

SENATOR ALLEN REPLIES

Corrects Some Statements Made by Mr. H. G. Stewart in Last Week's Independent

Editor Independent: I desire to enter a denial of some statements of Senator Stewart in last week's Independent. I never said "that strict populism was a mistake." I did say that I had supported Mr. Bryan for the presidency twice and would do so again, because I believed him eminently fitted for the position and that if he were president I thought he would carry into a practical execution the substantive principles of populism.

It is singular that a man of the intelligence of Senator Stewart can not distinguish between the intellectuality of a man and his opinions on some subjects. This distinction I have sought to make, in speaking of Cleveland and Parker. I may be permitted to add that just such inferences and assertions as Senator Stewart has made are doing populism much harm. They destroy the cohesion and united action that should characterize the party. Their effect is to disintegrate rather than to unite.

I think I have given ample evidence of my unswerving loyalty to the populist party and to its platform and but for these mis-statements I would not trouble you at this time.

WM. V. ALLEN.

Madison, Neb.

Praying for a Political Boss

Cincinnati, O., March 19.—At the Vine Street Congregational church today, the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, commented on the special prayer meetings that have been held in Cincinnati for the conversion of the political boss. He said in part:

A revivalist has called upon the people to pray "that mercy, salvation, justification, redemption and final glorification may speedily come to the boss politician of Ohio."

Is it Christian to want all those things to happen to him? A final and speedy glorification, for instance—what is the meaning of that? Here in Cincinnati and Ohio, the shame has worn off and we hardly blush when we talk to each other of our boss. But when we come to advertising our shame in heaven, that is too much.

The revivalist assures us that the God who effected the conversion of Paul "can accomplish a greater triumph in the conversion of a twentieth century boss politician." No doubt it would be a greater triumph, considering the difference in material. His imagination kindles at the thought of such a prize catch. He says: "With his Napoleonic powers of organization and ability to general great bodies of men, he will become a mighty leader in the final conquest of the world."

A converted boss is a contradiction. A boss is a man who enters into conspiracy with public service corporations and other Pharisees to buy votes and sell legislation. He is the Judas Iscariot of democracy. His profession is to betray the public into the hands of those who provide the corruption fund and take franchises and other favors in return.

If we are to keep a boss I pray God he may be as bad as possible. What could be so bad as a good boss? The worst boss is the best. The only good boss is a dead one.

"But," it is said, "if the boss were once converted, he would become a power for good." Nonsense! His power would leave him. He would then have no more power than hundreds of other citizens, equally able, but more honorable.

No doubt, merit tells, even among thieves. When so many are willing to become the hired assassins of popular government, he who gets the job must have something to commend him to

his employers. But if he should grow too virtuous for his job, the stream of corruption would straightway bring another to the top. Tweeds may come and Crokers may go, but Tammany goes on forever.

While citizens have parties to worship, and corporations have franchises to buy, bosses will grow faster than the revivalist's God can convert them. We suffer from the selfishness of our rich citizens and the stupidity of our poor ones. I do not believe God answers the prayer of the lazy. If good people swallow a political boss and then pray the Lord to convert him, why may not a man, with equal propriety, ask the Lord to help him digest a glutton's portion of boiled cabbage?

Those good people who are praying for the conversion of the boss have made him a possibility. Without their votes, the machine could not survive a single election. They, therefore, are the ones who need conversion. Political and social degradation are the ripe fruits of the ignorance and indifference and subserviency of pious people. Revival meetings will never save a city, unless they are revivals of civic understanding and integrity and vigilance.

Government Regulation or Ownership, Which?

The entire country is aroused to the struggle with the railroads. The question of mastery must be fought out. There can be no retreat for the people. The transportation forces are steadily, surely advancing in their encroachments upon the rights of the people. They are well organized. They are led by their best generals. The "captains of industry" are the brightest organizers in the industrial world. They are inspired by the spirit of greed and an ambition for great wealth and the power it brings. They have no heart for the people only to exploit them. They are all Rockefellers at heart, driving their gainful schemes with a cold and selfish calculation that takes no account of the wrecked lives and fortunes of others.

They buy men to help them fight their battles. They extend their power into all the states, into every county. Their squads of helpers are in the country precincts; their companies, well captained, are in the smaller cities; their regiments, well equipped and officered, are in control of the larger cities and on guard at every state capitol. They have divisions of the most experienced veterans stationed at Washington and congress and the national executive are in a state of constant siege.

It is impossible to describe this great army with its complete and efficient organization, or to overestimate its power. It controls political parties from the precinct caucus to the national convention. It corrupts law-makers, executives and judges. It fights just laws successfully in the courts and overrides other laws when it can not defeat them.

The anti-pooling law has always been a dead letter. The railroads have never obeyed it. The anti-rebate law is only a "brain teaser" to afford their sharp freight managers an opportunity to exercise their wits in schemes to evade it. The long-and-short-haul clauses of the interstate commerce law were long since successfully evaded by their shrewd system of "differentials."

Thirty years ago the war for relief from extortion was begun by the people in Iowa and Wisconsin. It has resulted in utter defeat. Attempted "regulation" has so far failed. Governor LaFollette so testifies in regard to the efforts made in his state—and the writer of this is familiar with the "granger" war on the railroads in Wisconsin. In Iowa, alone of all the states where regulation has been tried, has any degree of success been won. But it counts for little there. A state has no power over interstate rates. Congress alone can regulate them.

But it is the failure of federal legislation that demands our attention. The railroads have nullified all federal, regulative measures either in the courts or by defiantly disregarding them. And now they are bent on defeating further attempts to pass more stringent measures through congress. With their hand on the United States senate, neither the house nor the president can do anything. This has just been demonstrated so that a child ought to comprehend the lesson.

But suppose President Roosevelt finally succeeds in getting his, or any, good rate bill through the senate. Suppose congress succeeds in giving to the interstate commerce commission the additional powers proposed. Judging by the past, there can be but one result. The railroads will continue to be masters just the same. They will find a way to defeat or nullify the law.

But this fight for regulation must be fought out. We want to see the president, Senator LaFollette, W. J. Bryan,

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Advertisement for Nye & Buchanan Co., Cattle Commission. Lists services for live stock, hogs, and sheep, with contact information for South Omaha, Nebraska.

SHERIFF SALE. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster County, in an action wherein Thomas J. Doyle, trustee, is plaintiff, and Consumers Ice Company, Incorporated, of Lincoln, Nebraska, defendant, I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1905, at the east door of the Court House, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described Lands and Tenements, to-wit:

Lot four (4) block one hundred sixteen (116), original plat situated at 721 K St., city of Lincoln, county of Lancaster, state of Nebraska. And real estate described in Deed 106, page 356 and 357 as follows to-wit: Lot "A" otherwise described as, commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, town 10, range 6, in Lancaster county, Nebraska, and running thence west at right angles to the east line of said section on a magnetic course of south 80 degrees 30 minutes, west 415 feet for a starting point called Station A (stone set here) thence north 63 degrees 46 minutes west 106.75 feet to an oak post, thence south 60 degrees 14 minutes west 33 feet to northeast corner ice house, thence south 39 degrees 06 minutes west, along north side ice house 100 feet, center of Oak Creek. Also from said Station A, thence south 32 degrees 40 minutes east, 133 feet to a lime stone, thence south 52 degrees 08 minutes west 30 feet to center of Oak Creek, thence along center of Oak Creek to said point 100 feet south 39 degrees 06 minutes west from said oak post.

Also Lot B, otherwise described as commencing at Station A thence south 32 degrees 40 minutes east 133 feet to a lime stone planted for a starting point, thence south 32 degrees 40 minutes east 121.5 feet, thence south 42 degrees 08 minutes west 80 feet, thence north 15 degrees 12 minutes west 127 feet to point called Station 3, thence north 52 degrees 12 minutes west 14 feet, thence north 52 degrees 08 minutes east 62 feet to the place of beginning above called a starting point.

Also the land and the creek 75 feet wide along the west side of the following meander: Commencing at Station 3 and running thence south 15 degrees 12 minutes east 127 feet, thence south 42 degrees 08 minutes west 110 feet to north edge of Cotton Wood tree on east bank of Oak Creek; also land and creek 75 feet wide along the west side of the following meander, beginning at a point 800 north 11 degrees 30 minutes west (mag.) of the southwest corner east 1/4 southeast 1/4 section 17, township 10, range 6, and running north 73 degrees 30 minutes east 140 feet, thence south 89 degrees 14 minutes east, 138 feet, thence north 64 degrees 21 minutes east 470 feet, thence north 53 degrees 35 minutes east 105 feet to said Cotton Wood tree; also the land and creek 75 feet wide along the west side of the following meander: beginning at Station 3, and running thence north 52 degrees 12 minutes west 219 feet, thence north 26 degrees 42 minutes west 46.5 feet, thence north 20 degrees 32 minutes west 36.3 feet, thence north 22 degrees 3 minutes east 173.5 feet, thence north 9 degrees 03 minutes east 192.9 feet, thence north 11 degrees 34 degrees 16 minutes west 139.5 feet, thence north 66 degrees 31 minutes west 154.6 feet, thence north 83 degrees 31 minutes west 199.4 feet, thence south 55 degrees 46 minutes west 130.4 feet, thence north 63 degrees 09 minutes west 130.1 feet, thence north 35 degrees 31 minutes west 97.7 feet, thence north 5 degrees 33 minutes west 168.7 feet, thence north 15 degrees 20 minutes east 51 feet to the north line of the southeast 1/4 of said section 17-10-6 at a point 1194 feet west of the east quarter corner of said section, also the land and said Creek 75 feet wide along the east side of the following meander: Beginning at a point 634 feet south 9 degrees 30 minutes east (mag.) of northeast corner of southeast 1/4 of northeast 1/4 of said section 17, town 10, range 6 and running thence south 68 degrees 55 minutes west 175.2 feet, thence south 57 degrees 51 minutes west 182.2 feet, thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes west 351.6 feet, thence south 44 degrees 17 minutes west 117.3 feet thence south 50 degrees 43 minutes west 152.8 feet, thence south 54 degrees 02 minutes west 305 feet, and thence south 33 degrees 11 minutes west 181 feet to the south line of the southeast 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of said section 17, town 10, range 6, in said county and state, and according to the map of said section 17, town 10, range 6 on file in the Register of Deeds Office of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1905. NICHOLAS RESS, Sheriff.

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and others who believe in "regulation" organize their forces and give regulative measures the best and most thorough test possible.

For it is only by making such a test that the whole country can be convinced of the impossibility of making regulation effective, or that relief can be obtained by such measures.

When the lesson is once thoroughly learned, the people will wake up, exert the power they possess, shake off the rule of the great railroad army and adopt government ownership.—New Era-Standard, Kearney, Neb.

The American house of lords will take time to deliberate on secret rebates, trusts and "sich." The people haven't time to think or deliberate, and when the "lords" have thought and deliberated, there'll be still less opportunity for the people to do so.—Beacon, Broken Bow, Neb.

Notice Of Sale Under Chattel Mortgage

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed and delivered to A. W. Stevens Co. by Andrew Enrich and Adolph Schnase on the 25th day of June A. D. 1901, said Andrew Enrich and Adolph Schnase, then and there being residents of Lancaster county Nebraska and said mortgage being duly filed or record in Lancaster county Nebraska in the office of the county clerk of said county on the 29th day of June 1901, said mortgage being given to secure the payment of the sum of Four Hundred (\$400.00) dollars, evidenced by two certain promissory notes of Two Hundred (\$200.00) dollars each signed by the said Andrew Enrich and Adolph Schnase, and payable to said A. W. Stevens Co., on the 1st day of January 1902, and the first day of December 1902, respectively with interest from June 25th 1901 at 6 per cent per annum.

Default having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof, and there now being due to said A. W. Stevens Co. thereon the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty Four dollars and eighty four cents (\$364.84) the said mortgage will on Friday the 14th day of April 1905 at the hour of 2:00 p. m. o'clock of said day sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described goods and chattels, being the property described in said aforesaid mortgage to-wit:—

One Stevens 16 H. P. Traction Engine No. 2135; one water wagon plain with force-pump and hose with all attachments and fixtures belonging thereto and to said machinery; one J. L. Case separator with U. T. stacker. Said sale to take place at the time aforesaid in Lincoln Nebraska in the presence of the property to be sold at the S. E. Cor. of 10 and "W" sts., Lincoln Lancaster county Nebraska. A. W. Stevens Co., Mortgagee.