

# Columbus Journal.

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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.

President Taft has become converted to the LaFollette idea of a tariff commission.

Elbert Hubbard thinks of starting a crusade for the reformation of reformers. His first work should be among the members of the Nebraska legislature.

It didn't take Congressman Latta long to break through the traditional corral. Although serving his first term he was not backward in representing the sentiment of his district by making a speech in favor of free lumber.

After one experience with state prohibition, the republicans of Iowa were not anxious to repeat the experiment. The attempt to submit a prohibition law for endorsement was turned down so emphatically that the bill will not be revived at the present session.

The people of Nebraska were promised a state law protecting bank deposits, but they didn't get it. The legislature presented them with a banker's guaranty law. The people were promised a state agricultural college—another promise that was repudiated. And there are others.

While the democratic legislature of Nebraska was passing bills to create salaried positions for "pie" hunters, the legislature of Iowa was at work on some real reforms. One of the most important bills passed by the Iowa law makers was one which aims a death blow at the lumber trust. It provides for a penalty of six months imprisonment and a fine of from \$200 to \$5,000 for violations of the anti-trust law.

The democratic congressmen from Oklahoma demand a "robber tariff" on oil; the democratic congressmen from Louisiana insist that the present "robber tariff" on sugar shall be maintained; democratic congressmen from Missouri are fighting for a "robber tariff" on zinc ore; democratic congressmen from Tennessee and Alabama favor a "robber tariff" on iron, and democratic congressmen from New York are howling for a "robber tariff" on hosiery. And yet the democratic party claims to be a "tariff reform" party.

The Payne bill provides for admitting dried eggs free. The dried egg plants are not numerous in this country. Most of the dried eggs in this country come from China and Japan. There are two dried egg plants in Kansas, consuming 1,350,000 dozen eggs in twenty-five weeks. It takes three dozen fresh eggs to make a pound of dried eggs, and Senator Curtis, of Kansas, wants the infant industry protected. Consumers who are paying 35 cents a dozen for eggs in the cities are of the unanimous opinion that the American hen is fully protected. Give the common people an opportunity to live a trifle cheaper.

The rapidly increasing navy of Germany means something. England is firm in the belief that Emperor William is ambitious to possess a navy capable of coping with that of England in the event of war, and there are good grounds for the belief that the fears of England are well founded. If England has not the money to expend in building vessels of war, her English speaking colonies have. Both Canada and Australia have offered to furnish money to build Dreadnaughts for the mother country. They realize that when the German navy surpasses the English navy in strength, the day for the dissolution of the English empire will have dawned. Since the war with France, Germany has continued to expand as a world power. Emperor William has only to lift his hand and more than a million soldiers are set in motion. Germany is always ready for war on land, and when her navy becomes strong enough will be ready for war on the sea.

## "GETTING EVEN."

In its closing hours the legislature passed what is known as the "daylight saloon act." The measure provides that the legal hours which saloons may be kept open shall be from seven o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening. It is claimed that the bill did not, in reality, receive a constitutional majority; that Fogarty, member of the house, who voted against the bill, was recorded as having voted for the measure. Fogarty himself says that he voted against the bill, but as the claim was made after the vote had been verified, it was too late to rectify the error.

The action of the democratic majority was a surprise, as it was generally understood that the bill was dead, and its resurrection can only be accounted for in order to give some of the country members an opportunity to "get even" with the Omaha delegation, and especially Senator Ransom, who has made himself unpopular with many of the majority party of the legislature. Some look upon the action of the democratic members as a so-called "moral spasm," who are desirous of redeeming themselves with their prohibition constituents. On the part of some of the republican members it was also a case of playing politics and "getting even." The passage of the measure by both houses passed the bill up to the governor for his approval or veto, and he will have to decide between two elements that contributed to his election—between the Elmer Thomas prohibitionists and the Omaha Brewers. At this writing the governor has not signed or vetoed the measure.

If the governor approves the bill, there will be weeping and wailing in Omaha. Many of the saloons in the Nebraska metropolis depended almost entirely upon the patronage received in the evening for their existence, and the law would force some of the saloons out of business. The Central Labor Union of Omaha, has condemned the measure. It is contended that the law deprives laboring men of the privilege of entering saloons except during hours when they are at work; that the rich man's club room is allowed to remain open at all hours day and night, and that the law discriminates in favor of those who are able to contribute money in maintaining society bar rooms.

As long as saloons are licensed, they should be regarded as business institutions, and treated as such. If it is a misdemeanor to keep a saloon open after eight o'clock in the evening, then it should also be made a misdemeanor for the club house to dispense liquor to patrons after that hour.

The "daylight law" is the rankiest kind of discrimination against the poor man and in favor of the man of wealth.

## A PASSING WAVE OF REFORM.

Laymen have long contended that a revivalist did not good in a community, and even some preachers are now admitting it. It is less than two weeks since Gypsy Smith left St. Louis, but his influence didn't last that long, according to the following St. Louis dispatch:

"Of the 4,000 persons converted in the Gypsy Smith meetings here, not more than 350 will be added to the membership of St. Louis churches," according to Rev. W. F. Andrews, pastor of Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, South, who has been in personal charge of the work of "following up" the conversions.

"Gypsy Smith has too much sense to return here," was Dr. Andrews' reply, when a reporter asked him today whether the meetings would result in an effort to bring the evangelist here next fall, as has been proposed. "I do not mean that we pastors are disappointed with the result. We believed all the time that the best results would be in arousing a general religious interest, rather than in greatly increasing church membership.

"But Gypsy Smith, I think, would realize that if he were to come here again soon, he would not draw as strongly as he did before, because the element of novelty would not be present, as it was at first. Therefore, I believe he would not chose to return here for a few years, at least.

"Of the 4,000 who signed cards," said Dr. Andrews, "practically one-half were found to be already church members. Gypsy Smith in his addresses urged church members, as well as non members to sign cards, and the result shows that some 2,000 of the apparent converts were already members in good standing of our city churches. That leaves 2,000 to be accounted for as possible material for church membership. Of these, fully 1,000 cannot be found. They were transient visitors in the city, or are not known at the addresses they gave, or, as in many cases, they gave no addresses, and the directory does not show where they live.

"Of the remaining 1,000, residents at the addresses shown, and not church members, two-thirds have slipped through the fingers of the church workers, despite our most careful and earnest efforts."—Atchison Globe.

## The Spirit of Gain and of Service.

From "New Worlds for Old," by H. G. Wells.

This fact must be insisted upon that most of the work of the world and all the good work is done today for some other motive than gain; that profit-seeking is not only the moving power of the world, but that it cannot be, that it runs counter to the doing of effectual work in every department of life.

It is hard to know how to set about proving a fact that is to the writer's perception so universally obvious. One can only appeal to the intelligent reader to use his own personal observation upon the people about him. Everywhere he will see the property owner doing nothing, the profit-seeker busy with unproductive efforts, the misrepresentation of goods, the concoction of a plausible prospectus, and the extraction of profits from the toil of others, while the real necessary work of the world—I don't mean the labor and toil only, but the intelligent direction, the real planning and designing and inquiry, the management and evolution of ideas and methods—is in the enormous majority of cases done by salaried individuals working either for a fixed wage and the hope of increments having no proportional relation to the work done, or for a wage varying within definite limits. All the engineering design, all architecture, all our public services, the exquisite work of our museum control, for example, all the big wholesale and retail businesses, almost all big industrial concerns, mines, estates—all these things are really in the hands of salaried or quasi-salaried persons now, just as they would be under Socialism. They are only possible now because all these managers, officials, employees, are, as a class, unreasonably honest and loyal, are interested in their work and anxious to do it well, and to not seek profits in every transaction they handle. Give them even a small measure of security and they are content with interesting work; they are glad to set aside the urgent perpetual search for personal gain that individualists have persuaded themselves is the ruling motive of mankind; they are glad to set these aside altogether, and, as the phrase goes, "get something done." And this is true all up and down the social scale. A bricklayer is no good unless he can be interested in laying bricks. One knows whenever a domestic servant becomes mercenary, when she ceases to take, as people say, "a pride in her work" and thinks only of "tips" and getting, she becomes impossible. Does a signalman every time he pulls over a lever, or a groom galloping a horse, think of his wages—or want to?

I will confess I find it hard to write with any patience and civility of this argument that humanity will not work except for greed or need of money and only in proportion to the getting. It is so patently absurd. I suppose the reasonable anti-Socialist will hardly maintain it seriously with that crudity. He will qualify. He will say that, although it may be true that good work is always done for the interest of the doing or in the spirit of service, yet in order to get and keep people at work and to keep the standard high through periods of indolence and distraction, there must be the dread of

## SALOON REGULATION IN OHIO.

The liquor dealers of Ohio are said to be behind a new law which has just gone into effect in that state regulating the management of saloons. If the liquor dealers will put themselves energetically behind the administration of the law, now that it is on the statute books, much good can be expected from it; providing, that is, that the law is in reality all that it purports to be.

The new law is known as the "character act" because it requires the saloon-keeper to answer a long list of questions touching upon his character, the character of his bartenders and the manner in which the liquor laws have been obeyed by him. At the time of tax assessment the saloon-keeper is required to swear that no one in his establishment has been convicted of crime, and in addition he must state whether there has been gambling in his place, whether liquor has been sold to minors, and whether many other legal provisions have been respected.

If the saloon-keeper refuses to answer his saloon is at once closed. If he answers that he has done any of the forbidden things it is likewise closed.

If his answers show a clean character, but if he is proved to have lied on any point he not only has his saloon closed but he is liable to prosecution for perjury. With this, as with so many similar laws, all depends on the manner of administration. In Chicago there is

dismissal and the stimulating eye of the owner. That certainly puts the case a good deal less basely and much more plausibly.

There is perhaps this much truth in that, that most people do need a certain stimulus to exertion and a certain standard of achievement to do their best, but to say that this is provided by private ownership and can only be provided by private ownership, is an altogether different thing. Is the British telephone service, for example, kept as efficient as it is—which isn't very much, by the bye, in the way of efficiency—by the protests of the shareholders or of the subscribers? Does the grocer's errand boy loiter any less than his brother who carries the postoffice telegrams? In the matter of the public milk supply again, would not an intelligently critical public, anxious for its milk good and early, be a more formidable master than a speculative proprietor in the back room of a creamery? And when one comes to large business organizations managed by officials and owned by dispersed shareholders, the contrast is all to the advantage of the community.

Not the only proper virtues in work, the ones that have to be relied upon, and developed and rewarded in the civilized state, are the spirit of service and the passion for doing well, the honorable competition not to get but to do. By sweating and debasing energy, we get meagerly done what we might get handsomely done by the good will of emancipated mankind. For all who really make, who really do, the imperative of gain is the inconvenience, the enemy. Every artist, every scientific investigator, every organizer, every good workman knows that. Every good architect knows that this is so and can tell of time after time when he has sacrificed manifest profit and taken a loss to get a thing done as he wanted it done, right and well; every good doctor, too, has turned from profit and high fees to the moving and interesting case, to the demands of knowledge and the public health; every teacher worth his or her salt can witness to the perpetual struggle between business advantage and right teaching; every writer has faced the alternative of his aesthetic duty and the search for beauty on the one hand and the "salable" on the other. All this is as true of ordinary making as of special creative work. Every plumber capable of his business hates to have to paint his leadwork; every carpenter knows the disgust of turning out cheap unfinished work, however well it pays him; every tolerable cook can feel shame for an unsatisfying dish, and none the less shame because by making it, materials are saved and economies achieved.

And yet, with all the facts clear as day before any observant person, we are content to live on an economic system that raises every man who subordinates these wholesome prides and desires to watchful, incessant getting, over the heads of every other type of character; that in effect gives all the power and influence in our state to successful getters; that subordinates art, direction, wisdom and labor to these inferior narrow men, these men who clutch and keep.

## TAFT A RADICAL.

President Taft grows stronger in his tariff declarations as the days grow warmer. To the Nebraska senators he insisted on free lumber and lower steel. To Congressman Hinshaw he proposes implacable opposition to the tax on tea, coffee, and oil, and demands radical further reductions on shoes and clothing. Instead of raising the needed revenue by taxing the people according to their need of the less necessities, a tax drawn from the less wealthy far out of proportion to their means, he insists on raising it by taxes on inheritances, increased wealth, and if necessary by taxes on corporations.

This attitude sets the president squarely in line with the rank and file of his party and people, and as squarely against the powerful interests that have determined to direct this tariff revision. If the people for whom the president stands are as considerate of their interests as his opponents of theirs, congress will get a million letters a week in his support.—State Journal.

## HIGH IN CIVILIZATION'S SCALE.

Unknown Peoples of America Who Have Perished Utterly.

Between the region occupied of old by the Aztecs and the realm far to the south over which the Incas ruled lies an immense stretch of territory, a thousand miles long and 800 wide, where the remains of unknown and wonderful civilizations are being discovered, says a writer in Van Norden's Magazine. This region extends from the northern boundaries of Peru to the southern limits of Costa Rica. In one section alone along the coast of Ecuador six entirely unknown civilizations were recently brought to light by Prof. Marshall H. Saville, and a vast collection of relics has been brought to New York. This collection is to be the nucleus of a great American museum, which will represent the history of ancient peoples who attained an extraordinarily high degree of civilization, yet whose very existence has been hitherto lost in antiquity.

The famed marble chairs of Rome at its zenith were not more symmetrical or beautifully carved than those of one of these unknown civilizations. No pottery of any other ancient race was more delicately patterned than that found in vast quantities, as numerous almost as pebbles, on the sites where these extinct peoples dwelt. Their cloth was of truly marvelous weave; in beauty of design, richness of color and fineness of texture no fabric of to-day surpasses it.

## MAKES KNOTTY POINT IN LAW.

Owners of Property Have Right to Forbid Flight of Airships.

A law framed thousands of years ago by the ancient Romans, and the only one bearing on the subject, may have to be amended or wholly nullified before airships go shooting about through space at their own sweet will. This important fact was brought out at a meeting of aeronauts in London. At present nobody has the right to fly across occupied land. The world is governed by the ancient Roman law, "Usque ad Coelum." It means that every landowner has a right to the air above his head as far up as he chooses to go, and can get an injunction to restrain anyone from flying through it. So far nobody has attempted to put the law in force. It would be most uncomfortable, not to say disastrous, for a farmer suddenly to emerge from his barn or smokehouse and pepper one's airship with bullets. The fact that the aeronaut from his lofty perch could not be expected to see the "No Trespass" sign might not prove a mitigating circumstance with the rural magistrate.

## Where She'd Wear It.

Somebody sent this to the society editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and made affidavit that it really happened.

Here it is: They were out at an afternoon card party. A stout woman dropped a card to the floor. "Would you be so kind as to pick up that card for me?" she inquired of the little woman at her right.

"Certainly," said the accommodating woman at the right, picking up the card.

"You see," explained the stout woman, "I've got on a brand new \$50 corset, and I'm afraid I'll strain it if I lean over."

"Hum!" commented the other woman, enviously. "If I had a \$50 corset I'd wear it on the outside. I really would."

## Strength of Money.

When we consider the amount of wear and tear to which a bank note is subjected, we ought to be able to realize its physical strength. In a recent experiment sheets were drawn at random from piles of paper weighing 14 pounds to the ream. Each sheet was halved and weighed, and each half was folded double when tested. One, offering 61 square inches, stood a strain of 100 pounds. The same-sized sheet, 16 pounds to the ream, stood a strain of over 300 pounds. The average results of Crane paper, 14 pounds to the ream, with a strain of 3 1/2 pounds to the square inch, and a transverse strain of 4 1/2 pounds. Pretty nearly as tough as shoe leather.

## How to Get Thin.

When one has just begun to acquire superfluous flesh complete abstinence from sweets and starches, a moderate amount of food at all times, and daily exercise either indoors or out will effect a cure. The effort, however, must be persistent, and the watchfulness must continue even after the desired weight has been reached. Spasmodic efforts either at diet or exercise will be absolutely without lasting results. When one's weight has crept far beyond the normal amount the restraint in diet must be more strenuous and the exercise more violent.—Harper's Weekly.

## Some Singular Wills.

One of the most singular wills ever recorded was that of a British sailor who requested his executors to give his wife a shilling to buy hazelnuts, as she had always preferred cracking them to mending his stockings. More subtle, however, was the sarcasm of a will proved in 1830, in which a wife was left \$2,500, but was only to enjoy it after her death in order that "she may be buried suitably as my widow." A French merchant bequeathed a large fortune to a woman of his acquaintance to show his gratitude for her refusal to marry him 20 years before.

Senator Clark, of West Virginia, has introduced a bill in the senate providing for a bond issue of \$100,000,000, the money from the sale of the bonds to be used in erecting government buildings in towns of 5,000 inhabitants or more. This will be an incentive for every town of 4,000 or 4,500 to extend its corporate limits and take in outlying districts, in order to "get a cut" out of the appropriation.

# BRANIGAN'S HORSE SALES

Columbus - - Nebraska

Will be held on the following dates:

Monday, April 12, 1909

Monday, April 26, 1909

I always have from 200 to 250 horses for every sale, besides a number of good spans of mules and farm mares, and have sold every horse that was in condition at every sale this season. Parties selling horses in my sales should be in by 10 o'clock in order to get them listed.

Anyone wishing to get their names on my mailing list can have it by sending me your name and address.

## THOS. BRANIGAN

Columbus, Neb.

## WIFE WOULD SPEND THE MONEY.

Little Story That Well Exemplifies New Hampshire Thrift.

The passengers in an accommodation train which was winding its way through New Hampshire were interested and amused by an elderly couple who sat in the middle of the car.

"You see," explained the stout woman, "I've got on a brand new \$50 corset, and I'm afraid I'll strain it if I lean over."

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## LOOK ALWAYS TO THE FUTURE.

Sir Frederick Bridge's Advice to Musicians is Worth Heeding.

In his address at the annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians of Great Britain Sir Frederick Bridge advised musicians to be cheerful. "Let us think," he said, "that English music has a tremendous future." Sir Frederick narrated some experiences of his own early career, when he had to play, teach and walk 4 1/2 miles between Rochester and Gravesend to fill the position of organist for \$105 a year. "It was not much of a start for the organist of Westminster Abbey. But I am an organist of the Abbey despite this poor beginning, and I put my progress down to the fact that I took a broad view of things," he added. Sir Frederick instanced the rise of Sir Edward Elgar. Sir Edward, he said, was brought up as an ordinary teacher of music in the Midlands, "and I know he played second violin in an orchestra I once conducted. I am sorry for him, but I know he did it. His example is a good lesson and a very good fact in musical history of which he ought to be proud."

## Responsibility.

"First Little Girl (conversing at the school gate)—I can hemstitch and featherstitch and my mother lets me make things for baby. Second Little Girl—That's nothing I'm let go by myself to draw beer."

## A Name That Names.

"Why does Penryn call his coming novel 'A Scrap Book'?" "Because it is a story of married life."—Exchange.

## Truth in Old Saying.

What the eye sees not the heart sees not.—Campton.

## Has Almost a Monopoly.

Quebec supplies 90 per cent. of the world's supply of asbestos.

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