

JUDICIAL ANARCHY

The greatest danger that threatens the prosperity and peace of this country lies in the federal courts. They are the anarchy breeders of this generation. In West Virginia the other day a battle was fought growing out of an injunction issued by a federal court. Last week in St. Louis the federal judge, Elmer B. Adams, (let his name be remembered, for it is the beginning of a system unknown in the world before) issued a blanket injunction forbidding the employees of the Wabash railroad from uniting to quit work, the full effect of which is to absolutely destroy organized labor unions. If federal judges have such powers as this, every labor organization in the United States might as well disband at once, for the legal enslavement of free white men has been provided for. Judge Tuley of Chicago, in speaking of this injunction, says:

"I believe that the issuing of such writs as Judge Adams' brings the administration of justice into contempt. It breeds discontent, and we will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds so sown. The day may come in the near future when the working classes will have political control, and will appoint judges who will also issue writs of injunction—in their favor. It is time to call a halt."

To The Independent it looks far more probable that instead of workmen ever being able to change the constitution of the United States and elect federal judges by a vote of the people, that we will have more and more of such work as occurred in West Virginia.

There is great lamenting in the plutocratic dailies because the anti-anarchy bill failed to pass at this session of congress, but the true patriot will more sincerely lament because the bill to restrain the federal judges from issuing such injunctions did not pass. That bill, however, never had a possibility of passing and never will have as long as there is a republican majority of law-makers in Washington.

Mark these words: The issuing of such an injunction as Judge Adams promulgated is the beginning of the darkest days this republic has ever known, unless it is modified or other judges refuse to follow such a precedent. It is anarchy in its worst form.

TO DOWN BRYAN

There will be more plutocratic boodle distributed in Nebraska during the next two years than has been disposed of here for the last ten years. The republicans and gold democrats have determined to down Bryan in his own state and turn the organization of the democratic party over to the reorganizers. The plan is boldly announced. They want to keep Bryan out of the next democratic national convention and to do that they must capture the organization in this state. While the offices to be contended for in the state this year are a supreme judge and regents of the state university, they do not enter into the contest at all. The fight will be to capture the democratic primaries and hold the state committee and organization for the next year.

That the republicans are in the scheme no one can doubt. They will vote every republican possible at the democratic primaries and the railroads will bring such cattle into the state by the hundreds. There will be more money spent to capture the next democratic state convention in Nebraska than was ever spent in the state before at any election. If the plutocrats can capture that convention and get the state committee, it will be no job at all for them to hold the state organization for the next year and the democratic delegates from Nebraska will be for Dave Hill, Judge Parker or some other eastern plutocrat for president, while Bryan will not be allowed to show his face in the national body when it meets.

File this article away and then watch. You will see that every word

of it is true. The reorganizers are very much afraid that if Bryan should appear in the national convention that all their schemes would "gang aley." They are determined to keep him out.

THE TORRENS BILL

Hon. H. H. Hanks, former representative from Otoe, and fusion nominee for congress last fall, called on The Independent the other day and asked that the members of the legislature be reminded that although revenue is an important subject, the question of a rational system of transferring land titles is also important.

Representative Loomis of Dodge has a bill which covers the subject, and it ought not to be allowed to die in committee. Mr. Hanks says that the county authorities of Cook county, Illinois, inform him that the average cost of making a transfer under the Torrens system now in vogue there is something like \$3.50; under the old abstract of title idea, the cost would run up into hundreds of dollars in many cases. Nebraska should be progressive. She cannot afford to hold to old superstitions regarding transfer of land titles and should get in the band wagon. A few hundred second-rate lawyers and abstracters might be obliged to enter some other field of employment if a modern system should be adopted—but the thousands of real estate owners would be the gainers. Make it easy to transfer the title to land, and the value will be enhanced.

A DILEMMA

The United States supreme court, in the Elmwood elevator case, said in effect that a railroad right of way is private property and that for the state board of transportation to order the Missouri Pacific to give an elevator site to the Farmers' Alliance association would, if enforced, amount to a taking of property without due process of law, and was, therefore, in violation of the 14th amendment.

But now our own supreme court in the McLucas case holds that a railroad right of way is a public highway and, therefore, adverse possession can never run against it.

If it be a public highway, then some properly constituted authority can certainly grant the use of any portion of right of way not actually occupied by the railroad tracks, depots or sidings, just as the city council may grant a street railway the right to use and occupy the streets. But the Elmwood decision holds otherwise.

Now, if we adhere to the private property idea—as the United States court holds we must—then surely title can be obtained by adverse possession to such portions of the right of way as are not actually being used as railroad—unless we assume that a 5-foot track by some legal fiction covers the entire 200-foot strip of land and that it is never possible for any portion to be out of the railroad's possession so long as trains are run over the track.

If A should fence off a portion of B's farm and openly, notoriously and adversely retain quiet and undisturbed possession of it for more than ten years, what court would refuse him a good title? That is substantially the state of facts in the McLucas case.

Not even a Philadelphia lawyer can ever untangle the kinks in this railroad rope.

All taxes are paid out of incomes and therefore are in reality income taxes. If a man has no income he can pay no taxes. The income may be derived from sale of property heretofore accumulated, nevertheless it is "income" all the same. It is impossible that anything can be paid out for taxes or for anything else until something has come in. All this jugglery in taxation could be avoided by simply putting a tax sufficient to pay the public expenses on incomes. The only reason that it is not done is that such a system would make the rich pay taxes at the same rate as the poor. When a man pays taxes on land or on anything else, he pays it out of his income, and that's all there is to it.

GUESSING CONTEST

\$100.00 Cash

or choice of any high grade typewriter made. Open to young people who are interested in learning shorthand.

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and will give the above prize in order to promote interest in our school. This is the plan of our great contest: An exact copy of this ad. is inserted in this week's edition of twenty different weekly newspapers having an average circulation of 5,000 each and they are located in all parts of the United States. We want you to GUESS how many answers we will receive from the twenty papers. As a basis on which you can figure we will say, judging from our experience, that there will be about 235 answers from each paper.

The first person guessing the correct or nearest correct number will receive a prize of \$100.00 cash or a typewriter as above stated. The next five guessing the nearest correct will be given our complete course of shorthand by mail free. The next twenty-five \$1.00 each.

We have nothing to sell you and all that we ask is that you send us the name of this paper and 10 cents (silver or stamps), for first lesson of our course, as we think you will become a pupil after seeing how simple our system is. All answers must be in by March 25, 1903. This offer will only appear once.

Paterson Shorthand School,

FLINT, MICHIGAN.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA
Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.
LINCOLN, February 1st, 1903.

It is hereby certified that the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of

LIFE INSURANCE
in this state for the current year ending January 31st, 1904.

Summary of Report Filed for the Year Ending December 31st, 1902:

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$10,709,248.47
All other sources.....	2,731,319.43
Total.....	\$13,440,567.90

DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid policy holders.....	\$4,861,803.53
All other payments.....	2,781,994.89
Total.....	\$7,643,798.42

LIABILITIES	
Net Reserve.....	\$45,964,541.00
Net Policy claims.....	329,004.00
All other liabilities.....	5,070,418.27
Surplus beyond Capital Stock and other liabilities.....	3,027,140.04
Total.....	\$54,391,103.31

Witness my hand and the seal [SEAL] of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.
CHARLES WESTON,
J. L. PIERCE, Deputy, Auditor of Public Accts.
C. Z. Gould, Gen'l. Agt., 522 Bee Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA
Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.
LINCOLN, February 1st, 1903.

It is hereby certified that the New York Life Insurance Company of New York, in the state of New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of

LIFE INSURANCE
in this state for the current year ending January 31st, 1904.

Summary of report filed for the year ending December 31st, 1902:

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$85,049,944.54
All other sources.....	14,058,456.80
Total.....	\$99,108,401.34

DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid policy holders.....	\$30,558,559.77
All other payments.....	16,367,031.70
Total.....	\$46,925,591.47

LIABILITIES	
Net reserve.....	\$288,344,420.00
Net policy claims.....	2,509,476.97
All other liabilities.....	51,987,003.06
Surplus beyond capital stock and other liabilities.....	322,840,900.03
Total.....	\$622,840,900.03

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.
CHARLES WESTON,
J. L. PIERCE, Deputy, Auditor Public Accounts.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
—OFFICE OF—
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.
Lincoln, Feb. 1st, 1903.

It is hereby certified that the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Des Moines, in the State of Iowa, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such Companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Life Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 31st, 1904.

Summary of report filed for the year ending December 31st, 1902.

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$ 662,511.20
All other sources.....	145,397.78
Total.....	808,108.98

DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid policy holders.....	227,636.72
All other payments.....	190,541.07
Total.....	418,177.79

LIABILITIES	
Net reserve.....	2,579,385.93
Net policy claims.....	27,173.34
All other liabilities.....	10,771.73
Capital stock paid up.....	100,000.00
Surplus beyond capital stock & other liabilities.....	415,377.13
Total.....	\$3,132,708.13

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written.
J. L. PIERCE, Deputy, Auditor of Public Accounts.
CHARLES WESTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

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