# No Dry Dock Available

Russia at a Decided Disadvantage in the War With Japan on This Account. Her

# **VESSELS ARE OUT OF COMMISSION**

For the War Russia Has No Means of Making the Necessary Repairs to the Disabled War Ship.

The full extent of the first disaster to Russia will be more fully comprehended when the reader learns that Russia has no dry dock in Asia. The damage done by a torpedo cannot usually be repaired excepting at a dry dock. Great Britain has a great naval station at Hong Kong where European and American vessels may resort for repairs in time of peace, but in time ce war no neutral port is open for war ships of the warring nations.

JAPAN AT HOME

Her naval armament is by no means insignificant. Her naval stations are well equipped. Her navy is efficiently officered and her men know how to shoot. Russia, therefore, engages at a decided disadvantage, for Port Arthur and Vladivostok are interlocked and Japan controls the open harbors. The bear is at bay and the prestige of the czar of all the Russians Leems fated to suffer Meanwhile America will feed both armies and navies ard remain neutral. Our people will have time to build up home enterprises and strengthen financial un iertakings like the

BANKERS RESERVE LIFE, the youngest and most vigorous of western life companies. This company wrote \$2,630,050 last year. She closed the year 1903 with \$7,000,000 in force made of the best risks ever taken in the great health belt of the Union. Her stakes are set now for \$10,000,000 at the end of 1904 and nothing less than panic or extensive disaster can prevent the Bankers Reserve Life becoming a \$50,000,000 company by 1915. B. H. ROBISON,

the experienced and energetic president, has just returned from Oregon, where the Bankers Reserve Life was admitted to do business during his visit to the states of the porthwest. Another officer has just secured admission in Texas. The only problem confronting the management is that of men. State managers, general and special agents and good solicitors are badly needed. Write B. H. Robison, president, Omaha, Neb., for particulars. Especially desirable fields are now available on extra libera! terms.

# Farmers' Elevators

The general condition has become such that the agricultural classes of Nebraska are very much agitated over tne question of shipping their own produce. The reason for this agitation seems to be that the tine elevators who have grown rich on handling the farmers' products are taking too large a percentage of profit.

The line elevators have always given out the impression to the people that they were losing money on the buying and shipping of grain. That their chief objection to the farmer handling his own product was the sympathy that they expressed for his welfare, namely: that they did not want him to invest his money in elevators and be in danger of losing it.

After some investigation, and a little experience, the farmers have discovered that wherever sermers' elevators have been constructed, the market price, for all farm products, has advanced from 2 to 7 cents per bushel. Which proves very conclusively to the producing class of people that the line elevators have been deceiving them all these years.

course, the that contend owing the fact that they have invested their money in elevator plants, they are entitled to some protection from others going into competition with them. They seem to think that the caffrontis of Nebraska should protect them by giving them better rates than to their

If a community of farmers see fit

to organize and erect an elevator, investing therein their own capital, it seems a fair proposition that they should be entitled to the same facilities as the line elevators. It would be just as fair for a larmer to ask for some special law to protect him in his agricultural business, where he had invested his money in a farm and improvements thereon, and say that another farmer should not have the right to buy and improve the adjoining farm and engage in the same line of business.

We believe in giving the line elevators the same treatment under the laws of our state that every individual is entitled to. We are in favor of treating them fairly and justly, but we are opposed to granting them any

special favors.

This, in our mind, seems to be a plain business proposition. Of course we are not blaming the management of the line elevators for taking advantage of opportunities and legislation whenever it comes within their power to do so. The blame seems to rest upon the agricultural classes themselves. When they have within their power the facilities for handling their own product, taking into consideration the fact that they also have the product itself, it seems that the producer is entirely to blame when he allows a corporation to make a profit off of his labor.

It is an easy matter for the farmers of a neighborhood to take out their subscription papers, sell their stock, then call a meeting and incorporate, build an elevator, and they are ready to ship their own grain. Of course, they will find in every community men who are employed by the grain trust to discourage the farmers and try to kee; them from going into JAS. T. BRADY, Secretary Farmers Co-operative Grain

and Live Stock Association. Albion, Neb.

# **National Cooperative Congress**

As chairman of the united committee appointed by the Lewiston convention of the Co-operative Association of America, the Kansas state Co-operative Union, the Pacific Coast Cooperative Union, and the State Co-operative Union of Washington, and indorsed by the Fancuil Hall Co-orerative convention, and by instructions through a referendum vote of said committee, I hereby issue the follow-

All industrial and commercial cooperative societies in the United States and Canada, are invited to participate in the organization of an American Co-operative Union; the congress for that purpose to be held on the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis, June 16 and 17, 1904, and representation to be as follows: Each local society, either affiliated or non-affiliated with other societies, to be entitled to one delegate; and each general organization of such societies, either state, district, or national, to be entitled to five delegates; one vote to each delegate, and no proxies.

Delegates should bring credentials signed by the proper officers of their

The purpose of this congress is to form an unincorporated federation of the industrial and commercial co-operative societies of America for educational and organization work, to promote our business interests and to arrange for holding annual congresses.

Under the head of industrial Cooperative Associations are included all forms of agricultural organizations, shipping, fruit cheese, butter, etc.

It is suggested that in connection with this congress-preferably preceding it-each natural division of the cooperative movement, such as the hochdale Co-operators, Farmers' Associations, etc., not already organized nationally, meet at the same place and perfect their : ational organizations on their special lines.

All individuals who are friends of the movement, but unable to attend as delegates, are invited to attend as individuals and participate fraternally in the congress. All labor organizations and the patrons of husbandry and profit-sharing companies, are cordially invited to send fraternal dele-

The program will be published later. All societies are requested to take action at an early date and notify either the chairman or the secretary at once.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as the committee of arrangements:

N. O. Nelson, St. Louis, of N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., chairman. Alonzo Wardall, Topeka, Kas., of Kas. State Co-op. Union, vice chair-

man.

Ralph Albertson, Lewiston, Me., Co-op, Assn. of America, secretary.

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C. Y. Roop, 634 18th st., Oakland, Cal., of Pacific Coast Co-op. Assn. J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., of

Society of Equity. C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kas., of Farmers' Co-op. Shipping Assn.

Los Angeles, Cal., of California Fruit Growers' Agency. R. N. Moody Aberdeen, Wash., of Washington State Co-op. Union.

The time is opportune for a great forward movement. Heip us to make the congress a great success. ALONZO WARDELL,

Chairman Committee. 307 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kas. (Friendly papers please publish.)

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# Valuable Information

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# Stand up for Nebraska

Many of the people of Nebraska are lacking in a matter of much importance to the general prosperity of the state—they have not a sufficient pride in the welfare and growth of home institutions. Other things being equal, or nearly so, every home company should have your preference when you have business to give out. Every institution in Nebraska that grows to large proportions has a tendency to build up other institutions in other lines. It helps in a business way overy resident and property owner in the state. For example, in the matter of fire insurance: why send your large proportions has a tendency to lines. It helps in a business way evter of fire insurance; why send your H. H. Endhor, Chicago, of Milwau- money to Philadelphia, New York

and Hartford when a better, more convenient and equally safe insurance can be had from Nebraska companies? The home company as it grows. employs more people and buys more supplies to carry on its business. Its employes spend their money with men in every line of business, and pay taxes upon their property to help support the state government. In this city the Farmers and Merchants Insurance Co, is one of the heaviest taxpayers. The patronage of the company and its employes is felt by every merchant. Its policies are as liberal as any and the insurance absolutely safe. It always keeps cash on hand to meet any loss immediately when it occurs. When ou need fire insurance -old line-the best that's writtenstand up for Nebraska and romember the Farmers & Merchanis of Lincoln.

A. D. KITCHEN, Real Estate and Rental Agency, 1222 O St., Lincoln,

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