STATE SOCIALISM

Man a Machinised Automaton, Doing the Everlasting Lock Step of Socialism.

Organised labor will have nothing to do with socialism. The war-worn leaders of the federation of labor have had their tussles with it and know what it is better than any other class of citizens. "No intelligent workman who has passed years of his life in the study of the labor problem," said president Gompers of the federation of labor, "expects to wake up any fine morning to find the hopes of these years realised over night and the world on the flood tide of the millenium. With the knowledge that the past tells us of the slow progress of ages, of trial and travail, mistakes and doubts yet unsolved; with the history of the working class bedewed with the tears of a thousand generations and tinged with life blood of numberless martyrs, the trade unionist is not likely to stake his future hopes on the fond chance of the many millions turning philosophers in the twinkling of an eye. Much of our misery as enforced wage-workers springs misery as enforced wage-workers springs not so much from any power exerted by the 'upper' or ruling class, as it is the re-sult of the ignorance of so many in our own class who accept conditions by their own violation. The more inteligent, realising their inability to create a millemnium, will not descend to trickery or juggling with terms. They seek to ben-efit themselves and their fellow-men through trade unions and trade union action, and, by bearing the brunt, be in the vanguard in the cause, and hasten on the process of education that will fit humanity even to recognize the milen-nium when it arrives. Each ism has stood but as an evanescent and iridescent dream of poor humanity groping blindly in the dark for its ideal; and it has caused many a heart-wrench to relegate some idealism to movements which do not move, to the dead ashes of blasted hopes and promises. Throughout all these dreams and hopes and lears and attacks, vituperatson and misrepresen-tation, the trade unionists have plodded along their weary way since the miner of Laurium, three thousand years ago, laid down his pick; and, though phantas-magorias and dreams have lived and died, the wage-earners, with pick and shovel, with bands on the lever of the highest developed machines. developed machines, kept, and keeps, organizing and plodding along toward better conditions of life."

One of these isms we have with us today is state socialism. Its principles, in the abstract, are as old as the seven hills of the Etergal Cisy; but the modern creation of DeLeon et al., is very far from the private ideal. It stands now as the antithesis of trade unionism; it is antagonistic to individual liberty, and progresses along lines parallel with plu-tocracy.

Plutocracy, by favored legislation and the conception of an oligarchy of poli-ticians by a bureaucratic form of government, are identical so far as the ultimate object may be. Nor would the world be better off with either; for now if those who will not, or can not, accept the views of DeLeonism must submit to misrepresentation and villification, in lieu of honest government, what would be the effect if these mem had power to enforce their dictums ex cathedra?

Between state socialism and trade unionism there lies a vast gulf that all the sophisms of the world can not bridge. The latter seeks through liberty of thought and action to enstill self-confidence, through its educational work; it imposes individual responsibilities, and seeks the betterment of the mass by ele vating the atoms.

Modern state socialism has its bosses its paged things of lingual sway; the cast iron rigidity of its dogmas never relax; from its decrees there is no appeal; its votaries must yield blind obedience to a program that had its origin in the deceased brains of erratic individuals long since returned to unpalpable dust, but defied by antiquity, while those who dare doubt its immaculate conception must face the vilest abuse. Its bigoted intolerance is a nated symptom of the disease, and for this reason has ruiped every trade union in which it has fastened its poisonous fangs.

The state socialist is never radical; he

is simply unique. Individual liberty is his bete noir. His dream is of a bureaucrrtic oligarchy formed upon political machine methods, the most damnable system ever conceived in the puzzled brain of a fantic.

It is to belie human nature to suppose that with one taste of power the machine operators would not seek to perpetuate that power; their merit system would soon fall into disrepute. Bellamy's ditch diggers would always remain ditch-diggere; a DeLeonite would always hold his hand onto the throttle of the machine, for, yea, these many generations.

Lvery state socialist organization is today a fair example of this fact. In theory it is the dream of elysum; in reality it is the debasement of the intellectual to the brute nature; its votaries would exchange the blessings of liberty for the curse of slavery with a full stom-ach guaranteed—and the defication of De Leonism as a "chaser."

The present system is not one over which to fail in estacies of delight, but rather would I accept it today, with all its fullness of possibilities of a 'Cæsar's Column," and break a crust with thee, O Liberty, than live off the fat of the land, well-ied and slevk, it may be, but a machinized automaton, doing the everlasting lock step of state socialism.—A. S. Leitch in American Federationist.

FROM THE RAG BAG

The accumulation of dress goods, both new and old, should be disposed of twice a year, and this may be attended to just before or after the house cleaning is done. Make little rolls of old lines and fannel is valuable when hot compresses. are needed. There will be a quantity of dress skirts, worn out underwear ste. which does not seem to be needed for any other purpose, and the time honored plan of using them for a ray car-pet cannot be improved upon. Very little can be said against rag carpets, and much in their lavor. They are easy BROWN LUNGER U.S. They are easy to make, and very pretty it one is care. In the parting the colors together. They are easy to make, and very pretty it one is care. In the parting the colors together. They will wear twice as long as an ingrain of the OSt., LIOCOLN, NEB.

carpet, hence they are by far the most economical floor covering that can be used. If you do not wish to make a striped carpet, sew the rags hit or miss and have several colors in the chain, ar-ranged in stripes, which will usually cost two cents less per yard for weaving and will be less trouble to make. Faded calico, old sheets, pillow cases, etc., can be dyed blue, green, red and yellow with diamond dye for cotton and will brighten the carpet wonderfully. When the rags are torn and ready to sew, they may be put in a cover to keep out the dust, and will be ready to sew whenever you wish. Many housekeepers have spare moments which they delight to employ in this work, and they do not miss the time it takes. A rag carpet party is an emjoy-able affair, and as each lady who attends tries to sew more rags than her neighbors the result is very satisfactory.

neighbors the result is very satisfactory.

Pieces of dress goods, such as gingham, calico and percale should be saved
until the dresses are worn out, for they
we often useful for mending them; after
that, they should be kept with the quilt
pieces. A separate box is needed for
woolen pieces, with plenty of moth balls
scattered among them to keep them
from the ravages of these pests. Roll up
all the pieces of one kind, tying them
securely, and if they are needed when
you wish to make the dress over, there
will be no time lost in jooking for them. will be no time lost in tooking for them. Iron all the pieces of new linen that are large enough to be of any use, and the them in a bundle to themselves. Have a button bag bung in a convenient place cut the buttons, hooks, and eyes

dyed it a beautiful shade of crimson with diamond dye. Then it was cut in two lengthwise, and each half made a pretty lamberquin for a long shelf. One was imbroidered and the other plain. Another piece of fulled up flannel was treated in the same way, and made a bandsome cover for a small table. Some very pretty and useful articles have been made of the contents of the bag.

E. J. C.

ECONOMIC DISCUSSION.

Editor Independent:

The article on socialism, written by Fred A. Allen of David City, is in my opinion the best that I have read in your paper in defence of that doctrine, and I cannot omit to pay him a tribute of respect.

I have often felt a temptation to offer

some auggestion on that subject through your paper, but must confess my fear of not being an able enough writer to pub-

not being an able enough writer to publish anything from my pen.

Mr. Allen has in my judgment explained the question of "how" a state of socialism could be brought about, as clearly and comprehensibly as can be done. However the Editor seems not satisfied and requests some code of laws for the establishment of such a happy condition, not withstanding that he has condition, not withstanding that he ha pointed out a way.

Mr. Allen says socialism must come through populism, otherwise he could not entertain the enthusiasm for its principles, he has hitherto done. This is exactly my religion. You Mr. Editor must certainly have an idea of "how" to bring the principles, embodied in the Omaha platform, into action and should this ever be accomplished, which I most sincerely hope. We will then have the weapon of the vetoe power in our hands, meaning in the hands of the people, by way of the Initiative and Referrendum. This will make this government at once a progressive one; a government whose capabilities are unlimited. Under the sway of those popular rights, our legislature would be compelled to make such laws as a majority would demand, or repeal such laws which have become obnoxious by the same demand.

The question now arises, can anyone tell the possible future outcome under such conditions? We might say with some surety that the general welfare will be advanced from the view that the majority can always be trusted; but in my humble judgment I can not see how uch a government can be limited by a co le of laws or how the progress of pub-lic opinions could be checked. Individually we may be able to guide them to some extent and that is all.

Populism and Socialism means virtually the same. The first means govern-ment by the people and the latter by the society. People and society are certainly the same. If there is any difference, it lays in the starting point and in that I imphatically am with the populists. They would invest the powers in the hands of the people and thereby let them work out their own salvation, while the socialists offer the possible re-sults. In this I think Mr. Alien will fully concur with me and in his clusidating on the future state his intention can simply have meant to point out some of the merits of future possibilities. You Mr. Editor will certainly agree with me, that all laws, enacted under the franchis of the lattistive and Referendum will stand or fall on their own merits and by way of these rights the people will progressively have such laws enacted which will bring under public ownership such industries which are becoming the most dangerous to the public welfare and no individual will be able to stop its progreas. If this is not sufficient to cover the question as to how a state of socialism must be brought about I should like to hear from some abler pen to ex-HENRY BARR.

York, Neb., March 18, 1898. The Independent must insist that populism and socialism are not the same soft muslin, and put them in a conventhing. Populism insists that wealth tent place to use for tying up cut fingers, belongs to him who creates it. Socialburns, or for bandages or poultiess. Oht jam that it must belong to the commun! ity. These two things are not the same.

> Headquarters for Good Lumber at low prices. F. W.

FARMERS CLUB

The Lancaster county Farmers club

met at the beautiful home of Mr. and

Mrs. Bowman one mile north of Woodlawn, March 16th. Not only was this the day for our regular meeting but Mr. and Mrs. Bowman also celebrated the 30th anniversary of their landing in America from Holland, Notwithsta ing the bad roads a large number were welcome. The stars and stripes of our beloved country were beautifully festooned around the porch showing the patriotism of our host and hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman received all with true cordialty. Inside the house the decorations was also beautiful as a glad part as follows

"The struggles now going on in our great American cities are struggles of the people for new, healthier, happier and more beautiful social and public life. Municipal ownership of public retions were elaborate consisting of Amer ican flegs and colors, also the flegs of Holland, showing that while truly de-voted to America, they have not forgotvoted to America, they have not forgotten their native country. First in order was dinner. The ladies seemed to have put forth their best effort as everything was of the best and was enjoyed by all. The meeting was called to order by the president, 1. N. Leonard. Music by Professor Seamark. Mrs. Hahn recited "Paps Old Saying" in a a pleasing manner. Select reading, Mrs. Dram, "Where is My Boy." The selection was appropriate and well read. Select reading Mrs. Leonard, "Personal Purity and Integcut the buttons, hooks, and eyes from garments that are worn out, and keep them in it. This will result in a considerable saving in a family during a year, for many housewives who would not think of throwing a penny away, lose many pennies because they neglect to save buttons from worn out garments. A neighbor of mine found in sorting out the contents of the attic, an old white finnel skirt with a border of silk embroidery around the lower edge. It had been fulled up with improper washing, until it was like a piece of felt, therefore it was useless for its original purpose. So she cut the band off and ripped the seam in the back, leaving it a long straight strip without seams, and dyed it a beautiful shade of crimson with diamond dye. Then it was cut in two lengthwise, and each half made a pretty lamberquin for a long shelf. One was a moroidered and the other plain. Another piece of fulled up fiannel was treated in the same way, and made as the same way and wall and well read. Beleas as elections from Mary A. Livermore, Frank Leonard, "Personal Purity and Integrating tway. A lower recited, Leonard, "Personal Purity and Integrity." Mrs. Ed Paswater read a selecmade by the following gentlemen: Messers. Paswater, Mann, Leonard, O'Connel and Mahan. Space forbids giving the speeches verbatim. All paid beautiful tributes to Mr. and Mrs. Bowman in regard to their loyalty, their hospitality, their kindness and their noble lives. Their fine home and surroundings were commented upon and all agreed that they were citizens which America is proud to own.

to own.

At intervals during the program Prof
Seamark entertained the club with music of a very high order. It was appreciated by those present and Mr. Bowman was lortunate in securing the genial professor for the occasion. The pleasant meeting will long be remembered. After singing "Auld Lang Sine" the club adjourned to meet sith Mr. Mann one mile west of Woodlawn April 30th. Propram: Select reading, Mrs. Joseph Quackenbush, recitation; Ona O'Connell, select reading, Mrs. Weakley recitation; Mr. Sylord; music; Volunteer speeches by H. S. Weakley, L. E. Manahan Joseph Quackenbush and John O'Connel. The public is cordially invited.

Mrs. H. Weakley, L. N. Leonard, Sec'y Pro Tem. Pres. of a very high order. It was appreciated

A PIG IN A POKE

Mr. Cornell won't suffer greanly in reputation by reason of the investigation by the legislative committee. worst thing that can be said against him is that he didn't make Mr. Palm send him the presents so freely promised In this he shows a lack of firmness and executive ability. Mr. Palm was always threatening to send him a pig in a crate or a suit of clothes, or a wedding cake, or something, to show that he was appreciated, but the goods were never re-livered. Had Mr. Cornell been a man of action and of prompt judgment, he would have written to Mr. Palm inviting him to fish or cut bait. There are peo ple so narrow minded as to argue that it would have been improper for Mr Cornell to accept presents, but we can't see it that way. If the employes of the auditor's office had clubbed together and bought him a gold-headed cane that he didn't need, and presented it to him with a long signature of speech him with a long rigmarole of speech-making, no body would have objected at all; it is a good deal worse to give a man a gold-headed cane wrapped up in a speech than to send him a red hog in a crate by express. We must learn to look at such things in the light of reason. without prejudice,-Walt Mason.

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CORRUPT TO THE CORE.

Present Industrial System Bulwarked by Debauched Legislatures.

Debauched legislatures-municipal. state and national-were declared the foundation and bulwark of the modern industrial system by Professor George D. Herron in his lecture on "Municipal Ideals" at Central Music hall. 'A crowd of the usual size and enthusiasm greeted the Iowa college educator's denunpresent to enjoy the day. The first object that met our gaze at quite a distance from the place was Old Glory floating in the breeze bidding us a glad to exert. Professor Herron spoke in the beneficiaries of that system are able to exert. Professor Herron spoke in

life. Municipal ownership of public resources is the entrance of the camel's head. We shall trust the whole body will get in afterward.

"There are deep reasons for thoroughly indicting and dismissing from the service of mankind the present system of private control. The chief reason lies in this-that the present industrial system can stand only through the debauchery of a large part of the citizenry of every city. It cannot stand on basis of intelligence and virtue. It is just as necessary that the present commercial system shall have on hand a large element of debauched citizenry as it was necessary in the dark ages for the church to have on hand a large element of ignorant citizenry Fear and ignorance are the handmaids of an arbitrary force. So, on the other hand, force and bribery of every sort, public and individual immorality, are the defenses. the handmaids, of this industrial system. That ought to settle at the outset a complete indictment of any system which can stand only by the debanch ery or ignorance of the people. It is a system in the very nature of the case

thoroughly destructive of human life. "Let us be specific. The present in-dustrial system depends on having a large purchasable vote. It cannot subsist without having in every city a large vote through which its agents. the bosses, the aldermen, the congress-men, the United States senators, are able directly and indirectly to control The people are led as sheep to the eco-nomic altar by the politicians, who are the direct agents of this industrial system. It cannot exist except in every city there were a large vote which it could sway and officials it could slect who would conserve its interests.

"The system depends again on hav-ing a purchasable legislature, either city, state or national. It does not matter what the form may be. The system cannot maintain its giant hold on public resources unless it owns, body and soul, legislative assemblies that do its bidding.

"We have an illustration of what comes of private ownership of great public industries in the touching solicitude of the government to appoint a war investigating committee to protect the packing houses of Chicago. The farces through which that committee has gone in its chivalrous relation toward these interests here are so that they are not even funny. They do not bring forth even a smile. The worst of it is that this sort of thing is so utterly a foregone conclusion that we smile at it instead of bowing our heads in everlasting shame at it. The shame of it all is the want of your shame and mine and the public want of it "-Chicago Record.

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Only an Emperor Needed.

A man doesn't need to buy a \$3 pair of spectacles to see the United States today is an empire to all intents and purposes. We have the privileged classes with greater privileges than those of a monarchial country. We have a ruling class which makes the laws for all but itself We have the colonial possessionsa principle repudiated by the founders of the republic over a century ago. All we lack is the titled nobility, and, considering that the rulers of this country desire such an aristocracy, you may bet that we will have it before many years. We have got the empire and can easily run in an emperor on the plea that "an emperor will make good times; an emperor will open the mills to labor."-Appeal to Reason.

Endorsed by the Governor

West Virginia's chief magistrate recommends Pe-ru-na, the National Catarrh Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

> are slow to speak for publication. This is be cause their influence is so great. The endorsement of Governors, Senators and Congressmen guarantees merit. Public words of praise from such prominent officials must be based on positive knowledge. The recognition which the catarrh remedy Pe-ru-na is constantly receiving by men of national fame is very gratifying. Among recent letters from persons of eminence is the following from Governor Atkinson of West Virginia. The governor says: CHARLESTON, West Va., March 9, 1898. The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O. GENTLEMEN:-"I can recommend your prescription Pe-ru-na as a tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is excellent, it having been used by a number of people known to me with the very best results." Very truly, Gov. G. W. ATRINSON.

Catarrh is the national disease. Not an American family is free from it. The search for relief and cure is constant. Experiments of all kinds are continually made without result for good. Ignorance of the causes and nature of catarrh is universal. Catarrh is clusive, persistent, penetrating. It may exist in any organ of the body. For this national malady there exists the national scientific remedy Pe-ru-na which for forty years has been doing a grand work. Pe-ru-na is the unflinching foe of

GOV. G. W. ATKINSON of West Virginia. catarrh and overcomes it wherever it may exist. It is the prescription of Dr. Hartman, President of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O., who gives personal attention, without charge, to a voluminous correspondence on the subject of catarrhal diseases. Dr. Hartman's books on catarrh are mailed on application. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

Old Principles and New Laws.

A great republic was one day founded on a continent far removed from the wrangles and jangles of the discordant family of covetous nations, and it was grounded on the undying principles which underlie all truth and justice.

something wholly helpless, magnifying the importance of wealth, providing against encroachments upon the assumed inviolable rights of artificial personages and clothing these new creations of law with powers hitherto withheld from individuals, bestowing upon fictitious persons portions of the origiand in this manner, and in many ways, minimizing the importance and stand

ing of men in the state. Do the old laws prevail or have they been repealed?—Sioux Falls (S. D.)

Do You Like Itt

If you send a package by express to a friend, you pay I sent over and above the company's charge for the war stamp -that is, the corporation acts as collector of the war tax for the government and the government furnishes the stamps and the corporation gets credit for paying the tax, and the prospect is that with a deficit of \$200,000. 000 a year you will continue paying the tax while the capitalists scramble for franchises and the government at Washington is debauched and forced to create a great army to put you down if you whimper. And that's the kind of government some of you like. So does every enemy of the best interests of bumanity. - Social Democratic Herald .



We have a very fine high-grade fichilles plano, taken on advertising, and as we have no use for the instrument, will put a price on it that will insure its sale in a very short time. The instrument is which underlie all truth and justice.
The right of men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness was guaranteed. And the great republic flourished as no other

Changes came in due time. Men who have known only liberty fail to realize the inestimable benefits of liberty. They yield to changes without knowing their meaning. Whereas there were for centuries a few simple and direct laws for the protection of the rights of men and a few others to safeguard property, there have been placed on the statute books of the great free republic and of the half a hundred several states, innumerable laws relating to property, protecting property as though it were something wholly helpless, magnifying made by the Schiller Plano Co. of Ore-

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