

NATIONAL LIBERALISTS

A Political Party Less Than Two Years
Old Which is Saying Little "But
Saws Wood"

"The National Liberal Party" is the name of a political association organized October 5, 1901, having the following objects:

The complete separation of church and state. By which we demand—

1. The taxation of church property.
2. The abrogation of all laws favoring the observance of Sunday as a holy day.
3. The cessation of appropriating public funds for sectarian purposes—for chaplains in our army, navy, legislatures, and other state institutions.
4. The abrogation of the judicial oath in the courts and in inaugural ceremonies, and all other legal recognition of religion, such as religious festivals, and days of thanksgiving and prayer.
5. That no diplomatic relations be established with the head or official authority of any church or religion nor that the God or Savior of any religion be incorporated into the constitution, nor other violation be made of article I. of the amendments to the constitution.

6. The abrogation of all laws, whatsoever, granting class privileges.

7. The freedom of speech and press.

Its members propose to attain these objects by the following methods:

The organization into a political body of all men and women who would maintain the purely secular character of this government—

1. By defending the freedom of speech and press in local courts and before legislative bodies.

2. By likewise resisting all encroachments of ecclesiasticism upon the state.

3. By uniting with and assisting individuals and societies of whatever creed or party, when unjustly persecuted for religious and political expression or belief.

4. By preventing the corrupt reign of monopoly and partisanship through direct legislation by the initiative and referendum.

5. By advocating equal rights and justice to all—giving women an equal voice in all governmental affairs, and by all other practical and legal methods, maintaining personal liberty, just economic conditions, and all other essentials upon which a secular and free government must rest.

The party machinery is placed in the hands of the following officers:

J. B. Wilson, M. D., president, 206 E. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
Morgan Wamsley, treasurer, 225 E. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
Morris Sachs, secretary, Atlas Bank bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Josephine K. Henry, vice president, Versailles, Ky.
Harriet M. Cloz, vice president, Webster City, Ia.
Dr. J. C. Barnes, vice president, Hindsboro, Ill.

Forty-five states and territories are represented by one or more honorary vice presidents, these being as follows:

Alabama—Dr. N. T. Harris, Tuscaloosa.
Alaska—R. W. Simpson, Ft. Wrangel.
Arizona—C. E. Martin, Blue.
Arkansas—John H. Haslam, Locust Bayou.

California—Walter Collins, Los Angeles; Channing Severance, Los Angeles; Albert Johnson, San Francisco; William Plotts, Whittier.

Colorado—Laura J. Langston, Paoia.
Connecticut—A. B. Bennett, Norwalk.
District of Columbia—Frank Burrs, sr., Washington.

Florida—F. T. Perkins, Punta Gorda.
Georgia—Hermann Wettstein, Fitzgerald.

Idaho—Elias Molee, Moscow.
Illinois—Dr. Jas. H. Crain, Beechwood; Jos. Haigh, Chebanse; W. W. Wallace, Chicago.

Indiana—Dr. T. J. Bowles, Muncie; Jas. M. Anderson, Oakville; F. Feudner, Rushville; Eliza W. Haines, St. Magdalene.

Indian Territory—N. B. Grayson, Oscar.

Iowa—Jefferson Stoner, Des Moines; J. J. Dietz, Iowa City; Henry Hutter, Newton; J. A. Thomas, Ryan; James P. Russell, Gilmore City.

Kansas—C. S. Gove, Junction City; Prof. H. Samuels, Wichita.

Kentucky—Jesse Russell, Hardyville; Moses Kaufman, Lexington; F. D. Rutledge, Maceo; Geo. W. McCormick, Mt. Sterling; Mrs. Jean B. Harmon, Paris.

Maine—B. L. Baker, Fort Fairfield.
Maryland—Aaron Davis, Frederick.
Massachusetts—Lucy Waters Phelps, West Sutton.

Michigan—E. J. Castle, Benton Harbor; Dr. R. E. L. Gibson, Central

Lake; Dr. T. B. Englehart, Mt. Clements.

Minnesota—Mrs. M. A. Lee, Blue Earth.

Mississippi—J. W. Montgomery, Vicksburg.

Missouri—J. H. Whinnery, Caplinger Mills; Watson Heston, Carthage; L. S. Bartlett, St. Louis.

Montana—Phil J. A. Ryan, Butte.

Nebraska—Walter Breen, Omaha; H. Kilgore, Wilber.

New Hampshire—Marilla M. Ricker, Dover.

New Jersey—Wm. Dawson, Vineland.

New Mexico—Eric Weistrand, Cooney.

New York—Dr. S. W. Wetmore, Buffalo; Capt. Geo. W. Lloyd, New Rochelle; E. W. Chamberlain, New York city; Mrs. M. V. Thomas, New York city.

North Carolina—Leger Meyer, Wilmington.

North Dakota—Dr. W. C. McDorman, Fargo.

Ohio—Mrs. Morris Sachs, Cincinnati; Dr. Esther A. Van Riper, Circleville; Noah Cole, Dayton; J. C. Bell, Glenville; Dr. Henry Whisler, New Antioch; Frank S. Montgomery, Shepard.

Oklahoma—J. B. Wise, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—Mrs. A. D. Platt, Ashland; Mrs. S. M. Pefferle, Ontario; W. J. Dean, Talent.

Pennsylvania—J. F. Gandelot, Oil City; Jas. B. Elliott, Philadelphia; Geo. Longford, Philadelphia; Jno. M. Feebles, Titusville.

Rhode Island—Henry B. Verry, East Greenwich.

South Dakota—Jas. M. Priest, Dazell.

Tennessee—Miss Lula M. Gibson, Chattanooga; Dr. J. F. Graham, Memphis.

Texas—Nina C. Linton, Macy; J. T. Miles, Paris.

Utah—Charles Long, Payson.

Virginia—R. W. Pinkard, Remington.

Washington—Miss Winnie H. Green, Dewatto.

West Virginia—Moletas Smith, Dixie; Edmund Fry, Huntington.

Wisconsin—Smith Emerson, Oak Center.

Dr. J. C. Barnes, one of the vice presidents, has contributed an article on the single tax, to appear in our Henry George Edition next week.

The full page advertisement of Fred Schmidt & Bro. contains many money saving bargains. It will pay you to read it carefully. If you cannot visit the store send an order by mail.

Also Protests

Editor Independent: I have just read Mr. Knox's protest in regard to the republican lady being appointed to office by our ex-Governor Holcomb and Mr. Sullivan and I also have to enter a protest, and I hope that every man and woman who reads The Independent will do likewise and thousands beside. We will make them think the great liberty bell is singing in their ears as it did over a hundred years ago. My husband has been a democrat and pop howler for many years and he, too, helped with his mite and vote to elect these men. Is it possible there is not a woman in our ranks capable of holding said position? I am surprised that a republican woman would stoop so low as to accept a position from such a low source, for they say a pop is the lowest class and that God has not given them the brains that he gave the republicans. So please, brothers and sisters, send in your protests by the thousands—our good editor of The Independent will publish them—and we will show these great men what we think of such work. Perhaps these great men think as the man did when his wife was drowning and a man tried to save her, he said: "O, it is only a woman and it does not amount to much whether she is saved or not." They think: O, she is only a woman and cannot vote nor has any influence so it does not matter. I hope the people will show them that it does matter even if she is only a woman.

MRS. C. DUNN.

Blair, Neb.

Omaha Election.

Omaha democrats seemingly will never learn. They seem to imagine that they can conduct an anti-monopoly campaign with a corporation candidate at the head. And after the battle they wonder how it all happened.

Ed. Howell is concededly a "good fellow," but who ever dreamed that he cares anything about modern reforms? The Omaha democratic platform was excellent—but the candidates should have been in harmony with it.

The result surprised even the natives. Benson, the populist-independent republican candidate, made such a phenomenal run that the corpora-

tion democrats threw their strength to Moores. The vote was:

Moores (rep.).....6,009
Benson (pop.).....5,077
Howell (dem.).....4,485
Moore (soc.).....1,436

Thus Moores beat Benson 932 and Howells 1,524; while Benson ran 592 ahead of Howells.

The democrats managed to elect two out of nine members of the city council, and city attorney, comptroller, building inspector, and tax commissioner. The republicans got everything else.

Question of the Hour

That was a ringing indictment found by the interstate commerce commission, in its sixteenth annual report to congress, against that system which permits not only the railway monopoly, but the giving of secret, discriminating rates by that monopoly to other favored monopolies. Quoting from the Washington dispatch on the report:

"Standing out from a mass of legal verbiage and statistics is the ringing declaration that the present interstate law is a dead letter and that the criminal offence of giving secret rates to favored shippers—which enables the gigantic combines to crush their rivals and keep their throttle hold on the throat of the people—is at present absolutely beyond punishment."

The report itself declares that the most significant feature of railway development now is the tendency to combination, resulting in the practical suppression of competition between such carriers. It declares that "the progress of consolidation will at no distant day confine this competition within narrow and unimportant limits, because the control of most railway properties will be merged in a few individuals."

The report calls for the making of a new law, saying that the law which might have answered when there was a reasonable amount of real competition is now inadequate to meet conditions as they exist, and places the responsibility for the creation of such a law upon congress, in these words: "The fullest power of correction is vested in congress, and the exercise of that power is demanded by the highest considerations of public welfare."

The report further emphasizes the worthlessness of the present law, or the apparent impunity with which its provisions are defied, in these strong words:

"The fact that no convictions have been obtained nor indictments found in the cases of the railroads which were shown by an investigation last winter to be giving secret rates to grain shippers emphasizes the fact that the criminal provisions of the present interstate law are practically a dead letter."

The criminal provisions of the interstate commerce law seem indeed to be a dead letter, and so do those of the Sherman anti-trust law. But as the commission's report declares, the fullest power of correction is vested in congress, and it is to congress that the people look for relief from the iniquitous exactions of the divers monopolies which are squeezing the life-blood from the people. And shall they look in vain? That is the question of the hour, and it is a noteworthy fact that the report of this non-partisan commission is exactly in line with the contentions made by the democratic party for the last several years.—Norman E. Mack, in Buffalo Times.

FREE SEND BOOK ON PROCESS
FOR NEW PROCESS
OF CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Mrs. W. T. Price, 1424 Penn. Ave, N Minneapolis, Minn.

Doyle & Berge Attorneys, Brownell Block,
Lincoln, Neb.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT
AND UNKNOWN HEIRS.

To Herman Moneka, and the unknown heirs of Sophia Herzer, deceased, defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that on the 2d day of April 1903, the plaintiff filed his petition in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, against Herman Moneka, and the other unknown heirs of Sophia Herzer, deceased, and the State of Nebraska, alleging that ever since the year 1878, he has been the owner of the south half (S. ½) of the southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of section one (1) in township eight (8) range five (5) East in Lancaster County, Nebraska, and still is the owner and in possession of said premises; that during the year 1878, he purchased said real estate from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; that during the year 1878, he married Sophia Herzer, now deceased, and that said Sophia Herzer was his wife during the year 1878, when he purchased said real estate; that prior to the purchase of said real estate, in consideration of "love and affection," he agreed with said Sophia Herzer that she should hold the naked legal title to said real estate, during the term of her lifetime, with the express understanding, however, that prior to her death, said Sophia Herzer would convey the legal title to said real estate to the plaintiff, and that during all of the time that said Sophia Herzer should hold said legal title that she should hold said real estate in trust for the plaintiff, and plaintiff alleges that said Sophia Herzer agreed with the plaintiff to so hold the title to said real estate, and upon the conditions alleged; that thereupon this plaintiff caused the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to execute a contract in writing to said Sophia Herzer, obligating itself to convey said premises by warranty deed to said Sophia Herzer upon the

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payment of the purchase money of said real estate.

Plaintiff alleges in his petition that when he, married said Sophia Herzer she had no property of her own except only a small sum in cash—no part of which was used for the purpose of purchasing said real estate; that the plaintiff, himself, personally, paid all of the purchase money for said real estate to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company on the 18th day of March 1884, and at said time said Railroad Company, by warranty deed, conveyed said premises to said Sophia Herzer, which deed was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in Lancaster County, Nebraska, on the 6th day of July 1884, at 1:31 p. m. and recorded in Book 21 of Deeds at page 216; that said Sophia Herzer died in Lancaster County, Nebraska on the day of 1888, intestate, and without issue, and that the only heirs at law was the defendant, Herman Moneka, who is a brother of said Sophia Herzer, residing in Germany, and that if there are any other heirs of said Sophia Herzer that their names and residences are unknown to the plaintiff, and also that the name and residence of Herman Moneka, the above named defendant is unknown to the plaintiff, and that he is not certain that Herman Moneka is the correct name of the brother of said Sophia Herzer, but that he has made diligent search for Herman Moneka, and the other unknown heirs of Herman Moneka and he has been unable to learn either their names or their residences, and that they are unknown to him at this time; that he does not know whether the father and mother of said Sophia Herzer are living, and does not know their residences although he has made diligent search to learn their names and residences, but that he has failed to learn either, and both their names and residences are unknown to this plaintiff.

That about three years prior to the death of said Sophia Herzer she was insane and incapable of making a conveyance of said premises to this plaintiff, and that because of said insanity and for no other reason, were said premises not conveyed to this plaintiff prior to the death of said Sophia Herzer, and that ever since the year 1878, he has continuously had possession of said real estate in an open, adverse, notorious and peaceable manner, and that during all of said years he has farmed the same and improved the same.

That ever since March 18, 1888, at the time the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company executed a deed to said Sophia Herzer for said premises, he has each year paid to the County of Lancaster, and State of Nebraska, all of the taxes accruing on said real estate, for which plaintiff holds receipts.

That the State of Nebraska claims to have some interest in said real estate which plaintiff denies.

Plaintiff prays for a judgment of the court decreeing that the State of Nebraska had no interest of any kind whatsoever in and to said real estate, and decreeing also that the above named, Herman Moneka, and any and all unknown heirs of Sophia Herzer, deceased, have no interest of any kind whatsoever in and to said real estate, and that plaintiff, Franz Herzer, be decreed to be the real owner of said real estate, and that the court will enter a decree quieting title in him, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem proper.

You are hereby required to answer this said petition on or before the 8th day of June 1903.

FRANK HERZER,
Plaintiff.

By Doyle & Berge, His Attorneys.