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CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When sending a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Alaska, Oregon and Montana have joined the Taft column.

Thanks, Mr. Boyd, Columbus voters will reciprocate next fall.

An effort to make Bryan second choice was defeated by Minnesota Democrats.

Money may possibly "make the mare go," but it didn't stem the Johnson tide in Minnesota.

Mr. Bryan has not alluded to "predatory wealth" since his booster fell down in the attempt to buy Minnesota.

Taft has made good. His manager claims enough pledged and instructed votes to nominate him on the first ballot—and then some.

The Senate has taken another swat at Roosevelt by passing the bill providing for the restoration of the motto, "In God We Trust," to the coins.

The question now uppermost in the public mind is not "who struck Billy Patterson," or "where is the lost Charlie Ross"; but "where is Mrs. Guinness."

Who is Franklin Murphy? He must be something more than a "small potato," for New Jersey Republicans have declared for him for Vice President.

Senator Jeff Davis threatens to stomp the North for Bryan if the Nebraska wins out at Denver. If the Democrats are hard up the Republicans will pay the hall rent.

The national convention of the socialist party held in Chicago last Thursday, nominated Eugene V. Debs for president, and demanded the abolition of the United States senate.

With only Minnesota pledged to his support, Johnson is not counted on to put up much of a fight at Denver. When the convention convenes Bryan will probably be nominated on the first ballot.

The contest between the two factions the Democratic party in Minnesota resulted in the defeat of the Bryan boosters. Governor Johnson was endorsed as the choice of the state for President. A resolution declaring for the Nebraska man for second choice was defeated.

A Missouri judge has placed draymen in the same class of business with railway corporations, by deciding that they are common carriers. It is now in order for the jobbers of Lincoln and Omaha to go before the State Board of Transportation and demand a cut in dray rates.

Who will entwine his tentacles around second place at the Denver Convention? There are several eligibles in the Supersaturated Club. Among them Grandpa Davis of West Virginia, who was good enough for Parker in 1904 and ought to be good enough for W. J. Bryan in 1908.

Mr. Bryan is quoted in a Washington interview with endorsing the filibustering tactics of his party in congress. When the democrats had a majority in the house, at the time Springer was speaker, Mr. Bryan denounced what he now commends. At that time the Republican members were the filibusters.

There is said to be an organization inside the Democratic party of Platte county—a sort of a wheel within a wheel—that will make an effort to carry the primaries for George W. Barga. It is not presumed that the parties of Banker Shallenbarger are entirely ignorant of the designs of the Barga admirers, and it is quite evident that all will not be quiet on the Platte when the primary election takes place. Shallenbarger has money, but that doesn't count for much this year, if there is any truth in the statement given out to the press by Frank H. Day of Minnesota.

DISTRIBUTORS OF WEALTH.

Railways are great distributors of wealth—great circulators of money. According to figures produced by Gilson Willets, the magazine writer, the Pennsylvania company spent \$800,000 eliminating a curve at Trenton to save three minutes; the Santa Fe spent \$10,000,000 on the Beien cut-off in order to save seven minutes; the New York Central spent \$1,000,000 to save two minutes on the Spuyten-Duyvil cut-off; Harriman, on the Lacari cut-off across Salt Lake spent \$4,000,000 to save two hours, and the Baltimore & Ohio spent \$7,000,000 for a tunnel near Baltimore to save fifteen minutes. Willets, in his article in Leslie's Weekly, from which the above figures were taken, does not mention the Lane cut-off between Fremont and Omaha which will cost the U. P. company between two and three million dollars.

A careful counting up of the cost of railroad improvements, new roads and railroad development, that had been planned for the next ten years," writes Mr. Willets, "shows a total of \$4,000,000,000. Now they are abandoning those costly plans, pending the return to common sense on the part of the politicians who regard anti-railroad legislation as a stepfather to public office. Meantime the fact remains that the nation is most wide awake, most rich, most powerful, most progressive, whose railroads are the best and most extended. We're it among nations because we've got half the total railway mileage of the world—220,000 miles; while Asia, with her mere 40,000 miles of railroads, is least prosperous. Note how the three richest states are those richest in railways. Illinois alone has 12,000 miles of railway; Pennsylvania, 11,000; New York, 9,000; Vanderbilt lines serve 20,000 miles of territory; Pennsylvania lines, 20,000; Harriman system, 25,000; Hill lines, 19,000, and so on through the country are railroads running 56,000 locomotives and 34,000 passenger cars and 2,000,000 freight cars carrying last year the stupendous productions of factory and mine and soil represented by a railroad freight tonnage of nearly two billion tons."

While railway corporations, like individuals, are selfish, yet, on the other hand, they are a public necessity and should not be subject to unjust legislation or compelled to reduce freight rates below a basis that would warrant the payment of fair dividends to stockholders, and reasonable wages to employees. It appears to be a popular fad, at present, for politicians to lambast the railways and other corporations for all our national ills, real and fancied.

Mr. Bryan wants the government to spend ten or twelve billion dollars in buying up all the railway lines in the country, and thus remove the railway question from politics. President Roosevelt is not in favor of Bryan's idea, but insists that the government should control, but not own the railway lines. To a certain extent the government should control railway corporations, but not to the extent advocated by the extremists whose policy, if adopted, would paralyze business. The state of Nebraska has already reduced passenger fare in the state from three to two cents, and the railway companies are obeying the law. The Journal does not presume to know just how cheap the railways of Nebraska can carry freight and still pay fair dividends, reasonable wages to employees, continue to keep the road bed in repair and meet other necessary expenses. It is evident, however, that a further reduction in the receipts of the several railway lines traversing the state would mean a reduction in the wages of all employees.

Anticipating that such would be the case, the railway employees of the state have organized the Railway Employees Protective Association. Members representing the association are circulating petitions throughout the state asking that the State Railway Commission refrain from making any further reduction in freight rates at the present time. The employees feel that they are justified in the course they have taken. Many of the trainmen and shopmen are now idle or working on part time, and they realize that a reduction in freight rates means a cut in wages.

THE ATCHISON IDEA.

A society banded together for the purpose of enforcing prohibition has requested German-American citizens to leave Atchison, alleging that the German citizens are responsible for the lawless condition said to exist in that city.

This is not the first time German citizens have been ordered to "pack up and get out," for having opinions contrary to those advocated by other people of a community. In New Orleans, Charleston, Richmond and other southern cities at the breaking out of the civil war, the governors of the states in rebellion ordered all Germans to leave who were friendly to the Yankees, and many of them obeyed the



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Chris Gruenther, the shrewdest Democratic politician and political manipulator in Platte county, is too busy recruiting Bryan Volunteers to boost the candidacy of Edgar Howard for congress. This is a disappointment to some of Mr. Howard's friends, but the editor of the Signal evidently desires to be fair, and those who are inclined to criticize him for the course he has taken should remember that Mr. Gruenther, as the leader of his party in Platte county, and one of the most influential and popular Democrats in the state, cannot, with dignity, and in justice to the other candidates, mix in a scramble and become a partisan of any particular candidate; for, as Mr. Gruenther says, owing to his "active connection with the state committee and the Bryan Volunteers, the slightest comment might be misconstrued."

And now there is a prospect of another multi-millionaire breaking into the United States Senate. Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, one of the shrewdest manipulators on Wall street, may, in the near future, represent the state of Virginia in the senate. He is a democrat and controls the political machinery of that state, and is reported to have political aspirations.

Governor Hughes has announced that he could not accept second place on the ticket. Roosevelt said the same thing in 1900, but the party drafted him and he was forced to accept.

UP TO BRYAN.

Everybody familiar with national politics knows now that a vast amount of money was spent by the silver interests in 1896 and again in 1900 in the effort to secure the election of Mr. Bryan, but the facts were less obvious at the time of their occurrence than since, just as the country has been illumined as to the contributions made to the Republican campaigns of those years. But of late Mr. Bryan has developed acute antipathy to the misuse of money in politics. And, if he has been quite partisan in pointing his illustrations, he has justly denounced the practice in general. But now comes the shocking story that his backers in Minnesota used thousands of dollars to defeat instructions in that state for Governor Johnson, on the theory that if Minnesota could, by such blandishments, be passed into the Bryan column, the Johnson boom would collapse and disappear. This charge ought to be "meat for Mr. Bryan. He should have it investigated forthwith, and, if it is true, he should proceed to banish the perpetrators of the crime from the fold of Democracy. And if it should be shown that he had knowledge of what was going on, Mr. Bryan should be a real Spartan, acknowledge the fact and use his eloquence to justify his transgression or to plead his pardon. Plainly, it is up to him to do something.—Kansas City Star.

HIS PLEA FOR A BIG NAVY.

H. H. Carr, president and treasurer of the National Farmers' association, is in favor of an American navy big enough to make it invincible. "Unpreparedness for defense," he says in a letter sent out from the headquarters of the association in Chicago, "is the chief cause of nearly every national conquest. Our vast coast line makes us exceedingly vulnerable. Coast defenses and mines are local in their influence, while the utility of a fleet is unbounded."

Mr. Carr goes on to remind us that since the Spanish war the United States has become a world power. We have assumed wide responsibilities and our interests are scattered over the sea. The president of the association therefore goes on record, in behalf of agriculture, the largest industry in the country, as urging Congress "to add to our most effective weapon of defense."

This letter, coming from an organization representing agriculture, the most peaceful vocation, may not draw the sympathy of all who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, but that it will strengthen the cause of those who believe that as long as the world is not yet ready for the olive branch the best way to insure peace is to prepare for war, cannot be denied.—Lincoln Star.

THE MAN FROM ARKANSAS

Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, had another inning in the senate yesterday. He had his speech typewritten in order that "no intemperate language might escape his lips on this occasion." Among other "mild" remarks, he suggested that John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan should be indicted for treason. He also paid his respects to the press as follows:

"Let scavengers of plutocracy howl; truth, God's living truth—where are its defenders? Miserable travesties upon noble manhood, post-graduates in all arts of slander or defamation, I challenge the subsidized press; the peo-

ple know your designs and spurn your pretense, whether under show of argument or more servient hypocrisy. Go, damnable imps of pelf and greed. I defy your taunts. Tear to fragments my political career if it comport with your execrable will. Stifle and distort my every utterance. Not satisfied, if such be your brutal frenzy, lash my poor form into insensibility. Then if it be your further pleasure, gnaw from my stiffening bones every vestige of quivering flesh. Howl in wretched bestiality through my own innocent blood, as it drips from your fiendish viasgers. Drag them, if you want, what remains, into the filth and the vermin of your foul dens, and burn it upon the altar of Baal, or scatter it before the friendly winds of heaven to your better—the carrion crows of the field. All that they may do, all and more, if there yet be open further depth of infamy to a polluted, besotten press."

The public understands Jeff Davis pretty well. He is a political demagogue whose capital is violence, vituperation and scandal. As a rule, he is regarded as a joke, but if he is anything more, it is nothing good. Abuse of the industrious and prosperous has enjoyed a certain unwarranted popularity, and he may please a certain class that choose to be down-trodden, but no sensible man questions that Rockefeller and Morgan are better citizens, and have done more for the country than Davis, and others who try to be equally radical, ever can hope to accomplish. Indeed, Davis never hopes to accomplish anything but his own advancement. It is likely, also, that Rockefeller and Morgan are selfish, as most men are. But there is this difference: The man who seeks advancement by the building up of a great industry, must, whether it is his aim or not, assist in the advancement of many of his fellow creatures. The history of finance, industry and commerce is replete with the names of lieutenants who are almost as great as the captains, and the army of well-paid, comfortably situated employees is almost innumerable. On the other hand, the man who is always shouting about trouble and hard times, makes a great deal of both that others must endure, while he poses as a savior at a fat salary.

As to the press, the public has too much confidence in its integrity to be deceived by the voice of a senatorial anarchist. Subsidized organs there are, it is true, but they rarely have much influence or prosperity, and the best the public can hope from other publications is that they remain free from the Davis habit of crying with grief for subscribers and advancement.—Atchison Globe.

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW OF BRYAN.

Nothing will teach him political wisdom: His head is not built to hold it. His processes of thought do not yield it. He cannot think right on the great concerns of political policy and statecraft. Doubtless he would if he could, but the power has not been given him. What has been given him is a remarkably strong, enduring body, a magnificent assurance, an engaging manner and a wonderful gift of speech. He is full of talent; he makes many friends; he is one of the best talkers in the world. These gifts have won him the leadership that he enjoys. He is a great fellow, is Dr. Bryan, but he is not a great statesman and never will be. He is a fair moralist, a great entertainer, and would probably have made a notable preacher or an extraordinary actor. That he has great gifts is indubitable; that he has great personal attractiveness is evident. So also is it evident to any thoughtful student of his record that he is unfit to be trusted with the great responsibilities of the presidency.—Harpers Weekly.

In the Right Direction.

Bishop Blomfield was one of the many witty Englishmen whose good things have found their way into a recent volume of reminiscences, "Leaves from the Notebooks of Lady Dorothy Nevill."

Bishop Blomfield was led into a controversy one time with a learned man as to the mental superiority of the east over the west, and his opponent, as a parting shot, said: "Well, at any rate, you can't dispute that the wise man came from the east."

Hunting in Luxury.

Prince Demidoff, who has been staying at Khartoum, has left for the south on a long hunting expedition. The prince, who is only 23, is accompanied by a doctor, a chef and a gentleman who is to operate a fully equipped cinematograph apparatus, which is to record the prince's movements, especially when lion shooting. A private steamer has been hired at a cost of about £25 daily. The hunters expect to be absent about six months and intend to make their way into the French Congo and thence to the Atlantic coast.—Rhodesia Herald.

His Trouble. "Why is young Scribbleton carrying his arm in a sling?" "Sh-sh. Don't let him hear you. He's trying to make people believe that he has written's crumpled from accommodating applicants for his astorack."

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TABLE DELICACIES

SOME NEW AND OLD RECIPES OF VALUE.

Two Ways of Preserving and Serving Tongue—Hominy with Meat—Salt Fish Skin Used to Clear Coffee.

Tongues are used fresh, corned, or smoked. To cook, wash them thoroughly and bend the tip around to the root, fastening in place with a skewer. Smoked tongue should be freshened by covering with cold water and heating to the scalding point, then draining and adding fresh water. Repeat if necessary. Fresh tongues can be put into boiling water, but all tongue should be cooked slowly until tender, then peeled and fastened in shape until ready to serve.

Braised Tongue. Wash the tongue, skewer it into shape and cover with boiling salted water. Simmer until tender, then peel off the skin and dredge with flour. Try out some salt pork and cook a slice of onion in it until slightly brown. Then add the tongue, and when brown, put it in a pan or dish that can be closely covered. Add the onion, one-fourth cupful of finely cut turnip and carrot mixed, and a little salt and pepper. Surround with boiling water to half cover and cook covered for two hours in a moderate oven. Turn after the first hour, adding more water if necessary. When done, remove to a hot platter, thicken the broth with a little flour diluted with cold water to pour and add more seasoning if necessary. Strain the gravy over the tongue.

Hominy to Serve with Meat. Sprinkle half a cupful of fine hominy into a pint of boiling salted water. Boil for five minutes, then cook over hot water for an hour, and if too thick add a little boiling water or hot milk. When done and cool enough to handle, shape into cylinders, small cakes, or balls, and dip in egg, then in fine bread crumbs. When ready to serve fry in deep hot fat. If liked, a tablespoonful of melted butter and a rounding teaspoonful of finely minced parsley may be added when the hominy is done. A more simple way of preparing the hominy is to turn it while hot into a buttered shallow pan, spread smooth on top and when cold cut in diamonds or any desired shape and saute in hot butter or fat.

Fricassee of Fowl. When making a fricassee of fowl set it aside with the prepared sauce for two or three hours so that the pieces of meat may become thoroughly impregnated with the sauce. This applies also to game or rabbit.

Salt Fish Skin in Coffee. Adding a small piece of the skin of salt codfish to filtered coffee to clear it is an old-time method, practiced in country places where the eggs had to be sold to add to the support of the family. There is a gelatinous compound in the fish skin which acts in the same way as a similar substance in the egg. The skin of any fish could be used, but the salt fish skin could be kept on hand for daily use. Fish glue or cheap isinglass can be purchased at the druggists, and it is often used for clearing coffee.

Jellied Figs. Wash a pound of whole figs and cook in boiling water until the skins are tender. Soak two level tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin in a half cupful of cold water for 20 minutes, then add it to the hot liquid and figs. When dissolved add one-half cupful of sugar, then measure the liquid, adding to it enough orange juice to make three cupfuls. Set aside in a cold place and stir occasionally until it begins to thicken. Then stir in the figs, cut in pieces and pour into a mold wet with cold water. Chill thoroughly and serve with cream or boiled custard.

Eggs and Tomatoes. Beat six eggs until very light, add half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, three drops of onion juice and one and one-half cupfuls of rich milk. Mix thoroughly and pour into buttered cups, set in a pan of hot water in the oven and cook 20 minutes or until firm. Make a sauce of two level teaspoonfuls each of butter and flour.

Have Ingenious Arrangements. Recently the New York Tribune made mention of a new East side philanthropic movement, the Volks kitchen, a "kosher" eating place for orthodox Jews. At first it was believed that on Saturday it could be open only for supper and not for luncheon, as religious Jews do not handle money or tickets on the day of rest. However, an ingenious plan has been devised by means of which luncheon can be served on the Jewish Sabbath. This plan is the simple one of adopting badges or pins instead of tickets. On Friday small badges are sold for seven cents. The observant Jew pins it on his coat, from which it is removed upon his entering the following day. Thus he obtains his Sabbath luncheon from the Volks kitchen without breaking a law or tradition.

Slight Obstacle. Knicker—Did Jones wake up to find himself famous? Bocker—Yes, but he couldn't wake the neighbors.

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