass a law which would allow the organization of mutual companies for the insuring of village and town property. To defeat this there was present at the state house an organized lobby, possessed of ample means for oil room purposes. It was well known at the time that \$10,000 in cash was on hand to be used in defeating mutual insurance legislation.

On Jan. 17 Mr. Brockman of Richardson introduced house roll 246, a bill authorizing the formation of mutual companies. It was perfectly satisfactory to the people who were demanding mutual insurance. The record of the introduction of the bill is found on page 261 of the house journal.

On Feb. 26 the bill was reported to the general file, and was delayed there until March 27, when it was taken up in the committee of the whole and recommended for passage. On March 30 (page 1,183 of the house journal) it was passed by unanimous vote. Such reformers as Barry, Hull and Soderman were there and voted for the bill. The reason for the unanimous vote was that the insurance boodle had been in sight so notoriously that any man voting against the bill would have been marked at once as a boodler.

The lobby concentrated its efforts to defeat the bill in the senate. Every method of delay was resorted to. At least one prominent clerk was bribed. Money was offered to senators to get them to delay or lose the bill. At one time the one crooked clerk and one boodling senator carried it away and were made to disgorge only after the senate had issued warrants for their arrests.

In the senate, as in the house, all the boodle plans failed. The bill passed with but one dissenting vote, and that one senator was politically blacklisted for that act and has never since been allowed to hold office.

But the old-line insurance people knew what they were doing. They had delayed the final passage of the bill until the last day of the session. They knew what Governor Holcomb would do. They knew that he would wait until after the adjournment of the legislature, when all danger of passing over his head was past, and then he would veto the bill.

The record shows that on April 5th (page 1359 of the house journal), the bill was presented to the governor by a joint committee. Until it reached his hands it was carefully guarded to keep the lobbyists and boodlers from stealing it. At that late day one of the clerks was offered \$1,000 if he would lose the bill or allow himself to be held up and robbed of it.

After the adjournment of the legislature Governor Holcomb carried out his part of the contract. After numerous consultations with a Lincoln lobbyist he vetoed the bill. For this action he was never able to give a decent excuse, and never himself open to the strong suspicion that he had entered into a satisfactory deal with the boodling lobby.

The defeat of this meritorious bill in such a suspicious manner caused much indignation over the state and the next legislature met with the determination to pass a mutual insurance bill and put it through so early that a cowardly governor could not head it off. Jones of Nemaha on the 18th of January, 1897, introduced house roll 183, a bill exactly similar to the Brockman bill, except that it had several more sections relating to assessments and other matters, which were also covered in the laws already on the statute books. The bill passed the house on the 13th of March by unanimous vote. It passed the senate on the 2d of April with just one negative vote and was presented to the governor on the 3d of April.

For some reason not orally explained, but which is pretty well shown up by the records, Governor Holcomb held the bill until the 8th of April, when he announced to the legislature that he had signed it.

New the sequel: That same day the news was given out that a new insurance company had been organized under the new law and that Silas A. Holcomb was elected as its president. This action had been taken before the bill was signed and the salary of the president was fixed at \$50 per month. Comment on this transaction is unnecessary. "The records are the best evidence."

From that date to the close of his official term as governor, Holcomb drew money every month as follows:

Salary as governor.....\$208.33
Salary as insurance president..... 50.00
Take-off in house rent deal..... 19.80
\$278.13

This was a pretty comfortable salary for a "plain man," and did not count the other perquisites he might get in the way of railroad passes, assessments from clerks and appointees and other "complimentaries," as O. W. Palm would term them.

Silas made the office pay, but the insurance scandal will be remembered. It will have another chapter.

THE WEDGE OF GOLD.

Achen stole the golden wedge,
And while he kept it
Hidden in his tent,
The curse of God,
Who hates a thief,
Rested on Israel.
But when the whiskered prophets
Took Achen to the suburbs
Of the camp,
And stoned him there with stones
Till he was dead,
The curse was lifted,
And Israel in the next campaign,
Carried every precinct
In the state.

You are the Achen, Si,
You took the wedge,
You, Si, took everything in sight,
And now
The whiskered prophets of reform
Are after
You.

They're pelting you with stones,
They've driven you to the suburbs
Of the camp,
And there they'll fling you,
Si,
As worthless rubbish, into the
Ash barrel
Of oblivion.

They're building now
A mighty wall
Around the supreme court,
With iron gate so high
And bars so close
That 'en
Mars

The slipperiest weasel of your gang,
Cannot squeeze through,
And on that gate they'll carve
"No cunning fox of
Sham reform,
No trap door conjurer of
Ballot frauds,
No constitution breaker
With stolen house rent
In his jeans
Can enter
Here."

Tough?
You bet it's tough.
But Si,
You had your chance,
You've had your day in politics.
The people have been kind to you.
They tucked you in a carriage
And at
Broken Bow,
They cheered your cause,
And waved you on with banners,
And you, old fox,
You,
Bowed and smiled,
With smug mien,
Knowing full well
That all the while
You had
The wedge.

Oh, Silas! Silas!
Can you but served the people
And not yourself,
They would not now,
In this election,
Remain at home to husk the corn
And leave you
Naked to your enemies.

—Lincoln Journal.

Harrington Writes a Letter.

M. C. Harrington, Democratic nominee for congress in the Sixth district, is also a victim of the habit of letter writing, as witness the following sent by him to Juan Boyle of Kearney, chairman of the Democratic district committee.

KEARNEY, NEB.

DEAR SIR—The state central committee is urging prompt action. We must accept the inevitable. The future of Democracy in the Sixth district depends largely upon the number we can draw from Populist sources. There is only one more year to wait and fusion will be all over. There will be but two parties and the leaders of the Democratic party now will be the recognized leaders then. Submit gracefully, even tho' we have to stretch a point to do so. Find enclosed a certificate which please sign in the two places marked before a justice of the peace or a notary public who has a seal. McNeel, who has been absent in Virginia, will be at home in a few days and want to have it ready for him.

M. C. HARRINGTON.

This letter is of particular interest and significance to all Populists of Nebraska. It sets forth the avowed purpose of the Democrats to swallow the Populists next year. What concessions are made this year by the Democrats are expected to bear fruit an hundred fold next year, when Candidate Bryan and the silverplated Democracy will put the Populist party out of sight. This is the meaning of the adherence of Bryan to Holcomb in the state convention, despite the protest of many leading Democrats who objected to supporting Holcomb, but who are doing so in a desultory sort of way merely to profit by it next year, when the Populist party, just as Mr. Harrington writes, is to disappear and when leaders of Democracy now will continue to be leaders after the swallowing has taken place. Mr. Harrington's letter, which has just come to the surface, throws a strong side light on the working of Boss Bryan and his Democratic machine.

General Fred Funston, like Admiral Dewey, has disappointed the opponent's of the administration's war policy. He has confirmed what the admiral has said since his return. He denies the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government and favors going ahead in a vigorous manner to subdue the rebellion in Luzon. He characterizes Aguinaldo as a "con" man. He is confiding his followers into believing they can whip the Americans and drive them out of the islands. As a disciple of George Washington, according to General Funston, the little rebel is a miserable failure, and Nebraskans who may think they are supporting a pure and high-minded patriot by voting against the administration should open their eyes to the facts.

Silas A. Holcomb as governor repudiated Mr. Sturgess, recommended by organized labor for appointment on the state commission for the Omaha exposition. United labor now has its opportunity to repudiate Mr. Holcomb, and the prospects are very good that it will do so. The truth is there is positively no warrant for labor of any kind supporting Mr. Holcomb and his ticket, on general principles. All kinds of labor is in great demand all over the state, as enhanced wages, and this in no wise because there is a Populist state administration, but because the good Lord has sent big crops and the Republican party has maintained sound money and kept its promise to reopen the mills and restore prosperity.

PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

A Few Facts for the Benefit of Calamityites.

After having gone through four years of depression and hard times, the people of Nebraska are all the better able to recognize and appreciate the present era of prosperity. And they are all the more able to detect the fallacies of the arguments advanced by the free silver shouters and the calamity howlers who were making such direful predictions three years ago.

Under the circumstances it is remarkable that any business man or any farmer should vote for the calamity crowd and against his own interests. It is remarkable that he should allow himself to be fooled by any such a bugaboo as "imperialism," "militarism," "foreign alliance" or Sulu "treaties."

The prosperity here at home is apparent. To correctly judge how it is all over the country, it is only necessary to read the reports which have been gathered from among the industrial institutions of the surrounding states.

The 2,229 concerns which have sent in reports not only employed 64,749 more hands in 1898 than they did in 1895, but there was an increase in the amount of wages paid of \$37,415,763.20. Does this not look like prosperity? What would the showing be if all the industrial concerns in the country had reported? For these 2,229 concerns alone it means that the 64,500 hands who were out of employment in 1895 were all employed at good wages in 1898. With this great prosperity among the consumers is it any wonder that the farmers of the west are prosperous?

In 1895 where ten men were at work and received \$100 in wages, in 1898 13 were at work and received \$144 in wages. The ten men not only had three new companions beside them, but they were themselves getting 11 per cent more wages. Those ten men understand it and so do the three men beside them.

From Colorado there are reports from 60 concerns which employed 4,758 hands in 1895 and 6,632 in 1898. The increase in wages was \$117,676.73. There was an increase of 40 per cent in the number of hands and an increase of 15 per cent in the wages of each man.

From Connecticut there are reports from 78 concerns which employed 8,839 hands in 1895 and 15,576 in 1898. The increase in wages per month was \$96,411.99.

From South Carolina there are 15 reports from concerns which employed 3,718 hands in 1895 and 8,892 in 1898. The increase in wages paid was \$111,806.56 each month, or over 100 per cent, while the wages of each man was increased over 19 per cent.

From Missouri there are 206 reports from concerns which employed 5,057 in 1895 and 7,565 in 1898. The total increase in wages was \$95,431.80 for one month alone.

In Ohio, from 86 reports there was an increase of 3,735 in the number of hands, and an increase of \$426,040.37 in the amount of wages paid every month.

In the state of Washington there was an increase of 3,644 in the number of hands employed by 168 firms, and a monthly increase of wages paid of \$241,369.05.

Taking the country at large, reports from 203 lumber firms which employed 9,079 hands in March, 1895, employed 15,485 in March, 1898, and the increase in wages for the month was \$258,133.76.

Reports from 176 woolen mills show the employment of 23,456 hands in March, 1895, and 29,559 in March, 1898, an increase in wages of \$209,156.40 for the month, or an increase of over two million dollars for the year.

In the manufacture of iron and steel 64 firms have reported with an increase of 8,451 hands for the month of March, and a yearly increase in wages of \$511,459.73.

In the coal industry 24 firms report an increase of 3,297 in the number of hands and an increase of \$2,421,680.64 in the amount of wages paid during the year. During the month of March, 1895, the hands received each an average of \$37.40 cents. In March, 1898 the average wage was \$43.50.

These great increases mean a great deal to the laboring men, and they mean a great deal to the producing class who have the chance to feed a larger number of working men. And the working men have the money to pay for the produce.

There are at the present time 1,000,000 more hands employed in the factories and industries of the country than there were in 1896. This represents a wage earning of more than one million dollars per day. In 1896 the free silver shouters talked much about the silver interests and their importance to the country. What a small item the silver business is after all, compared with the increased amount of money paid out for wages.

In the state of Nebraska, according to the government reports, 137 institutions employed 633 hands in March, 1895. The same institutions in March, 1898, employed 1,284. The total increase in wages paid amounted to \$28,537.31 for the month. Taking the whole country over, the wages paid per capita for the month of March, 1895, averaged \$34.60; for March, 1898, the average was \$38.60—a net gain of over 11 per cent.

HOLCOMB'S HOUSE RENT.

Official Record Showing the Facts of the Scandal.

Silas A. Holcomb, while governor of the state, not only accepted an unconstitutional appropriation for the payment of his private house rent, but by the use of padded vouchers he took from the state treasury almost double the amount of money that the house rent actually cost. It takes no argument to substantiate this. The records are the best evidence.

When the legislature of 1893 made a house-rent appropriation for Governor Crouse, the last Republican governor, it was promptly vetoed. Crouse in his message declared it unconstitutional, and said the legislature had no power to increase the salary or perquisites of any state officer.

Governor Holcomb had no such regard for the constitution or the law. He regarded the law as "a farce and a sham," as his sworn testimony later disclosed. He was glad to take the house-rent appropriation, and he intended to make as much as possible out of it.

The records show that for the first six months after the appropriation was available in 1895, Holcomb lived in a house belonging to A. C. Crandall. There is no evidence of the actual amount paid Crandall for the rent, but the vouchers drawn show that for each quarter the governor drew \$180 in advance. He had Crandall sign the vouchers.

On the 1st of October Holcomb rented a house from Mrs. Gould at the rate of \$30 per month. And yet the records show that for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1896, he drew in advance \$180 for "house rent." The date of this voucher is Sept. 30, 1895.

The next voucher drawn was on March 3, 1896, when Holcomb took \$350 all in a lump, the voucher saying it was for "house rent," but did not say what period of time it covered. This was the case with all future vouchers, an adroit effort having been made to cover up the misappropriation or steal. The record of all the vouchers drawn, as shown by the books in the auditor's office is as follows:

May 2, 1895.....\$180.00
July 11, 1895..... 180.00
Sept. 30, 1895..... 180.00
March 3, 1896..... 350.00
Dec. 24, 1896..... 300.00
Aug. 7, 1897..... 120.00
Dec. 24, 1897..... 350.00
May 28, 1898..... 250.00
Aug. 8, 1898..... 100.00
Dec. 19, 1898..... 200.00
Jan. 6, 1899..... 83.20
\$2,303.20

Governor Holcomb deliberately misappropriated and put in his pocket each month a little over \$19. All this in spite of the fact the appropriation is for a certain amount for house rent, "or so much thereof as may be necessary." No quibble will justify the steal. The state officials now admit the wrong, and to prevent the vouchers from being inspected by the public, the auditor has removed them from their usual places with the other vouchers in the vault, and has them concealed at the present time in Deputy Pool's desk. A good way to prove this is to go and ask to see them.

The sworn evidence given by Mrs. Gould shows how much was paid for the house which Holcomb rented of her on the 1st of October, 1895, and which he still occupies. She testified before an investigating committee as follows:

Q. Who rented the property?
A. Both of us; my husband and myself.
Q. Who is the tenant?
A. Mr. Holcomb.
Q. What does he pay now?
A. Thirty dollars.
Q. Who pays the water rent?
A. He does.
Q. The rental price is the same as when you rented it?
A. Yes, sir.

Here followed a number of questions relating to the rental value of property in the city as compared with years ago, and the testimony resumed as follows:

Q. What year was it with reference to his being elected governor? Do you know the year that you rented it to him?
A. Why, I am not positive when the rent began, but I think it was in October, 1895. I couldn't swear to that. I hadn't only 15 minutes to get ready in and I hadn't much time to look anything up. I think it was October, 1895, he first rented it.
Q. After that your husband did the leasing?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you don't know how many years he rented it for; that is, you can't recall now?
A. I suppose it would be since 1895. It would be four years. This is 1899.
Q. In collecting the rent, Mrs. Gould, to whom was it paid?
A. It was usually paid to me, but to Mr. Gould when he was at home.
Q. Who paid it to you?
A. The governor.

Q. How did he pay it to you, by check or money?
A. Sometimes in money and sometimes in check or draft.
Q. Were you ever paid by warrant from the state? Did the state pay you?
A. No.
Q. It was always paid either by money or a private check?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it paid monthly or quarterly?
A. Monthly.
Q. In advance?
A. Not always. Sometimes it would be pretty near two months. Sometimes the 15th and sometimes near the last. It never was paid right at the day.

Q. Did you collect it by going after it, or was it brought to the house?
A. He usually brought it to me.
Q. The legislative investigating committee, before which this evidence was given, tried to get Holcomb to testify. He refused to come forward and explain himself, for the good reason that no explanation was possible. The following is a part of the committee's official report:

"The 24th session of the legislature of the state of Nebraska, by house roll No. 682, a bill making appropriation for current expenses for the biennium, appropriated the sum of \$1,500 for house rent for the governor. The fifth session of the legislature, by house roll No. 614, also appropriated for the purpose of house rent for the governor the sum of \$1,500 for the biennium. Complaint having been made to the committee that this sum had been misappropriated, evidence in relation to the same was heard, and from the evidence we find: That the first two vouchers drawn against this fund thus created were each for the



EZRA P. SAVAGE.



GEORGE W. MARSEL.



CHARLES WESTON.



WILLIAM STUEFER.



FRANK N. PROUT.



GEORGE D. FOLLMER.



WILLIAM K. FOWLER.