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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For President, Wm. H. TAFT.
For Vice President, JAMES SHERMAN.
For Governor, GEORGE L. SHELDON.
For Lieutenant Governor, M. R. HOPEWELL.
For Secretary of State, GEORGE C. JUNKIN.
For Auditor of Public Accounts, SILAS B. BARTON.
For State Treasurer, LAWSON G. BRIAN.
For State School Superintendent, E. C. BISHOP.
For Land Commissioner, EDWARD B. COWLES.
For Railway Commissioner, J. A. WILLIAMS.
For Congressman, J. F. BOYD.
For State Senator, JAMES A. FIALA.
For Representative 25th District, JOHN SWANSON.
For Representative 26th District, W. B. EVANS.
For County Attorney, C. J. GARLOW.
For Supervisors, GEORGE ROLLIN, C. A. PETERSON, C. A. PETERSON, Walter, GEO. H. WINBLOW, Columbus.

Let ballots, not bullets, rule, Col. Watterson.

Mr. Bryan has not mentioned "steel trust" since Haskell got caught.

Possibly Mr. Bryan is coming to Columbus to melt the ice left behind by John Lentz.

Every candidate on the republican ticket printed at the head of this page is worthy of support.

The Columbus Bryan Club has not yet given publicity to a resolution endorsing Jim Latta's candidacy for congress.

If you want four years of hard times, Mr. Platte County Farmer, go to the polls and assist in the election of W. J. Bryan.

The Nebraska Capital, edited by Ex-Railway Lobbyist Frank Harrison, continues to furnish inspiration for the Progressive press and boost for prohibition and the guarantee of bank deposits. Harrison's idea of reform, however, has not reached far enough to furnish inspiration to Attorney General Thompson to make even a feeble effort to suppress the Lumber Combine.

Now that Chanler has been nominated for Governor, the Democratic National Committee claim New York for Bryan by 100,000 majority. And who is this man Chanler who has been nominated against Hughes? He is a man of no particular ability who inherited a fortune of \$10,000,000. He never sweat a drop in all his life from physical toil, but he has the coin and is willing to "put up" enough money to finance his own campaign and throw enough money into the Tammany tiger's mouth to line the braces up for Bryan.

The mistake Max Schubert made when he came to Columbus to work a "skin game" was that he did not become a "promoter" and run for congress on the Democratic ticket; that would have given him an opportunity to have worked his way into the confidence of leading Democrats, and then at an opportune moment he could have gone through bankruptcy and soaked his creditors for a hundred thousand dollars, and still live in Platte county. Max's possessions look like 30 cents compared with the fellow who soaks his friends for a hundred thousand or more.

RIDDER'S OPINIONS OF BRYAN!

Translated from the Staats Zeitung.

"His (Bryan's) election would surely cause a disturbance in the industrial and economical development of the country."

"We deem a Republican victory less dangerous for the country than the election of Bryan."

"Nothing better could happen to the party than to be rid of this incubus (Bryan)."

"He (Bryan) does not possess real knowledge or comprehension of the problems with which he seeks to concern himself."

"Who selects him (Bryan) as an ally injures Democracy more than anyone else."

"Only a few intimate friends and blind admirers of Bryan are still willing to follow him. The miserable intrigues of the man who would again incite the masses cannot retard this process. Bryan's strenuous activity will hasten his entire annihilation."

The above was the expressed opinion of Mr. Ridder of the Democratic candidate previous to the Denver convention. Is Mr. Ridder now consistent in asking the German Democrats of Platte county to vote for Mr. Bryan?

A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

The Lumber Combine has some of the best lawyers in the country on its pay roll and many of the shrewdest politicians are paid to represent it in state and national affairs. Twenty-eight years ago, Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, at that time Secretary of the Interior, and representative of the Lumber Combine—then in its infancy—at the National Capital, laid the foundation of this gigantic monopoly which now has its tentacles around the people. Teller has always been the secret friend of not only the Lumber Combine but also the political agent of other monopolies. In 1896, as the representative of the silver trust, he collected \$288,000 and turned it over to Bryan's campaign managers to be used in the effort to defeat Wm. McKinley. As the representative and political agent of the sugar trust he has planned and schemed to further the interest of that combination in all the legislation that has taken place since he entered the Senate. The "venerable" Senator from the Centennial State belongs to the Baily-McLauren-Forker class of senators, but has been a trifle more crafty in his dirty work than the trio above mentioned and has not been "found out." With the exception of his connection with the Lumber Combine, he has covered up his tracks to a certain extent.

There are men in Nebraska today who, like Senator Teller, have not been proven guilty of direct connection with unlawful combines, but the well grounded suspicions attached to their action has satisfied the public that they belong and should be classed among those who are in sympathy, if not actually on the pay roll, of the Lumber Combine.

The practice of delegating judicial power to some corporation tool to pass judgment upon questions in which trusts or monopolies are interested, should be prohibited. A judge on the bench, and not what is termed a "referee," should hear cases in which the general public is so vitally interested. The appointment of a referee to hear trust cases may be strictly in accordance with law, but if such be the fact the law delegating judicial power to a referee should be repealed.

Next to the grafting senator and representative, a corporation referee is something to be guarded against in the interest of public morals and a pure judiciary.

There is a sentiment in both political parties to take the election of judges out of partisan politics. This has been done in some states—notably, Wisconsin and New York, and it is a fact that the supreme court reports of these states are more often quoted and are regarded as a higher standard of authority than the supreme court reports of states where the judicial emine is dragged in the mire of partisan politics.

If the amendment to the State Constitution, providing for the appointment of additional Supreme Court Judges, is endorsed at the election in November, Governor Sheldon will have an opportunity to add dignity to the highest court in the state

by appointing as members of that court two Democrats and two Republicans.

The names of several well known lawyers of state wide reputation have been mentioned as suitable timber in the event the amendment is adopted, among them Judge Reeder and Judge Sullivan, of Columbus; Ex-Senator Allen of Madison, Judges Frost, Jensen, Slabaugh, Duffie, Grimes, Paul, Calkins, and John C. Martin of Central City. It is not contended that any of the above named men are seeking a place on the bench, but their names have been mentioned in connection with the four places which the adoption of the proposed amendment would create.

WATTERSON WANTS TO FIGHT

At a Bryan rally held in Louisville last Thursday evening, Colonel Henry Watterson was the principal speaker, and predicted civil war if Taft defeats Bryan and attempts to continue the Roosevelt policies.

This is not the first time Colonel Watterson has predicted a bloody war between the Republican and Democratic parties. In 1877, when the leading Republican and Democratic Senators and Representatives in secret conference at the national capitol met for the purpose of discussing a plan to avoid trouble in canvassing the vote for President and Vice President east in November, 1876, Watterson was calling for a hundred thousand armed Democrats to march on to Washington and place Tilden in the White House. At that conference were such men as Edmunds of Vermont, Sherman and Thurman of Ohio, Blaine of Maine, Conkling of New York and Randall of Pennsylvania, the latter Speaker of the House at the time. The result of the deliberations of that conference was the introduction of a bill by Thurman, a Democrat, creating the Electoral Commission. When the bill came before the House, many of the Democratic members followed the advice of Watterson and attempted to defeat the measure by filibustering. The critical stage in the proceedings had been reached when Speaker Randall rose above partisanship and became a patriot. His action as Speaker of the House squelched the filibusters in his party and the bill creating the Commission became a law. For his splendid work at a time when civil war was threatened, Randall was denounced by Watterson and alluded to as a czar by many of the Democratic members of the house. The abuse heaped upon Randall by his own party was mild compared with what the Democratic press and Democratic orators are now saying about Uncle Joe Cannon.

There is no occasion for Colonel Watterson to become excited and talk of buckets of blood or an armed conflict between the members of the two parties. He should be satisfied to let ballots, not bullets, rule.

The guards at the political cemetery are becoming careless. Ex-Senator Pettigrew is being heard from.—Kansas City Star.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The men whose names appear under the head of "Republican Ticket" on this page are worthy of the support of every Republican in Platte county. The candidates whose names appear on the state ticket in the Journal, have a record behind them that is commendable.

The recommendation of Judge Boyd is a deserved compliment for duties well performed. Although a first term member of congress, he succeeded in securing for Columbus a liberal appropriation for a postoffice building. Although Judge Boyd is not an orator, his work in congress has been confined more to committee and department work than taking part in partisan debates on the floor of the house.

C. J. Garlow, candidate for county attorney, is a lawyer of ability and well qualified for the position to which he aspires.

James Fiala, candidate for state senator, is one of the leading citizens of Colfax county who is highly spoken of as a man and citizen by all who know him.

John Swanson and W. S. Evans, candidates for representatives, are well known in Platte county as men of integrity and ability, and there is a sentiment, even among some Democrats, that the time has come to send men to represent the district at the state capitol who are of a different political faith than the men who have usually represented the district in past years. While other north Nebraska towns the size of Columbus have state institutions, secured through the special efforts of their representatives, Columbus has received nothing.

Kearney has a state normal school and a reformatory for boys; Grand Island has the state soldiers' home, and Norfolk the north Nebraska hospital for insane. And the reason that Columbus is without a state institution is that Platte county has always sent men to Lincoln who were so intensely democratic in politics that they could not wield enough influence among Populist and Republican members to do anything for Platte county.

George Rollin, C. A. Peterson and Geo. H. Winslow, nominees for supervisors, deserve the votes of Republicans and of the liberal Democrats, who believe that the time has come to commence cleaning the court house. The Democrats have held sway in the Platte county court house for years and there is a tendency on the part of liberal Democrats to unite with Republicans in demanding a new deal.

A FAMILY JAR.

There appears to be much dissatisfaction among Democrats throughout the state with the action of the state committee in practically leaving Candidate Shallenberger to conduct his own campaign and using all the resources of the committee to carry the state for Bryan. It is understood that only one man connected with the headquarters of the committee protested against the plan, and finally got disgusted and withdrew. Previous to this, however, there had been some friction in the working force of the committee growing out of an attempt made by certain Democrats in Platte county to discredit Chris Gruenther, so it is alleged. Mr. Gruenther organized the Bryan Volunteers and was regarded by many leading Democrats of the state as the best qualified man for Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and could have had the place if he desired to take it, but in the interest of harmony declined to be considered a candidate if Tom Allen, Bryan's brother-in-law, was in the field. Contrary to the judgment of the leading Democrats of the state, Allen was retained as chairman although no protest—out of respect to Mr. Bryan—was filed against Allen's selection, his re-election was not satisfactory to many of the friends of Mr. Shallenberger. And now the withdrawal of Mr. Gruenther from the working force of the committee at headquarters still further complicates matters. Mr. Gruenther was regarded as the best organizer connected with the committee, and stood for a square deal for Shallenberger and the Democratic state ticket.

ON THE DONKEY CART WITH BRYAN.

When a man stands up before an intelligent audience of American citizens and denounces the President of the United States as a tyrant and accuses him of treason and scheming to turn this Republic into a monarchy and declare himself King, he insults the intelligence of his hearers, and the party that is responsible for his presence on the stump will not make votes for its candidate, Mr. Bryan. When citizens of Columbus went to the opera house, Tuesday afternoon, October 6, to hear former Congressman John J. Lentz deliver an address on the political issues of the day, they did not expect to listen to a harangue or an attack upon their country and its

ruler; they did not expect to hear the Man with the Mailed Fist lauded, and the President of the United States denounced, and let it be said, to the credit of the audience, that it did not applaud the remarks of the speaker in his attack upon Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Lentz was advertised as "Congressman" Lentz, but it has not yet been forgotten that in 1900, Mark Hanna put Lentz out of commission. Lentz was the most conspicuous man on the Democratic side of the house during the first administration of Wm. McKinley, and never failed, when an opportunity presented itself, to denounce the president and howl about the tariff. During the presidential campaign of 1896, at Muncie, Indiana, Lentz predicted that if Wm. McKinley was elected the gold standard advocates would, backed by the army, declare himself King of America. As a prophet, Mr. Lentz is entitled to a front seat on the donkey cart with Mr. Bryan.

BENTON'S PROPHECY.

In 1856, a few months before his death, Senator Thomas Benton of Missouri, delivered an address at the completion of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railway to the Missouri river. In that address, delivered more than half a century ago, he pointed to the west and said: "Yonder, across the Pacific, lie the future markets of our country."

Time has since proved that Benton was a prophet. The awakening in Japan, China and in India is creating a demand for the products of the American mill, factory and farm. The Republican party, in anticipation of what this awakening means to the United States, is building a canal connecting two oceans. The six trunk lines of railway now connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific coast will soon be increased when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway completes its line to the coast. Yet in the face of all these evidences of Benton's prophecy, the Columbus Bryan Club imported a socialist from Ohio to tell the people of Columbus that the attempt to increase the market facilities of the farmers of Platte county and the market facilities of the mill owners of New England and factories of Pennsylvania and other states, would prove a failure; that the greatest engineer the world ever produced had failed in his efforts to unite the two oceans by digging a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. At the North opera house, on the afternoon of October 6, John J. Lentz, socialist, stood up before a Platte county audience and criticized Candidate Taft for expending money on a project which the Democratic party has declared for and the Republican party is carrying out. When John J. Lentz condemned the Panama canal project he was condemning the party that sent him out here from Ohio, as well as the party that he so bitterly denounced in his speech.

The Lentz speech was an ice maker which all the hot air the Bryan Club is capable of producing cannot melt.

THE OUTS AND INS.

We hear a great deal in this campaign about paramount issues, and while up to date no special public question worthy the title "paramount issue" has been discovered, not even by the versatile and magnetic Mr. Bryan himself, it is more and more apparent that the real issue which may properly be considered as paramount is the wisdom or unwisdom of letting down the bars and letting into the government pasture a lot of hungry fellows who in the fight of the "Outs" against the "Ins" have everything to gain and nothing to lose, and who do not hesitate to promise everything, to gain their ends.

A national law providing for the guaranty of deposits in national banks is one of the wild promises made by the Outs, designed to catch the unwary and unthinking elements in the country, a scheme which after dissection and analysis has been shown to be utterly worthless and impracticable. If Mr. Bryan would make his guaranty scheme to apply universally, instead of limiting it to one class of obligations, it might not be so objectionable. Let it cover all sorts of indebtedness; let it compel tenants to insure landlords against loss, all buyers of merchandise to guarantee merchants against bad accounts, and all borrowers of money to insure the lenders against loss of principal and interest. Let the scheme be operative in all commercial affairs, make it unanimous, so to speak, and Bryan with all his eloquence could not adequately paint the glories that would follow. Such universal guaranty would at once eliminate all care, worry, friction and discord out of the world, and make us all rich, happy and contented.

Again, speaking of guaranteed deposits, what guaranty have the depositors of ballots in the coming election that the Democracy, if victorious, will give us the government reforms

the people demand? Is there anything in the statesmanship, record or personnel of the Democracy upon which to build such a hope? The "Outs" say: "Give us a chance and see what we can do." The "Ins" say: "There is too much at stake to take any chances; besides, your record is not alluring, and does not justify the demand you make. Our guaranty to the depositors of the ballot is a record that is an open book to all voters."—Lincoln Star.

LONGWORTH NAILS "IT."

Bryan papers and Bryan stump speakers are attempting to deceive the people by resorting to fake stories about President Roosevelt's intention to turn this government into a monarchy and, backed by the army, have himself crowned King of America, and Representative Longworth, son-in-law of the President, is quoted as authority for the statement. Mr. Longworth denies the charge in the following vigorous language:

The facts of the case are: At a meeting at Rock Island I was introduced by the chairman of the meeting as a son of Ohio. Since Ohio seemed determined to break the record as the mother of presidents, he said in a jocular vein that I probably would be a candidate myself. Replying in a similar vein, I said I was not there as a candidate for any office; I was there to speak of the present and to advocate the election of Taft for president, not in the future, but now. I said I believed confidently that Taft would be elected president, and that his administration would be so wise and beneficial to the people they would demand he should serve them another term. After that, I said, Ohio would not be selfish, but would yield to some other state—perhaps New York—to nominate the next president.

I had no particular candidate in mind, New York coming first into my mind because of the presence of Sherman on the platform. At that point many people shouted "Roosevelt," and the audience cheered his name loudly. I am not surprised some democratic newspapers should have taken this up, because the democratic party is most anxious to distract the people's attention from the issues of the day and talk about either the remote future or the past.

The story that I commented upon my alleged prediction and said it would be approved by the president is absolutely false. I have never even thought of much less mentioned, the incident until now.



JOHN SWANSON, Candidate for State Representative, is one of the leading farmers of Platte county, and is a resident of Walker township. Like many of our citizens he came to Platte county a poor man, and by good management, thrift and energy has accumulated a competency. He has served as a member of the County Board of Supervisors and made a creditable record. A man of John Swanson's character could be depended upon, if elected, to vote right on all questions in which the tax-payers are interested.

IS THIS FAIR CAMPAIGNING?

Mr. Bryan insists that he is for a fair campaign. Mr. Bryan is responsible for the Denver platform. The Denver platform, regarding "Republican extravagance," says: "During the past year 23,784 office holders were added, costing \$16,156,000." On the contrary, only 16,824 new offices were created, including employed men in all departments, and 6142 having been omitted, the net increase was only 10,682—fewer than half the number represented in the platform. The net increase in salaries was \$11,716,690, instead of the sum stated in the platform.

But the difference in numbers and amounts is less serious than the implied charge that the money has been extravagantly expended. Among the new "offices" created were 6,000 scamen and nearly 8,000 postal employees, mostly rural carriers. There was also an increase in the rate of army pay.

Is Mr. Bryan in favor of reducing the naval force? His platform is contradictory if he is, for the platform favors a strong navy. Does he wish to abandon or restrict rural free delivery? Is he in favor of keeping down the pay of the army?

Fairness, like charity, should begin at home.—Kansas City Star. The Dahlmanites of Omaha and Editor Hitchcock of the World-Herald do not seem to be dwelling in peace, and Bryan has been called in to settle the trouble. But the Cowboy Mayor has not forgotten when he was a candidate for the nomination of governor a short time ago.

BRYAN FOR 1912.

It is time now to begin thinking seriously of the prospects of Mr. Bryan for another democratic nomination in 1912. A Bryan wave which seemed to be rising some weeks ago can now be seen on the decline. The prospect that it could rise to high tide was never brilliant, but the pose of Mr. Bryan as the foe of all trust and corporation wealth, and everything which could be classed as vested interests, while his campaign was being secretly supported by such interests, put him in a position where he might have deceived the country to its undoing but for the exposures which have since been made. The few who were aware of this situation felt, for a time, that it was a critical one. With the people advised it has ceased to be so, and we may turn our attention to the prospects of another Bryan nomination in four years from now.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

LATTA SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

Chairman Stephens boasts about the record made by Mr. Latta in the last legislature. Let us see how he voted on reform bills wanted by the common people.

He voted against the Child Labor Law, house roll 9.

He voted against the Direct Primary Law, house roll 405.

He was the only vote against the Pure Food Law, senate file 64.

He refused to vote on a bill to prevent railroads going into the Federal courts and enjoining the state from collecting taxes, senate file 87.

He refused to vote on a bill to prevent discrimination, senate file 34.

Mr. Latta was pledged by his party platform to favor every one of these needed reforms. If a state senator violates the pledges of his platform, in his state legislature, what would that state senator do in congress?

Voters are requested to verify this record by comparing it with the official report of the secretary of the senate. Go to your court house, or to any lawyer, and ask to see the senate journal of the last session of the Nebraska legislature.—Edgar Howard.

First-class printing done at the Journal office.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska as heretofore in force is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 2nd, A. D. 1908:

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. Be it 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 or pronounce a decision. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 4. (Supreme court, judges, election, term; chief justice.) That the electors of the state at large; and their terms of office, except as otherwise provided, shall be six years. And said Supreme Court judges shall during their term of office hold their offices at the place where the court is held.

Section 5. (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; chief justice.) That at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1912, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their offices for the period of six years; that at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1911, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six years. Provided that the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office 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, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall, 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 held in 1911, and have qualified.

Section 6. (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 select one of their number to preside temporarily.

Section 7. (Amendment proposed.) That Section thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 13. (Judges, salaries.) That judges of the state of Nebraska shall each receive a salary of \$4,500, and the Judges of the District Court shall each receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Approved April 8, 1907. Geo. C. Rankin, 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 certified bill, as passed by the Thirtieth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in his office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, this 12th 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. G. C. Rankin, Secretary of State.