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STROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. This Journal shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1906, Feb. 1, 1906 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which means as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

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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.

And now who represents "Predatory Wealth?"

Phew! Hold your nose! Governor Haskell of Oklahoma is passing by.

Is it true that the local Bryan club defeated a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Jim Latta?

And now, will Mr. Bryan, if elected, appoint Standard Oil Haskell Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. Bryan says there are too many office holders. Nothing is said, however, about the office seekers.

Worse and worse! Haskell will be also one of the originators, promoters and organizers of the Steel Trust.

When Bryan smiles the wrinkles in his face are not quite so prominent since Hearst unmasked the incubus Haskell.

Democratic torch light processions will come cheap this year. Haskell will furnish the oil and Latta "tin" for the torches.

Senator Foraker has recovered sufficiently to join Bryan and Haskell in a personal attack on President Roosevelt and Candidate Taft.

Although Colonel Bryan has never been directly connected with Standard Oil, he appears to have no objection to Rockefeller money flowing into his campaign fund.

The "Peerless Bryan," "The Independent Bryan," "The Honest Bryan" has passed away, and the Bryan that crawls on his stomach to the feet of David B. Hill and licks his hand and begs for his support, has made his appearance.

Some of the Bryan Clubs throughout the country have passed resolutions demanding that Governor Haskell be displaced as Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. If the Columbus Bryan Club is one of the number, its action has not been given due publicity.

Haskell, Jim Dahlman, Tom Allen, Tom Taggart, Bailly, Boss Murphy, Roger Sullivan, Fingie Conners and Nigger Mike are numbered among the leading Democrats of the nation who are taking an active part in promoting the cause of Mr. Bryan. A man is judged, to some extent, by the company he keeps.

If the election of Bryan is sure to increase the price of corn, wheat and other farm products, as claimed by the local Democratic paper, wouldn't it be a good investment for some of the members of the Columbus Bryan Club to invest a little of the money they have made during the past ten years of Republican prosperity in wheat and corn at present prices?

A farmer remarked to us yesterday afternoon that he shipped a carload of hogs to Omaha the other day and the load brought him over \$1100, and these hogs were fatted on alfalfa. Yet a populist agitator was here Tuesday night telling about the awful condition of affairs because of the republicans. It is pretty hard for a farmer to outshout over democratic vagaries when they can sell alfalfa hogs for \$20 each.—Ord Quiz.

Even before the Hearst exposure of Governor Haskell's connection with the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Bryan had been made aware of his platform chairman's close relations with the Rockefeller interests. In an open letter to Mr. Bryan, L. T. Russell, editor of the Ardmore, Oklahoma, Morning Democrat, states that several weeks ago he informed the Peerless Leader that Haskell was one of the political representatives of Standard Oil, and that the Democratic candidate repudiated the proof furnished as to Haskell's criminal conduct.

NO RETREAT



THE SENTINEL STANDS FIRMLY IN DEFENSE OF HIS FLAG.

THE STANDARD OIL TRIPLET.

The exposure by William Randolph Hearst of Senator Foraker's and Governor Haskell's connection with the Standard Oil Company, adds two more names to the Baily list of discredited public servants.

Previous to the incriminating letters read by Mr. Hearst in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, Senator Foraker had already been practically repudiated by the Republicans of his state on account of his hostility toward Candidate Taft and President Roosevelt, and the exposure, coming at the time that it did, has not injured Mr. Taft, but, on the contrary, has strengthened his cause.

Now, what is Mr. Bryan going to do with Governor Haskell, his platform champion at Denver and his custodian of that \$300,000, so mysteriously donated, and the \$76.75 raised among the faithful in Platte county? The exposure made by Hearst hits Haskell with the same force it struck the Fire Alarm Senator from Ohio. Foraker has already been repudiated and has had the good sense to crawl into political obscurity after making an explanation which does not explain. But Haskell has the nerve of Senator Bailly, and from the cactus beds and dog towns of Oklahoma there floats the sound of a piping voice branding Hearst as a liar. The proof, however, was conclusive, and telegrams and letters are pouring in upon Mr. Bryan to denounce and repudiate the Oklahoma tool of the Standard Oil Company, but to all these appeals the Democratic candidate turns a deaf ear and defends the custodian of his platform and campaign fund and brands the Hearst exposure as a lie.

Bailly, whose connection with Standard Oil was proven by the courts of Texas nearly two years ago, was re-elected to the Senate by the Democrats of his state, and Haskell, relying upon the friendship of Bryan and the precedent established in Bailly's case, evidently believes that his party will stand for any kind of an exposure in exchange for the coin Standard Oil pours into the Democratic campaign fund to assist in the election of Bryan. Haskell knows that Bryan dare not ask him to resign as treasurer of the Democratic Campaign Committee. From now on until the close of the campaign the Democratic mule will have an additional heavy burden to pull with Standard Oil Haskell aboard.

Since the above was placed in type, Haskell has resigned on demand of the National Democratic committee.

FOODER FOR THE TIGER.

Since Aaron Burr organized Tammany Hall more than a hundred years ago, to fight Alexander Hamilton, the Livingstones and Clintons, that organization has been the most corrupt body of political highwaymen in the history of the world. From Burr to

MURPHY ITS RECORD HAS BEEN ONE OF PLUNDER AND ROBBERY.

It has stolen millions from the tax-payers, stuffed ballot boxes and defied, at times, the state government and national authority. Mr. Hearst, in his recent attack on the organization casts the light of publicity on this band of looters.

"When Tammany Hall goes out to make a conquest of the city of New York," he says, "it contemplates casting no fewer than sixty thousand fraudulent votes. There are Tammany tools in Sing Sing who have confessed to putting in from fifteen to one hundred fraudulent votes each in a single city election. In an election the Tammany campaign fund is never under a second million of dollars. Nine-tenths of this is intended for corruption and devoted to corruption. Everybody knows this; nobody denies it. New York City hasn't had an honestly-elected administration since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. In a single campaign the corruption fund has reached above \$9,000,000. And every dollar of those millions was as a drop of poison in the public blood. When such are the ballot conditions, one wonders if Bunker Hill were not a failure and Yorktown a mistake."

What has happened in New York City in past elections will occur again this year. Tammany demands a big campaign fund, and Haskell will see that Boss Murphy gets it. Crocker, the ex-boss of Tammany, made his millions and retired. From an iron moulder earning four dollars a day he worked his way to the head of Tammany and became its chief. It was Bryan who said in 1900 that "Great is Tammany and Crocker is its Prophet." With ten millions of dollars Bryan's friend Crocker is now living in luxury in England. When Murphy's loot is large enough he, too, will retire. It is for men of the Murphy ilk that the hat is being passed around for in Nebraska among the Bryanites. The Tammany tiger is hungry—always hungry—and must be fed in order to insure the usual majority for the Democratic ticket in New York City. Will the farmers and workmen of Nebraska help furnish "fodder" for the tiger?

"Shall the people rule?" This is Mr. Bryan's "paramount issue" in this his third unsuccessful campaign for the presidency. Shall the people rule? If Mr. Bryan is the people, no! If the democratic party is the people, no! If the night riders, the barburners and negro burners of the south are the people, no! If the honest and intelligent voters of the whole country, who four years ago gave Theodore Roosevelt more than two and a half million majority over Mr. Bryan are the people, yes! They shall rule, they do rule in the persons of their chosen representatives, and they will rule, and there is no power on earth to stop them.—York Times.

A LIGHTNING CHANGE ARTIST.

In attempting to reply to Mr. Taft on government ownership of railways, Mr. Bryan said:

I do not desire government ownership. I hope that the railroads will permit regulation. Our position only differs in that he has more faith than I have in the willingness of the railroads to be regulated!

This indicates that Mr. Bryan is quite handy as a lightning change artist. In his speech at Madison Square Garden, on August 30, 1896, the Great Masticator of His Own Words said:

I have reached the conclusion that there will be no permanent relief on the railroad question, from discrimination between individuals and between places, and from extortionate rates, until the railroads are the property of the government and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

Now that Mr. Bryan has reversed himself on this question, it is in order for the Nebraska Government Ownership Club to meet and pass a resolution of censure against itself and get in line with the Peerless. There must be harmony in the ranks of the Standard Oilites if they hope to make a good showing in November.

A MAN WHO CANNOT BE MEAN

"If it would win me every vote in the United States, I cannot hit a man when he is down."

In these three lines we have a demonstration of the breadth and the quality of William Howard Taft that ought to make everybody in the country proud of him.

It is splendid to see that sort of magnanimity asserting itself in opposition to the small, mean doctrine that everything is fair in politics; and it is doubly fine and admirable as coming from a man who has displayed not a hint of toleration for or sympathy with the tendencies in Senator Foraker that have wrought his undoing.

Mr. Taft, wholly on the ground of principle and public policy, has made a fair, open fight on Foraker. He came out victor in a battle that involved not a single ingredient of personal opposition on his side. It was known quite as certainly when Hearst disclosed the correspondence between Senator Foraker and Mr. Archbold of the Standard Oil company, as it is known now, that the humiliation of the Ohio senator would cause no gratification to Mr. Taft. It is not in him to feel any satisfaction over the disgrace of an adversary. He is not cast in that mold. He is too big and fine to harbor such a petty sentiment.

Let us, as Americans all be thankful for the sort of an acquaintance with a man who cannot be mean and little, as the candidacy of William Howard Taft for president has given us an opportunity to make.—Kansas City Star.

CHOICE South Dakota Farms in the Famous JAMES RIVER VALLEY.

We are offering on the market a great many beautiful farms; also several thousand acres of unimproved lands in quarters, half-sections and larger tracts, all of which are located in Spink County, South Dakota. These lands are all tributary to good towns and produce all kinds of small grains and corn.



SCENE ON THE FARM OF FRED HOWELL, 5 MILES SOUTHEAST OF REDFIELD, S. D.

Our Mr. W. J. Else is now in Nebraska and will be pleased to call on you whenever possible and give any information desired. Should you desire to consult him, write us at once, so that we can ask him to call on you at the earliest possible moment. Our Redfield office will also gladly furnish information, lists of lands and free booklet upon request. Inasmuch as these lands are selling rapidly, and that the best tracts will go first, we urgently request that you arrange at the very earliest moment to make a trip to Spink County on the next excursion.

EXCURSIONS every first and third Tuesday of each month.

ELSE LAND CO., Redfield and Deland, S. D.

INHERENT WEAKNESS.

W. J. Bryan's "paramount issue" in the presidential campaign is a bank guaranty deposit law. Both the Republican and Democratic state platforms contain such a plank, and the most of the papers and politicians over the state favor it. Still, like all other "paramount issues," there are two sides to it, and the defects in the Oklahoma law, and any such law, have been pointed out by Thomas P. Kane, deputy controller of the currency. Mr. Kane says the idea did not originate with the depositors, nor with the conservative, conscientious and reliable bankers, but with those bankers who are too keen for business. He draws attention to the fact that the first guaranty deposit law originated in a new state where a high rate of interest is collected on loans, and where a high rate of interest is paid on deposits. Here is his statement of Oklahoma banking conditions:

"The legal rate of interest in the state of Oklahoma is 7 per cent. The contract rate is 12 per cent. Next to Texas, Oklahoma leads the states of the Union in the number of national banks of the small capital class that have been chartered since the passage of the act of congress of March 14, 1900, providing for banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000. There are in Oklahoma at this writing 307 national banks, 217 of which have a capital each of less than \$50,000. Competition among this class of banks is keen. A rare number of these banks pay 6 per cent on deposit, and receive 12 per cent per annum on some loans, and from 2 to 5 per cent per month on others."

With the other banks of the state responsible for his deposits the injudicious banker can offer a high rate of interest to depositors, and will then have to take doubtful loans to get his money out. If he fails, the reliable banks will foot his bills. "The logical effect of such a system as the Oklahoma guaranty law," says Mr. Kane, "is to require the strong bank to stand sponsor for the weak; the conservative managed for the speculative institution. Personal equation, an important factor to be considered in the banking business, is eliminated entirely, and so far as the depositor is concerned, inexperience, incompetency and recklessness count for as much as conservatism and reputation. The relative strength and stability of a bank would not concern the average depositor. He would regard his funds as safe in the wildest bank as in the sound and sanely managed institution, because banks of the latter class under a compulsory guaranty law would be responsible to the extent of their unknown liability for any deficiency in assets in excess of the deposit liabilities of the former concern. In addition thereto, the self-reliant banks would suffer the loss of business diverted to the speculative or incompetently managed institution, which it would not have obtained but for the confidence inspired by the security of the guaranty."

"It is not the function of the government, state or national, to guaranty deposits in the banks any more than it is to insure the business ventures of the individual, company or corporation in any other investment or risk. Neither is it the legitimate function of banks to insure or guaranty the deposits of each other."

"It is claimed by some of the advocates of this policy that because the state and national government exact of banks security for public funds, that the depositor should be likewise secured. An individual has the same right as the government to require security for his deposit, but neither the government nor the depositor has any right to require one bank to guarantee a deposit in other banks. A bank may lawfully and legitimately guaranty its own obligations, but it has no moral right from an economic point of view to guarantee the obligations of another party, bank or individual. Such a policy based, it would be, upon

THE COUNTRY'S ESCAPE.

In his address opening the national campaign in Ohio, Governor Hughes delivered some telling blows at the claims of Mr. Bryan and congratulated the country anew upon its escape from Bryanism in 1896 and 1900. Governor Hughes said:

If all that Mr. Bryan has favored during the last twelve years had been enacted into law, we should have been overwhelmed with disaster and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the meshes of ill-considered legislation in which we would have been entangled.

While Mr. Bryan professes to be the only genuine disciple of Jefferson and his principles, Governor Hughes reminds the country that Jefferson's contention that that country is best governed which is least governed has been entirely overlooked by Mr. Bryan who has been persistently active in recommending new legislative remedies for all existing and prospective ills.

Governor Hughes' criticism concerns in particular two governmental policies which Mr. Bryan has at different times advocated. In 1896 and in 1900, Mr. Bryan contended in nearly every public speech he made that the government should coin all the silver bullion that might be sent to the mints by any person or from any source into legal tender silver money at the ratio of 16 to 1. It requires no argument now to convince any person that the industries of the nation would have been paralyzed if Mr. Bryan's monetary scheme had been adopted in either of his former campaigns for the presidency.

Two years ago and again about a year ago Mr. Bryan declared his conviction that railroad regulation could not succeed and that the only remedy for railroad abuses is to be found in government ownership of railroads. In face of almost universal protest from his own party, Mr. Bryan sidetracked that issue for the time being, convinced of the revolutionary and chaotic consequences of any attempt to put such a scheme to realization. He has been equally as far from the true American policy in the advocacy of

the disposition of the Philippines, his plan for the adoption of free trade and on practically every issue he has urged upon the attention of the American voter.—Omaha Bee.

FORAKER'S SAD FLIGHT.

Senator Foraker now is going through the bitter experience which nearly killed Senator Depew three years or more ago, following the insurance revelations brought out by Chas. E. Hughes. He is an utterly discredited man, the evident tool of private interests in politics which he served in preference to the public who elected him and supposed him to be their public servant. He is in a worse position than Senator Bailly of Texas, for Ohio will never return Foraker to the senate as Texas returned Bailly, and Foraker is an old man, while Bailly may yet retrieve himself. The exposure of Senator Foraker makes him a pitiful figure. He is a man of the very first order of ability in the senate, and not to be compared with the Ankenys and Fultons and Mitchells and Hopkinses, mere followers where he was a leader.—Topeka Capital.

The Democratic press has not mentioned "tainted money" since Bryan boarded the Standard Oil Tank Line.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as amended, set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 2nd, A. D. 1906:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Sections two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6) and thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to Judicial Powers. It is Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. (Amendment proposed.) That Section two (2) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. (Supreme court, judges, jurisdiction.) The Supreme Court shall consist of seven (7) judges; and a majority of all elected and qualified judges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum pronounced by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the parties are a party, mandamus, quo warrant, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 2. (Amendment proposed.) That Section four (4) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 4. (Chief Justice, term, residence.) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State of Nebraska for their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be six years. And said Supreme Court judges shall each receive a term of office reside at the place where the court is held.

Section 3. (Amendment proposed.) That Section five (5) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 5. (Supreme court, judges, election, term, residence.) The general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1906, a general election to be held in the year 1911, and each six years thereafter, shall elect three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; that at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1909, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1914, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the term of six years. Provided that the member of the Supreme Court whose term expires in January, 1914, shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office. And provided further, that upon the adoption of these amendments by the electors of the State of Nebraska, do hereby immediately upon issuing his proclamation declaring said amendments adopted, appoint four (4) judges of the Supreme Court, two (2) of whom shall be appointed to hold their offices until their successors shall be elected at the general election in 1909, and have qualified; and the other two (2) shall each receive until their successors shall be elected at the general election held in 1911, and have qualified.

Section 4. (Amendment proposed.) That Section six (6) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. (Chief Justice.) The Chief Justice shall serve as such during all the term for which he was elected. He shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and in his absence the judges present shall elect one of their number to preside temporarily.

Section 5. (Amendment proposed.) That Section thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 13. (Jury, salaries.) That judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000, and the judges of the District Court shall each receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Approved April 8, 1907. I, Geo. C. Junkin, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirtieth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1906. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of this State the Forty-second. GEO. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.