



Only one of Frank Iams' St. Paul, Neb., Sensational Breedy, Up-to-date 4 Year-old Black Percheron Stallions. "Iams Bijou" (46998)—He is a Hummer

OUR ILLUSTRATION is from the largest and most widely advertised importing establishment of Black percherons, Royal Belgians and French Coach stallions, in the west. That of Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb. "The home of the winners." "Iams Bijou" (46998) coming 4 years old, Black Percheron wt. 2,000 lbs, imported and owned by Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb. He is an up-to-date drafter, with 14 inch clean flat bone, an exceedingly smooth finished stallion of first-quality. He has that big style, all his own, that makes all buyers give him a pleasant smile. He is a sensational show yard performer, an outstanding winner in the best company. He pulls himself together, goes down the line like a whirlwind. He is the kind that will get drafters that will sell for \$150.00 to \$300.00 each. He is the type that Iams sells for \$1,000 and \$1,400. Why? does Iams sell these stallions wide-as-a-wagon imported stallions so cheap? Simply because he knows a good one when he comes to him. He spends five months each year selecting these best stallions from the best breeders in Europe. Uses his own money, pays no buyers, no interpreters, no salesman, no commission, has no 3 to 10 men as partners to share profits with, sells every horse at his home barns. Here are 10 facts why Iams is a success and a money saver to all his many buyers of first-class stallions. He guarantees to show you stallions that you will wish to buy, and at less price than elsewhere, or pay your fare to see him, you the judge. He gives a breeding guarantee of 50 per cent to 60 per cent, and every bank in St. Paul will say that Iams guarantee is worth 100 per cent on the dollar. He has over 100 head of choice horses on hand, in the pink of condition, 95 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. Write him for the finest catalogue on earth, containing over 40 illustrations of Iams horses. It will tell you why buy a stallion of Iams, and many ways of saving money and buying a first-class stallion at moderate price. Its a hummer, from Hummerville.

#### DIRECT LEGISLATION

Although republican candidates for office, when questioned by a body of men sufficiently large, seldom fail to express themselves as favoring the referendum and initiative, yet one could not expect a Hamiltonian republican newspaper editor to look upon the principle with anything but disfavor. The idea that the people shall directly have anything to say about the laws that govern them is distinctly obnoxious to a follower of Hamilton. Hence, it is to be expected that republican papers generally will lose no opportunity to discredit direct legislation whenever and wherever possible.

The following from the Lincoln State Journal is a typical specimen of the methods employed by that paper:

#### THE REFERENDUM FOLLY.

The democrats of some of the late pop states are still carrying in their platform a demand for the "initiative and referendum." But whatever may be said of the "initiative" the "referendum" is a great humbug. Four important amendments to the constitution of New Hampshire were submitted by the "referendum" the other day and much less than half the vote was polled that usually gets counted in a mere election of state officers. In Nebraska when a constitutional amendment is submitted it is impossible to get a majority of the voters to take the trouble, with the ballot in their hands, to mark "yes" or "no" and it is beaten by default. How many voters would take the pains to go to the polls expressly to cast a ballot on an amendment? But no "referendum" is more important than the submission of an amendment to our organic law.

There were ten amendments submitted, instead of four; three were rejected and seven adopted. The woman suffrage amendment was rejected by a vote of 15,000 for to 26,000 against; another of the three rejected amendments to strike from the bill of rights the words "evangelical" and "protestant" and insert the word "Christian"; and the third was to divide the state into smaller voting precincts. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast is required to accept an amendment, and the last two mentioned, although having a majority, failed to have the necessary two-thirds.

An anti-trust amendment, granting the legislature "all just powers possessed by the state to enact laws to prevent the operations within the state of all persons and associations, trusts, and corporations that endeavor to raise the price of any article of commerce or to destroy free and fair competition in the trades and industries through combination, conspiracy, monopoly, or any other unfair means" carried by a vote of 29,000 to 10,000. And the amendment requiring an educational test in order to vote, carried by the largest majority—three to one.

In presidential and gubernatorial

elections New Hampshire casts about 8,000 to 84,000 votes, so instead of being "much less than half," the vote at this special election was really about half.

The experience in New Hampshire is decidedly favorable. Those who exercised their right and duty of suffrage rejected the one amendment a majority of them desired to reject and accepted seven they desired to accept. Those electors who did not go to the polls have no right to complain—they did not care whether the amendments were accepted or rejected; they, or most of them, are doubtless the product of modern political methods—had a vote to sell and no purchaser; or were just plain, every-day mullet heads—probably both, for New Hampshire's usual republican majorities would indicate a large preponderance of mullet heads and purchaseable voters.

The referendum is not intended as a certain means of enacting measures, but is rather a club to prevent the passage of vicious laws. Properly it is the people's veto. Instead of allowing one man, the governor, to set up his judgment against that of a majority of 133 members of the legislature, as, for example, in Nebraska, the referendum permits 200,000 to have a voice in saying whether they want the proposed law.

Take the present Nebraska revenue bill. It was drafted hurriedly and passed under the party lash in the house. Suppose a special election should be held in June to accept or reject it. Perhaps not more than a hundred thousand would go to the polls, but if a majority of those approved it, no one could be heard to complain. There would be no doubt about it being what the people want. As it is, we cannot tell until long after it has been in force—if it ever does become a law.

#### WALL STREET LONGS FOR SILVER

From information received by The Independent it is led to believe that a good many of the Wall street gang are turning longing eyes toward silver. One of the leading men of the stock exchange said to a man that he believed they had all been fooled about the subject. He pointed to the fact that one year ago the New York banks held \$123,433,500 of gold while today they have but \$176,700,400, showing a loss of \$15,733,100 in one year. The Bank of England during that time has lost \$8,933,930. The Bank of France, which is a bimetallic institution, has increased its supply to the enormous sum of \$500,770,465 on March 1. He said that he could account for such a situation on no other theory than that the Bank of France had \$219,000,000 of silver in the bank which was a full legal tender and which the bank would pay out instead of gold, the minute that there was an indication that there was a design to discriminate between the two metals and draw gold. He said such a situation in the United States would certainly relieve a great deal of uneasiness in this country.

Six years ago The Independent devoted much of its space to the distribution of wealth. Some of the dailies and magazines have reached that part of political economy during the last few months. It is not the fault of the common people of the eastern states that they are from five to ten years behind the west in the study of political economy. The literature of the eastern states has contained nothing upon the subject. There was no chance for the people to learn. Those who were intent upon concentrating wealth in the hands of the few, controlled the circulation of all literature there. The thing for the reform element to do is to get their literature into the hands of the people. Wherever it has been tried, the people are glad to get it. No paper ever published had such a constant stream of correspondence pouring in, bearing congratulations, thanks and words of encouragement as comes daily into the office of The Independent. In the composing room there are now sixteen galleys of such matter on a rack that so far it has been found impossible to get into the paper. All that is needed is to show the paper to those who think that there is an unjust and unequal distribution of wealth in these United States and then they want it. There are some millions of such men in this country. They constantly are in search of the arguments and facts that appear from week to week in The Independent.

A writer describing the conditions in Venezuela speaks of "the rotten courts and the judiciary who are but the tools of the party in power." Haven't we something of that sort in this country? Has the supreme court of the United States ever handed down a decision against the party in power? When the party in power was pro-slavery all the decisions of the supreme court were in line with the party of slavery. When the party in power was for greenbacks, that court was a greenback court. When the party was against greenbacks, the court was against them. When the party got back to greenbacks again, then it was a greenback court again. When the party in power was for an income tax, that court declared that an income tax was constitutional. When the party in power went over to plutocracy and was against an income tax, that court went along with the party. When the party started out on the road to imperialism, that court came trailing along in the same road behind it. As far as the courts are concerned, this country can't claim to be very much ahead of Venezuela. A distinguished lawyer of this state, in a public address, lamented over the fact that the phrase "d—n the law" was so often heard among the people. If he will listen, he will probably hear the phrase "d—n the judges" just as frequently.

They say that Representative Roberts of Texas has the inside call on Roosevelt. He is the father of twenty-one children, the last having arrived last week.

## A VISIT FROM THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO NEBRASKA IS SCHEDULED FOR THE LAST OF APRIL.

### THE BANKERS RESERVE LIFE

Will Join With All Good Citizens in Welcoming the Chief Executive of the Nation.

When President Roosevelt's visit to Omaha was abandoned last fall it was the occasion of great disappointment to all good citizens. It is now hoped that no accident will prevent his coming on April 27, as now planned.

#### PRESIDENT ROBISON

of the Bankers Reserve Life Association invites the attention of all admirers of President Roosevelt to the phenomenal progress the young Nebraska company is making. Although its present forms of policies are but little more than three years old, this vigorous western institution has

\$6,000,000 AT RISK

and will add \$4,000,000 net to the aggregate this year, putting the company into the class of \$10,000,000 companies. With a death loss far below that of any other American company, the Bankers Reserve Life Association presents a brief but interesting history which challenges the attention of all thoughtful men, not excepting PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HIMSELF.

That distinguished American is not unmindful of the rapid progress of western institutions, and will doubtless rejoice to know that in this central metropolis of the union a great fiduciary organization has established for itself and all solvent progressive home life companies a place in the hearts of the people.

THE BANKERS RESERVE LIFE has its home office in the McCague building, Omaha, where B. H. Robison, its president, welcomes visitors looking for insurance or underwriters wishing to make contracts on most liberal terms.

The leading man on the republican side of the senate is Mark Hanna, and his idea of statesmanship was a ship subsidy bill.

The Independent knows a good opening for the right man to publish a reform paper. One of the Old Guard, who has grown gray in the service, desires to retire. He will sell at right figures. Location, Nebraska. Mention paragraph Y.