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

A statesman will give the people that they ought to have, but a politician will give them what they want.

The convention that will name the President of the United States is in session at Chicago as the Journal goes to press.

Once a week, for the past three months, the headlines in the daily papers have announced that "Watterson is for Bryan."

What has become of George W. Berge? Since that \$15,000 exposure the Lincoln agitator has not been very much in evidence with his mouth.

It will not be necessary for Colonel Bryan to steal a "crown of thorns" and a "cross of gold" in order to capture the nomination at Denver. He already has a cinch on it.

The complicated primary law has not introduced a very healthy brand of harmony into the republican party of Iowa. And the Nebraska primary law, amended by Jim Latta's barrel, has injected a row that threatens to split the Democrats of the Third Congressional District.

A Democrat in the Pierce County Leader enters a protest against the graft game now being worked by a bunch of fellows, with headquarters at Lincoln, to skin Democrats out of \$10 for the empty honor of joining the Bryan Volunteers. It is not necessary, in order to become a Bryan shouter, to pay tribute to the numerous generals and field marshals now gadding around the state making a plea for money to carry Nebraska for Bryan.

The trust representatives furnished coin to Nebraska Democrats in the last presidential campaign to assist in defeating Roosevelt in the state, and it is apparent that Bryan's Nebraska managers will receive financial assistance from the same source in the coming campaign.

The cleverest thing uttered at the congress of governors was the president's retort to a southern governor who was inveighing against a whole-some fear in his state that "the spirit of centralization would interfere with the rights of individual states." There could not have been a possibility of the president's knowing what was coming; but with the cleverness of an Irishman, rather than the phlegm of a Dutchman, he retorted: "The governor of North Carolina hasn't any fear of government intrusion when congress appropriates money to improve the rivers and waterways of his state." It was a complete answer. It was the retort most courteous and most "flabbergasting"—if I may use a popular word, well beloved at Washington.—Brooklyn Eagle.

There are indications of trouble in store for some of the ambitious statesmen who served in the last legislature. In the Eighteenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Polk, Merrick and Nance, Senator E. L. King will seek a renomination. Heretofore the republican nomination has gone by rotation, and this year the candidate should come from Nance county, but King refuses to recognize the rights of Nance county, and his friends announce that he will put up a fight at the primaries, regardless of what is liable to happen at the polls. In the Senatorial District composed of Pierce, Stanton, Madison and Wayne counties, the same state of affairs exist. It has been the custom to pass the nomination around, but like Senator King, Senator Randall refuses to recognize the rotation idea and is seeking a renomination. Randall is from Madison county, but Stanton claims the right to name the candidate this year, and much hostile feeling is being worked up over the action of Randall. The prediction is made that if King and Randall insist on remaining in the field, thereby causing a split in the party, it would result in the election of two Democratic Senators.

The Hon. Jim Latta, who expects to receive the endorsement of the Democrats as a candidate for Congress from this district, was in Columbus two days last week trying to break down Judge Howard's fences. Mr. Latta is a banker and is said to have a barrel on tap, consequently he is liable to cut some ice in the contest. Money sometimes has more weight than brains and frequently lands a political plum if properly placed and wisely distributed. It is reported that Banker Latta has been led to believe that he will receive considerable support in Platte county at the primaries, and that several prominent Democrats of Columbus, who are strong party workers, have promised to use their influence in his behalf. The Democrats of Platte county have an exceptionally strong organization—a machine, it is sometimes called—and it is not likely that the leaders would jeopardize the organization by passing up a home candidate and supporting a man whose strongest recommendation is a big bank account. The Journal is not taking sides in the dirty fight Latta's political financial agent, Dan V. Stephens, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, has started against Judge Howard. While Mr. Latta has been loaning money, drawing interest on investments secured by chattel and real estate mortgages, Mr. Howard has been fighting the battles of his party and boosting into office some of the men in Platte county who, it is alleged, are now quietly sticking the knife into him by encouraging Jim Latta to come into Platte county and divide the vote at the primaries. It is one of the unwritten laws of all political parties, that a candidate should be given a free hand in his own home without being compelled to compete with an outside candidate for support. In thus departing from the time-honored custom, and becoming an interloper, Mr. Latta has laid himself open to criticism from all who believe in a square deal.

The new currency law has brought out some queer criticism from the Democratic press. The Republican party is charged with the "crime" of being the father of national banks, and with being responsible for the additional "crime" of enacting another financial measure "demanded by Wall street." Strange to say, in discussing the new currency bill, the "crime of 1873" has not been mentioned. Bank notes, similar to the ones now in use were used before the Republican party was organized—before the American Union was born or this country discovered by the Northmen. The banking system of this and European countries is copied from the Chinese banking system—but improved in some respects and not as good in others. The first bank note was issued by the Chinese government 2697 years before Christ, or 4605 years ago—several centuries before William Jennings Bryan and other great writers on financial topics were born. Instead of being called "emergency currency," the Chinese notes were known as "convenient money." The notes were first issued by the treasury of the Empire, but experience dictated a change to banks under government inspection and control. The "convenient money" notes were similar to the modern bank note, bearing the name of the bank, date of issue, etc. Carefully preserved in the Asiatic museum of St. Petersburg is one of the ancient "convenient money" notes issued by a Chinese bank 3306 years ago.

How many Democrats in the Platte county court house endorse the following, quoted from a recent interview with Colonel Henry Watterson: "This one party power is almost as bad as a one man power. We have been over for fifty years under the influence of one party and everything points to a desire for a shaking up, for a change if only for the sake of a change." Watterson's idea of a change is the turning out of Republicans in office and giving the Democrats a chance to draw the salaries. If "a change" is a good thing in federal affairs why not in county affairs? The Democrats have filled the court house of Platte county for years, and the introduction and endorsement of the Watterson idea would mean a republican at every desk in the court house now presided over by a Democrat.

TRUST CASH IN NEBRASKA.

While Mr. Bryan is talking about the need of publicity for campaign funds it is rather unfortunate that the democratic organization in Nebraska has been called upon to explain what it did with a neat little bundle of corporation funds turned over to it from the New York strong box in 1904. Explanations are forthcoming, though they are not as yet very satisfactory. The incident originated with the publication in New York of what looked like a canard. It contained an allegation of bad faith against Mr. Bryan. The substance of the story

was that Messrs. Ryan and Sheehan, after Judge Parker's nomination in 1904, turned over to T. S. Allen, now chairman of the Nebraska state democratic committee, \$20,000 to be expended in electing a democratic legislature that would elect Mr. Bryan to the senate. It was alleged to be a part of the understanding that in return for this favor from the east Bryan was to use voice and pen unremittingly in the support of Judge Parker. In plain English the New York intimation was that the leaders there were distrustful of Mr. Bryan's loyalty to the Parker and Davis ticket, and undertook to buy his support by giving him a strong personal interest in the campaign. There was complaint that in afterward giving the national ticket only lukewarm and half hearted support Bryan had failed to give value received for the eastern money invested in his interest in Nebraska.

The story may have read well in the east, but it did not appear plausible out this way, where Mr. Bryan's political integrity is not questioned, whatever else may be said of him. When Mr. Bryan denied any knowledge of the alleged transaction, the disposition was to condemn it as an out and out invention of the enemy. But it was not an out and out invention. While Mr. Bryan may have known nothing of it, there was a transaction by which eastern money was put into circulation in Nebraska in 1904, and the official explanation of how it happened sounds exceedingly fishy.

The official explanation is furnished by Mr. Bryan's particular friend, Jim Dahlman, now mayor of Omaha, who was national committee man for Nebraska in 1904. Dahlman says that after the nomination of Parker, Sheehan offered to provide money to be used in carrying Nebraska for Parker. Dahlman says he told Sheehan money spent for the purpose would be wasted, as Parker stood no show whatever of carrying Nebraska. So the investment was not made. Later in the campaign, however, Dahlman found there was a chance to elect George W. Berge, the democratic candidate for governor of Nebraska. Dahlman says he sent T. S. Allen down to New York to see whether funds could be secured for this purpose. Allen came back with \$15,000, supposed to have been put up by the national committee. Whether the money actually came from Ryan and Sheehan, Dahlman says he doesn't know. Dahlman insists the money was contributed to aid Berge's election for governor, that Dahlman used it for that purpose, and that if he had had \$15,000 more he could have elected Berge, who lost by about 10,000 votes. Dahlman declares that Bryan knew nothing about the money and none of it was spent in the interest of a senatorial election for Bryan.

The weak feature of the official explanation is found in the main proposition, which is that Messrs. Ryan and Sheehan, who were financing the Parker campaign, were willing to spend \$15,000 in Nebraska to elect George W. Berge governor. That they had some motive in sending the money to Dahlman is plain—that it was not the incidental election of a democratic governor in Nebraska is equally plain. Now, what was the motive? Absolving Mr. Bryan of all personal responsibility, the natural inference is that the eastern financiers were willing to spend a little money in Mr. Bryan's state for any old purpose, in the expectation that by so doing they would be helping to commit Bryan to the active support of Parker. The indirect bribe was not tendered to Mr. Bryan, but it was tendered to his friends and was accepted by them. How is this expended by them there is no means of knowing. Nebraska has a state law requiring publicity for campaign expenditures, but the reports showed no trace of this \$15,000 of corporation funds. If Mr. Bryan never heard of the contribution the reasonable assumption is that the Parker men down east were simply "worked" when they gave up the money, and that they never stood any chance of getting such received as they had in mind.

Granting Mr. Bryan knew nothing about this curious transaction at the time, he knows about it now. Mr. Bryan has had a good deal to say about the advisability of returning certain corporation money contributed to the republican campaign funds at various times. If Mr. Dahlman took corporation funds for use in Nebraska, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Bryan, wouldn't it be a good idea for Mr. Bryan to see that they are given back to their donors, more especially as the donors are now complaining that no goods were ever delivered in return for the cash—Sioux City Journal.

The Nebraska delegation to the Republican convention in Chicago elected Victor Rosewater for member of the national committee. Rosewater received 9 votes, Warner 1, Nettleton 1 and McCloud 4.

Samuel Adams, Too, Strayed from the Path of Rectitude.

James Henry Stark paid his respects to John Hancock and Samuel Adams in a speech before the New England Historical Genealogical society at the corner street, says the Boston Herald.

John Hancock was the greatest smuggler this country ever knew," continued Mr. Stark. "At the time of the American revolution he was under indictment for over a half million dollars. As treasurer of Harvard college, John Hancock defaulted all the funds of the college. When he died, 22 years later, the college got the money back from his estate.

The loyalists represented the best class of people in the American colonies. The character of the revolutionary leaders like Adams and Hancock was not to be compared with the character of such loyalists as Winslow, Copley, Hutchinson and Sir Isaac Coffin.

TRAINED TO BE PRESIDENT.

For Years the Nation has been Preparing Mr. Taft for the White House.

Twenty-five men have been President of the United States. They were chosen for this high post for various reasons—some for their eminence in civil life, some on account of military distinction, some because of successful party leadership, some because of their conspicuous identification with commanding issues, some through hero worship or adventitious personal popularity, some through party compromises, some through the accidents of politics or nature. Not often, if ever, have the American people deliberately set out to train a man for the Presidency, to prepare him through education and experience and work for the responsibilities of their highest and most exacting public office. That is what they are doing now. They are training William Howard Taft to be President. That he will be nominated by the Republican party is virtually settled and his chances of election are fairly good.

If ever a man was put in training for the presidency and kept there, and required to go through all the arduous experience sure to fit him for the final and highest promotion, that man is Mr. Taft. It does not matter that this was what we may call unconscious design. In the very nature of the case it could not be conscious. There exists no power anywhere to sign an apprentice at the presidential trade. But in the larger scheme of things; in that play of fate which some call providence, it was just as if the power to indenture a presidential apprentice had somewhere existed, and a young man named Taft had indentured himself to the American nation. Of course he did not himself realize it. But he played his part from the beginning precisely as if he had realized it. As a matter of fact Mr. Taft never till quite recently had an ambition to be President. He was not one of those star-gazing youths who set out for the White House. This aspiration was not awakened in him till long after it would have had its birth in the minds of ninety-nine men out of a hundred placed as he was. It is well known that his real ambition, even as late as a year or two ago, was for the supreme bench. But the beauty of it, the magnificence of it, from the character viewpoint, is that from first to last he unconsciously acted precisely as if he were conscious, as if he were ambitious for the presidency, as if he realized that he had signed articles with the American people. That is the way the greatest achievements of the larger scheme of things are almost always worked out in this world.

All along the path of this man from boyhood to now, from the hulking youth who outwrestled every one at Yale to the "quick-footed fighting elephant of our modern politics," ready to step into the presidency if his party can carry the country, we gather incidents which speak of his courage, his strength, his self-sacrifice, his endurance, his justice, his patience, his humor, his wholesomeness, his firmness, his intense humanness. He affords us a convincing example that a man may smile and smile and still be strong as a giant and firm as a rock.

HANCOCK'S DEFECTS WERE MANY

Samuel Adams, Too, Strayed from the Path of Rectitude.

James Henry Stark paid his respects to John Hancock and Samuel Adams in a speech before the New England Historical Genealogical society at the corner street, says the Boston Herald.

He shows us how true was that word of the late Senator Hoar "that the best boy has something manly about him, and the best man has much of the boy in him." Taft is a man many of whose ways are those of a boy, a big, husky, rollicking boy, ever ready for a laugh or a joke or a prank, yet never overstepping the bounds of dignity, mixing jest and laughter with work, always bright and sunny, yet always a marvel of industry and achievement.

It has become axiomatic at Washington that whenever trouble occurs anywhere in the world beyond the power of the ordinary agencies to deal with, Taft is the man who must be sent to straighten it out. Not only did he bring order out of chaos in the Philippines, but he averted civil war and anarchy in Cuba, settled the difficult problem of the friars' lands by a visit to the Vatican, started the vast activity at Panama in effective fashion, and then went back again to adjust a threatened struggle between two jarring states. Though the Secretary of Peace, he carried on the War department with a strong grip upon its details, helped reorganize the army and create a general staff, and incidentally found time to make a tour of the world and to travel all over the country as a fast rising favorite for the presidency. It is not surprising, in view of his achievements, his record as a getter of results, as a doer, that President Roosevelt should say of him: "Taft is the biggest going concern in the country." He keeps going all the time. He works from 8 o'clock in the morning till midnight. He not only works hard, but plays hard, laughs hard, sleeps hard, eats hard, and sometimes hits hard when roused, as Bowen and Stevens would be willing to certify. If he keeps going with luck this giant of a boy will reach the post for which destiny has been training him through these busy years.

Not only has Taft had the training that fits him to be President; he has the temperament. It would be difficult to imagine a temperament better adapted than his to this difficult task. He is a happy half way between McKinley and Roosevelt, with most of the strength and few of the weaknesses of both. He has the training of the lawyer, of the judge, of the administrator, of the diplomat. He knows the American people, he knows the government, he knows the affairs of the world. He has an almost unprecedented power of handling affairs and men. Serenity abides with him, and patience and justice and strength and firmness. He may never fire the hearts of the people as Roosevelt has; he may never be looked upon by all as a paragon of unpicturesque goodness, as was McKinley. But if Taft becomes President he will get results. He will be master without carrying a whip. He will always strive, as we see he has always striven, to use infinite pains to get at all the facts, to clarify them, to form slow but sure judgments, and then to stand by them. At the White house, if Taft presides there, will be a great calm, great patience of listening and investigation, great energy of work, great good humor, great peace.—Walter Wellman in June Review of Reviews.

Natural Beauties to Be Preserved.

A movement has been started to have the Malibu region in the Santa Monica mountains of California declared a national park in order to preserve the prehistoric flora and fauna, found in petrified form, from vandal hands. Geologists have declared the range to be the oldest mountain chain in California, and the wealth of priceless fossils found in the different strata bears out the statement of the scientists. Little, if any, of the land is valuable for agricultural purposes, while the rugged beauty of the many canyons opening on the Pacific ocean is unsurpassed for weird scenic effects.

Diverging.

Husband—I'm afraid I'm becoming cross-eyed, dear.
Wife—The idea! Why do you think that?
Husband—This thing of trying to look at my income and our expenses at the same time is slowly but surely getting its work in.



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\$150 for Best Article.

The Republican Congressional Committee offers \$150 for the best article not exceeding 1,000 words on the subject: "WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD BE SUCCESSFUL NOVEMBER." The competition is open to all. In judging the merits of contributions consideration will be given not only to style, arguments and facts presented, but to the convincing power, and it should be borne in mind that members of Congress are to be elected as well as President and Vice-President. No manuscripts will be returned, but will be the property of the Committee. The best article will be widely used both in the newspapers of the country and in pamphlet form. The award will be made and check sent to the successful contestant about August 15th. Manuscripts must be mailed not later than July 15th to LITERARY BUREAU, Republican Congressional Committee, Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

The Ametities of Oysters.

One of the most profound remarks ever made by that profound philosopher Thackeray was when he passed two tubs of oysters side by side, and he saw one was labeled "I shilling a dozen" and the other "1 shilling 3 pence a dozen." He exclaimed: "How those oysters must hate each other." Well, "even an oyster may be crossed in love," and William Dean Howells has another tale to tell about the psychology of the oyster. At one of the little suppers that the poet Longfellow gave to the brilliant Cambridge circle, James Russell Lowell paused with the pepper box poised above his plate of oysters to say whimsically: "It's astonishing how these fellows love pepper."
"Dear me! You don't say so!" ejaculated a nice, prosy old gentleman who used to sleep through the suppers. The temptation was too strong to be resisted, and Lowell was fairly launched into an account of how a red pepper, accidentally dropped into a basket of oysters, had been drawn out with half a dozen of the bivalves clinging to it, when the ever gentle Longfellow interposed to save his matter-of-fact friend.—Woman's Home Companion.

Museum for Lawyers in Paris.

The French palace of justice, like the department of foreign affairs and the police headquarters, is to have its museum, and it will not be the least interesting of the collections of Paris, for the department possesses numerous documents which will be of interest to lawyers all over the world. The idea of a museum of justice is no longer a mere project, for an organization committee of famous judges and lawyers is busy arranging it, and it is to be opened before long.—New York American.

Crushed Possibilities.

Fat Reporter—Why was my story killed?
Editor—An act of mercy. You fell down on it first.

Hair as an Index of Health.

Modern medical men declare that the finger nails afford better evidence as to the state of a person's health than the eye or the color or texture of the skin. A very distinct gloss and a rapid growth of the nail are always, they declare, symptomatic of good circulation, digestion and general health. Dr. Matura, the well-known physician of Tokyo, while admitting the claims of the finger nail to be an index of the health, prefers that of the hair as indicating better than anything else loss and gain in physical well being. He has established from his observations that the hair grows less in volume in proportion as the health declines. He has even measured the extent of the decline by observing the decrease in the diameter of a series of hairs. Baldness, Matura, following his theory, declares to be due really to a constitutional weakness which does not, however, always actively declare itself even to the victim. He claims for the result of his investigations that if they do not necessarily serve the interests of pathological science, they cannot but prove valuable in the case of post-mortem examinations, inasmuch as they can decide as to the deceased person's state of health just before death.

Had Learned Something.

"Ever notice it?" queried the party who propounds questions in sections.
"Did I ever notice what?" asked the innocent bystander.
"That the longer a man is married the less he dodges when his wife throws things at him?" said the installment interrogator.
"Yes, I've noticed it," replied the I. b., who had been up against the matrimonial game for several years. "He soon gets wise to the fact that there is no danger if he doesn't move."

The Big Trees of California.

Are the most gigantic and beautiful trees in the world, some having reached a height of 335 feet with base circumference of 110 feet. The age of many are estimated by scientists at eight thousand years. The Matipoza Grove, which can be visited while en route to the Yosemite, contains some of the largest. In the Calaveras Grove are trees ninety to one hundred feet of huge size. Near Santa Cruz is a beautiful grove of redwood big trees which will well employ a day's visit. There is nothing in any other part of the world like this region, which is best reached via the Union Pacific. For booklets inquire of E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

LOW FARES EAST

via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Thirty-day round trip tickets on sale daily after June 10th to many points in eastern Canada, western New York and to New England points via Montreal; and on every Thursday beginning June 11th to New England points via Albany or Rotterdam Jct., via CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. Complete information about fares, train service, or other details from F. A. Nash, General Western Agent, 1524 Farnam Street, Omaha.

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