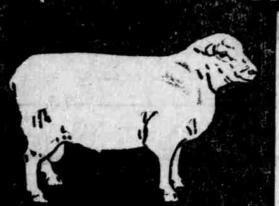
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women who had been taken prisoners were sometimes carried along with the columns for weeks.

"At night the women were placed around the British camps as a protec- first union from striking or threatention against a night attack from our ing to strike, the union having gone

"When the women realized the object of the enemy they tried to escape, again, and then they were removed to greater distances and placed in tents.

"But from these camps hundreds of sweet messages reached us, telling us not to worry about them, but to continue the struggle for our country. Many women have already lost their lives either from wounds or from the misery they have endured. My own wife was ordered by Lord Methuen to leave her home and everything she possessed. She has been wandering about the country for over twelve months with six small children. My mother, an old woman of eighty-three, who had been a widow for nine years, selves have the right, when they feel has been carried away as a prisoner. it is detrimental to the interest of All her cattle has been taken away and her house burned. She has been re-

moved to Klerksdorp.' America and England make the loudest pretensions to civilization and humodern history offers no counterpart | fendants had the right to strike for | product that he did not create. of these two stories. So foul blots as any reason they deemed a just one, and these stain the escutcheon of no other | had the right to notify their employer | civilized powers. Nineteen centuries of the Christian era have passed away without a model and without a shadow of these irreparable wrongs.

arding our part of the country. There is room to believe that a discovery has been made that our people are not horned, booted and spurred to trap the unwarry, but that the new civilization of the west is producing a race of giants intellectually as well as physically. Read what the Philadelphia

"What irrigation won't do for the arid western lands the enterprise and industry of their prospective settlers will. We had proof of something like this in the case of the so-called sandy states which not many years ago were little less than deserts and now yield bounteous crops. Nor should congress take a sectional view of the subject, as certain enemies of the west have urged. The east has a deep and lasting interest in the development of the west, and her representatives in congress should lend their aid to every proper scheme for western advance-

The official statement has been issued of the net earnings of the United States steel corporation for the year up to April 1, as follows:

April, 1901\$	7,356,74
May, 1901	9,612,345
June, 1901	9,394,74
July, 1901	9,580,15
August, 1901	9,810,889
September, 1901	9,272,813
October, 1901	12,205,77
November, 1901	9,795,84
December, 1901	7,758,29
January, 1902	8,901,01
February, 1902	7,678,58
March, 1902, (estimated)	9,700,00
Market and the second second	

Total net earnings.....\$111,067,195 A study of these figures ought to be interesting to the republican farmer who votes the trust ticket. His populist neighbor would like to be informed where the division of profits comes in that we hear so much about.

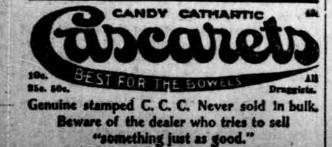
"After traveling for two months in the United States I have formed the opinion that this country will soon pass into the control of a workingman's party, much as New Zealand did nine years ago," said Mr. D. R. Caldwell, of Aukland, New Zealand, who is a guest at the Raleigh hotel. He is president of the board of trade of Aukland, and is making a tour of the world in company with friends.

"The trusts," he continued, "have become so powerful here that there must be a reaction. Your laborers are perfecting their organizations. These organizations will become well centralized in time, and the result will be a movement of the laborers, which will be successful if properly managed.

If the workingmen of the land could be brought to realize wherein their interests lie, a movement on their part would be irresistible. So long, however, as they continue to vote the trust ticket they cannot expect fair

treatment nor labor's honest reward. No stronger proof can be adduced of the way in which the workingmen have been "gold-bricked" by the republican party than to recall the fact that in 1900 the "full dinner pail" cry was dinned into their ears by the same voices who now say, "Don't eat meat."

An interesting decision has been handed down by the New York court of appeals in a case arising out of a controversy between a steam fitters' labor union and certain contractors concerning the employment of non-



union men, or men belonging to anafter the homesteads had been burned, other union or association which appears to have been regarded with disapproval by organized labor. An injunction was granted, to restrain the on a strike in some cases and threatening to do so in others, with the purpose of causing the dismissal of the but were pursued. They were even fired | members of the other organization. upon. Sometimes they were caught This action of the lower court is reversed by the court of appeals, although three judges dissent. The court says workingmen have an undoubted right to organize for the purpose of securing higher wages or other ben- ground rents increase. Any advantefits. The important parts of the decision are as follows:

"They have the right to strike, pro-

for themselves. A peaceful and orderly strike is not in violation of law. purposes deemed beneficial to themtheir organization, to refuse to work. Their reasons may seem inadequate to others, but if it seems to be in their interest as members of an organization to refuse longer to work, it is of their purpose to strike. I am unable to see how it is possible to deny through the carelessness of co-emwith certain men, and the employer must take their dictation or go without their services. The defendant as- | ties. sociation, as appears from the findings, wanted to put their men in the place of certain men at work who were nonmembers, working for smaller pay, and they set about doing it in a perfectly lawful manner. They determined that if it were necessary they would bear the burden and expense of a strike to accomplish that result, and within their rights. A labor organization is endowed with precisely the threaten to do that which it may law-

Justice Gaynor, of the New York supreme court, has denied the application of a firm of bookbinders in Brooklyn for an injunction to restrain a bookbinders' union from establishing a picket and patrolling the vicinity of the plaintiff's factory, where a strike was begun some weeks ago. No violence had been done to person or property, he said, and courts should not interfere except in cases of nec-

"These plaintiffs," he continued, seem to have brought on the trouble by ostentatiously and needlessly posting in their factory a notice that they will not recognize the bookbinders' union. Wiser employers have learned that it is a convenient and useful thing to recognize lawful labor organizations and to deal with them.'

The aristocracy of the effete east are agog with excitement. Some one has learned that the decree of King Edward VII. makes the taking of snuff the quintessence of "good form," hence the haste of the wealthy and the ostentatious to follow English and especially kingly habits. The furore which this custom has occasioned may be surmised from the fact that Philadelphia has thrown off her time-honored habiliments of sleep and her society has worked itself into a frenzy of enthusiasm. When Philadelphia wakes up there is something doing. A dispatch from London conveys the information that one of the Armour family of Chicago was "graciously permitted to kiss the king's hand." Most rests with the state to say when gentlemen would not object to kissing | shall be collected for public purposes. the hand of a queen (more especially were she pretty) but I submit that the kissing of the king's hand and the taking of snuff because he set the fashion are features and customs of American society life which are distinctly repellant to democratic and republican traditions. H. W. RISLEY.

THE SINGLE TAX

Rent a Bigger Problem Than Even Single Taxers Think

Editor Independent: I have seen several current numbers of your paper, and have been very much interested in the single tax discussion going on in its columns; so much so that I feel constrained to write "my idea all interested in economic questions of the single tax.'

The corner stone of the single tax heory is the proposition that ground rent is produced by society, belongs jest is "Shortest Road to the Single to society, and should be claimed by Tax" (Geo. P. Hampton, 62-64 Trinity society. Ground rent is simply the Place, New York. About 150 pages. price of the advantage a man enjoys 10 cts.) This is adapted from the writor low according as that advantage is have ever handled the subject. "The

rent. It may be said that rent is caused by cases alike. But whereas the supply of labor products comes in response to individual effort the supply of land is furnished by nature, and that advantage, of which rent is the price, is rendered available by government. As Shearman says, "Where there is no government there is no ground rent. As government grows more complex and does more for society, age possessed by one piece of land time.-Ed. Ind.) over another will, it is true, give rise to rent, but that rent cannot be colvided the object is not to gratify mal- | lected without the aid of government, ice or inflict injury upon others, but and no advantage in fertility is ever to secure better terms of employment | equal in value to the advantage of society and government. The sixteenth part of an acre of bare rock in A body of men who have organized for New York city is worth more than a thousand acres of the best farming land in Manitoba."

Ground rent is caused by a natural law, and it involves no injustice to the man who pays it. He pays for the advantage he enjoys. It is a market equivalent. Value given for value received. But the injustice comes in manity of all the nations, and yet their legal right to do so. The de- permitting the owner to appropriate a

Ground rent is the income of exclusive privileges in the use of land. The vast amounts and manifold forms of ground rent are, I think, often little with non-members, when in the event | income, actual or potential, of farm | tral heating stations. to be borne by the injured without monopoly profits of railroads, telepart of those causing the injury. So ous trusts. What is it that enables south central states make the smallest long as workmen must assume all the corporations to maintain capitaliza- showing (39.5 per cent) for public risk of injury that may come to them tion millions in excess of the actual ownership of waterworks, and the New money invested. It is the exclusive England states, the smallest (9.7 per ployes, they have the moral and legal privilege of using land of a peculiar right to say that they will not work and highly intrinsic value. A single railway terminal may be worth more than all the farm land in several coun.

It is land privileges of one sort and another that form the basis of all franchise corporation. It is concentrated ownership of land that supports the iron and coal and petroleum monopolies. It is private ownership of the railroad rights of way that permits rebates, which cause a system of secondary monopolies and cement all in so determining they were clearly commercial monopolies into a common fraternity. The single tax would reach all of these at their source, by same legal right as is an individual to taking for public purposes the unearned increment of the land. Little would then remain in the way of income but legitimate wages and legitimate profits of business.

> The baneful efforts of private property in land are three-fold. First, it diverts a public fund into private hands. Second, it stimulates the holding of land for speculation, instead of for use. Third, in certain cases it permits all of the land suited to a particular use to fall into the hands of single interests, thus producing an absolute or nearly absolute monopoly. The way the single tax would correct these effects is obvious.

> The ideal of the single taxer is the Jeffersonian principle, "Equal rights to all and special privilege to none." This ideal is impossible of attainment while rent is allowed to be appropriated by private individuals and while some men are compelled to pay their fellows for permission to utilize nature's bounties. Equal rights can be made to harmonize with permanent occupation by each landowner being required to pay into the public coffers the worth of the advantage he enjoys.

> There are many reasons why capicapital, besides being burdensome, destructive and unjust is unnecessary. Economic rent constitutes the natural, just, and sufficient revenue of any state. To quote Shearman again, "It is not merely a tax which justice allows; it is one which justice demands. It is not merely one which ought to be collected; it is one which infallibly will be and is collected." Today it is collected for private purposes. It

In the issue of March 20, I notice in the editorial comments on one letter the following: "Land might be taxed on its value exclusive of improvements, but no single taxer has yet shown a scientific method of determining how much is due wholly to society, and how much is to be credited to the efforts of the individual." This topic has been treated by different writers, but an outline here would oc cupy too much space. The subject is perhaps best treated by Thos. A. Mr. Atkinson Gives His Idea of it-Ground | Shearman in his book entitled "Natural Taxation.

This is too large a subject to handle adequately in a newspaper discussion. court appointed a committee for in-Any who are interested should procure some of the many excellent works on the subject. Whether as an advocate or as an opponent, every one at should be familiar with the argument of the single tax school.

The best brief treatment of the sub-

fers no advantage, there will be no Vierth, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 10 cts.) an excellent work in allegorical style. All who desing a detailed and sciendemand and supply like the price of tific knowledge of the subject should labor products. That is true, and the read the two masterpieces, "Progress demand is furnished by society in both and Poverty," by Henry George, and "Natural Taxation," by Thos. G. Shearman.

In conclusion, let me express my sincere appreciation of the great educational work that The Independent is performing. GEO. W. ATKINSON. White, S. D.

(The Independent has letters from Dr. W. P. Cunningham and Dr. Wm. N. Hill on this same subject, which it hopes to find space for in a short

Condensed Summary From the Municipal

whole country, it appears that (excluding cities which do not have the services named) nearly every municipality owns its sewerage system, over half own their public water supply, one-eighth or more own electric lighting plants. Very few places own gas works, only one city owns and operates a street railway system, and not a single municipal telephone exchange is reported. There are, however, some municipal telephone fire-alarm, and possibly police, telegraph systems. Of the west quarter as a right.

the less common municipal services, a few cities own ferries, and a few the right of the defendant organization | appreciated by single taxers them- others own conduits for underground and their members to refuse to work | selves. Not only does it include the | wires, but none own commercial cen-There is some hope that the east is of injury by the carelessness of such lands and residence and business lots. The north central states lead with undergoing a change of sentiment re- | co-employes the burden would have | but it constitutes nearly all of the | 65.3 per cent of their cities and towns having municipal ownership of watercompensation from the employer and graph and street car lines, stock yards works, and 30.5 per cent of the electric with no financial responsibility on the and docks, not to mention the numer- light plants in the same category. The

cent) for electric lights. Indian territory, New Mexico, Nevada, and Idaho have no public waterworks, and there are fifteen states and territories with no public electric light plants. Over 75 per cent of the places in Vermont, Massachusetts, Georgia, Michigan, and Colorado own their waterworks. Indiana, Michigan, and Minnesota are the only states in which over 35 per cent of the electric lighting plants reported are owned by the municipalities, and in none of these

does the percentage exceed 43. Twenty-three municipal gas works and two plants under joint ownership are shown. The gas plants under full municipal ownership and operation range in size from the one at Richmond, Va., where the population is 85,050, to the one at Dunkirk, Ind.,. which place has 3,187 inhabitants. Two of the cities, Anderson, Ind., and Chanute, Kas., report that natura! gas is the commodity supplied, and probably the same is true of a few other places not mentioned in the list. There has long been an occasional demand for a list of places having private sewerage systems. Such a list is here made public for the first time. It includes forty-seven places, in five of which there are also publicly owned sewers. Some at least, and probably a considerable number, of these sewer systems serve only small proportions of the population, but the same is also true of many of the sewerage systems classed as public. New Jersey, Texas, and Pennsylvania have twenty-two of the forty-seven private sewerage systems, and in these and a few other states it appears that formal franchises have been granted by the municipalities. Of the eighty-two cities reported as having ferries, some ten or twelve are said to be owned by the municipalities, including those at New York, which are leased to private companies, and those at Boston, where there are private ferries also. tal should not be taxed. A tax on Of the 232 cities and towns which reported that some of their electric wires were underground, the ownership was divided as follows: Private, 228; some private and some public, 7; public

alone, 7. The "Municipal Year Book" also covers all highway bridges owned by companies and all instances of municipal bath houses, markets, parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, cemeteries, docks, and fire and police alarm telegraphs. Most of these have no direct bearing upon the struggle between municipal and private ownership, but indirectly their number and variety indicates that in the future franchise companies will be more and more frequently confronted with proposals for municipal ownership.-The Engineer-

THE TORRENS SYSTEM

Mr. Schweizer Shows the Practical Workings of This Simple Method of Transferring Titles

Editor Independent: I have seen in The Independent that our supreme vestigating the Torrens system, with a view of introducing that system in this state. It was introduced several hundred years ago in Switzerland and offers the greatest security for everyone who has any kind of interest in real estate and is so simple that I have wondered that it was not introduced

long ago in this country. that the recorder makes the necessary devil's best game. in ocupying a piece of land. It is high ings of the two ablest writers that entries in the protocols and records, whereof he expedites the official docu-

its workings can best be shown by giving a few patterns of official docu-

DEED FOR \$5,000. Herewith shall be known that Jacob Jackson of Jacksonville sold to John Johnson of Johnstown: Northeast quarter of section 1, town 5, range 5, Jacksonville precinct, with good house, barn, granaries, etc., on it, insured for \$2,000 by the Phoenix Insurance company, for the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), with interest at 5 per cent from March 1, 1902, and payable as follows: \$2,000-mortgage from January 1, 1888, to J. Catchem, New York. \$125-11/4 interest to March 1, 1900. \$500-mortgage from March 1, 1899, to G. Gregory of Georgetown. \$25-interest due March \$1, 1902. \$40 -taxes for the year 1901. \$1,000-cash paid upon recording of the contract. \$1.310-must be secured by a mortgage on the land, payable in five equal payments due March 1, 1903-4-5-6-7. Total, \$5,000.

SERVITUDE. Northwest 1/4 section 1, 5-5, has the right of way with wagons, farm machinery, etc., along the north line of this quarter section. B. HONEST, Recorder of Lancaster Co.

Lincoln, February 1, 1902. ABSTRACT.

tion 1, town 5, range 5, in Jacksonville the St. Lawrence. One has also been ness, sore heads and death. These aries, etc., on it, insured for \$2,000 by the Phoenix Insurance company. This property is mortgaged as follows: \$800 -mortgage, January 1, 1890, to John Goodman, Lincoln. \$200-to secure a credit of that amount with the First National bank of Lincoln.

RIGHT OF WAY. This quarter section has the right of way with wagons, farm machinery, Taking first a general view of the etc., along the north line of northeast 1/4 section 1, town 5, range 5.

B. HONEST. Recorder Lancaster Co. Lincoln, March 1, 1902.

In these documents is not a single superfluous word, but they contain everything that the parties must and wish to know and they are so plain that everyone can understand then:. You will see in these patterns that that right of way for the east quarter is entered as a servitude and for F. SCHWEIZER.

Woodlawn, Neb.

Crowninshield the Great.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield has hoisted his flag on the battle ship Illinois and gone to take command of naval officer assuming flag rank has been so favored as has Crowninshield. His is the choicest of assignments. He has been given the pick of the ships, and he is to take a conspicuous part in the naval demonstration in English waters incident to the coronation of King Edward. All of his wishes have been respected. Other officers reaching the grade of rear admiral have been sent wherever the department saw fit to assign them to duty.-News Dispatch.

"Oh, who is Crowninshield, papa, That he should have the best Of everything there is to have And shine o'er all the rest?"

Great Crowninshield, my son, has A lot of wondrous things,

And now he reaps the proud rewards That virtue always brings." What were the virtuous deeds he did,

That he should simply name The things he wants for his rewards And straight annex the same?" Oh, you can never understand

The wonders he has done; The fight they made on Schley he planned. And that was great, my son."

What other fights were fought by him Whose flag so proudly flies High on our greatest ship, before The world's admiring eyes?"

No other sailor ever sat Behind a desk and fought As glorious a fight as that, Or planned as grand a plot."

"But when and where did Crowninshield

Stand on the bridge and show His 'bullies' how to train their guns Again the firing foe?"

And 'bullies' and such things! Great Crowninshield sat at his desk And deftly pulled the strings."

"Oh, fie upon your 'firing foes'

And was that all he did, papa, That he, with bulging chest, Should head the list of heroes now, Eclipsing all the rest?"

Go out and chase the pup, my son, And bother me no more; Great Crowninshield's the greatest tar That ever stayed ashore. -S. E. Kiser.

Hardy's Column

We want a man for governor of whom the meanest thing said of him is that he lent money and took a mortgage on a spotted cow and black pig.

The Philippine legal tender silver dollar is only to be about one-tenth heavier and one-twentieth finer than our silver dollar. It is found to be impossible to kick the Mexican dollar off the islands.

The Cuban president is on his way to take his office and will be inaugurated May 10. He has been an exile from Cuba for eighteen years. His name is Thomas Estrada Palma, and has resided in Central Valley, N. Y., since his banishment from Cuba.

We feel proud of what has been done for Cuba. Another independent republic is to be hatched from a Spanish king shell. If we could say the Deeds, mortgages, etc., are entered same thing of the Philippine islands in the journal of the county recorder | we would be doubly proud. Consisand then signed by the parties. After tency is a jewel, inconsistency is the

Why should the day laborers, who

state bureau and not the year laborers who work for themselves?

no person shall be nominated or appointed to any state office who has held an office within the last five years. The most of those who have power. Better try new material.

We would like to see W. J. Bryan governor of Nebraska, but we would the nine millions of acres of sand to spend his time and powers of in fenced for pasture in fields of not tellect in the publication of The Com- | more than four or five thousand acres moner. In the one he could greatly each. benefit the state; in the other greatly benefit all the states and the whole world in a measure.

is about to build a canal from the whose duty it is to keep out undesir-Baltic to the Black sea. Near fifty able immigrants. Paupers, insane and years ago a canal was built around diseased persons are rejected. A large Lazarus Needy of Jacksonville pre- the rapids of St. Marys river between proportion of those rejected are afcinct wishes to borrow \$2,000 for Lake Superior and the lower lakes. flicted with infectious diseases of the which he offers the following real es- Since then one has been built around eyes and scalp. The diseases resemtate as security: Northwest 4 sec- the falls of Niagara and the rapids of ble the leprosy and result in blind-1 ecinct, with good house, barn, gran- built between the Meditteranean and

Red sea. There is more business don on the two canais between Lake Superior and the lower lakes than on Another plank in our Bryan fusion any other of these canals mentioned. platform would be well; it is this, that The canal talked of across the isthmus of Darien seems to be on a rest.

It looks as though the present congress will not vote on the ship subheld offices have not given satisfaction | sidy bill this term. If they vote for and have carried their party out of it many of the western members will be left at home and if they vote against it many of them will fail to There is no action of colored peo- get the money from the trusts and corple that is taken as a greater insult | porations sufficient to carry their electhan for a colored man to ride in a tion. So there they stand between fine carriage with a white man for a Mark Hanna and the deep goose pond

We believe it would be good economy for the government to rent out like much better to see him continue hills in this state and let them be

It appears that the government of the United States has fifty or more immigration inspectors, located in dif-It appears the Russian government ferent border places and harbors. (Continued from Page 3.)

IAMS' STUD of imported and home bred draft and coach stallions are larger than all importer of Nebraska. His BLACK stallions and prices are "HOT PROPOSITIONS" to his competitore lams' compet them go "go-away-back-and-sit-down" and sing "Ain't-it-a-shame." That IAM imports and breeds only the best first-class big draft stallions, flash coachers, and he sells them

imports and breeds only the best first-class big draft stallions, flash coachers, and he sells them at much less prices than we can afford to. He surely hypnotizes his many buyers with his top-notchers and low prices. He does business. But he is the only man in U.S. that imports ALL BLACK STALLIONS. He has on hand

Black Percherons, Clydes, Shires and Coachers.

They are the "SENSATION" of the town. Visitors throng the barns and say: "Most select and largest stallions I ever saw." "See that 2,000-pound-two-year-old—a 'ripper'; and that 2,200 pound three-year-old herd header'—'a topper'." "O, my! See that 5,000-pound pair of four-year-olds; they are out of sight; largest pair in U.S.; wide as a red wagon and have 12 and 14-inch bone and they move like flash coachers." Iams has a larger "HORSE SHOW" every day than can be seen at the Iowa or Nebraska State Fairs. He has on hand

Black Ton Stallions-

two to six years old, weight 1,600 to 2,500 pounds, fast movers. MORE Black Percherons, ton stallions, Paris Exhibition and State prize winners, government APPROVED and STAMPED stallions of any one importer. Iams speaks French and German, pays NO INTERPRETER, NO BUYER, NO SALESMEN, no two to ten men as partners to share profits. His buyers get MID-DLEMEN'S PROFITS and SALARIES. Iams buys direct from breeders. This, with his twenty years' experience secures the best. All the above facts save his buyers \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 on a first-class stallion, and you get a first-class horse, as only second-rate stallions are peddled by slick salesmen to be sold. GOOD ONES SELL THEMSELVES. It costs \$600.00 and \$800.00 to have salesman form CO, and sell a second-rate stallion. Form your own companies. Go direct to Iams' barns. He will sell you a better stallion for \$1,000.00 and \$1.200.00 than others are selling at \$2,000.00 and \$4,000.00. Iams pays horse freight and his buyer's fare. Good guarantees. BARNS IN TOWN. Don't be a clam. Write for an eye-opener and finest horse catalog on earth.

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Lincoln, Nebr. much or little. If the occupancy con- Story of My Dictatorship." (Frank ments. How simple the system is in work for others for wages, have a