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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.

The sugar trust appears to be a sort of Cassie Chadwick—an all-around crook.

As a harmonizer of democratic factions the dollar dinner at Kearney was not a glittering success.

Some very "small potatoes" are frequently given big names. "Little Giant" Thompson for instance.

As usual, the republicans of Dodge county have a candidate for congress. He is spoken of as an "orator and a banker. There are several bankers living in Fremont, but if there is an "orator" among them he moved there recently.

The new stock yards senator from Illinois, who owes his election to the Roger Sullivan democrats, has enrolled himself as an Aldrich creature before taking his seat. There was no necessity for such haste. It was understood where he would land before the job to elect him was pulled off.

Business men who patronize Uncle Sam's mail order printing house and Uncle Sam's parcel post department, cannot consistently find fault with those who buy goods of mail order houses in Chicago and favor a law that would make it possible to have the goods ordered sent by mail.

The Lincoln Star asserts that on the first of July the state of Nebraska will be out of debt, and will not owe a penny. And now the Star believes would be a good time for piling up another big debt. The Lincoln paper says the salaries of officers should be increased, the state house rebuilt, the state university enlarged, etc., all of which the people of the capital city, of course, enthusiastically endorse. If the state has any money to squander, why, certainly, spend it at Lincoln—run the state in debt and enhance the value of real estate in the various additions surrounding the town. What right have people living in other parts of the state to object to Lincoln hogging everything in sight and then asking for more. In order to give Lincoln an opportunity to grow at public expense it is clearly the duty of Governor Shallenberger to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of creating a state debt of two or three million dollars by increasing the salary of his office holders and building a new capitol building at Lincoln.

On June 19th delegates representing what is known as the American Society of Equity met at Hastings for "the purpose of determining how, when, where, and for what price the grain in the pool shall be sold." The Society of Equity is an organization conducted by several shrewd men with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, who are attempting to form a trust. The claim is made by the leaders of the equity movement that the farmer does not receive enough for his grain and stock; that he is robbed by the elevator men and packing houses, and charged an enormous price for articles he is compelled to buy. Is the statement made by the men who assume to speak for the farmers of Nebraska true? The prices farmers are receiving for their products refutes the charge made by the men who are attempting to farm the farmers and induce them to enroll as members of an organization and contribute money to pay the traveling expenses and salaries of a few preachers of discontent who aim to profit at the expense of the actual farmers.

Frank Harrison, leader of the prohibition forces and the brainiest of the movement in Nebraska, has introduced his plan for fighting the Personal Liberty League and all others who are opposed to the prohibition idea. He favors making county option the issue in the next state campaign. A county option law, he figures would put the

saloon out of business in all but ten counties in the state, and then it would be an easy matter, after the wet territory had been restricted to ten counties, to pass a state wide prohibitory law banishing the open saloon from the state. By working for the first proposition, he says, "every interest of the latter is being served as well." As a power for obtaining results, Harrison should not be ignored. He organized and carried to success the fight for the daylight law. He had the ear of Governor Shallenberger after the legislature passed the measure and did not release his hold until the executive had approved the law by affixing his signature. It was Harrison who planned the gum shoe campaign against Sheldon among the prohibitionists which resulted in the election of Shallenberger. Although Elmer Thomas received the doubtful honor for driving Sheldon into political oblivion, it was Harrison who was really the man behind the guns.

WHAT THE STATES OWE.

It was during the administration of Andrew Jackson, in 1836, after the national debt had been paid, that money commenced to accumulate in the national treasury, and when the surplus had reached \$39,000,000, the twenty-six states, then composing the Union, looked with selfish eyes upon the money. The representatives in congress from these states demanded that the coin be divided among the several commonwealths according to their representation in the national halls of legislation. The representatives contended that a surplus was dangerous; that the money actually belonged to the states under the States Rights idea as maintained by the democratic party. Jackson, who has since become one of the saints of the democratic party, did not agree with congress. He claimed that the money belonged to the general government, and called the attention of congress to the fact that the national government had paid off the state debts of the thirteen original states incurred for money advanced in maintaining and equipping soldiers during the War for Independence. Finally a compromise measure was passed which provided that the money apportioned to the states should be considered as a loan, to be returned on demand of the general government. After \$28,000,000 had been apportioned, the panic of 1837 struck the country and the remaining surplus in the national treasury soon disappeared. In this emergency the national government was very much in need of funds, but the states never offered to return the money borrowed. New York state received \$4,000,000, and it is said that no record was ever made of the state receiving the money, although the state stands charged with that amount in the treasury department at Washington. At that time the democratic party in New York was controlled by a band of public plunderers, and it was charged, at the time, that the money was divided among the politicians in control of state affairs and was never paid into the state treasury. The New England states hooked onto about \$5,000,000, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey \$6,000,000, and the Southern states received nearly \$12,000,000, the balance being divided among the other states. All of the \$28,000,000, with the exception of \$237,000, which was apportioned to Arkansas, was divided among states that are now clamoring for a high protective tariff on the plea that the government must have revenue to pay necessary expenses. What would be your opinion of a dead beat who borrowed money of you and failed to return it, coming forward with the excuse that unless your taxes were increased money would not be available for paying him his salary. There are twenty-six states that borrowed government money, and every one of them, with the exception of Arkansas, through one or both of their representatives in the senate, have voted to increase the cost of lumber, cotton and woolen goods, and iron and other necessities to the people of Nebraska. In the fight in the senate for lower tariff duties, both senators representing Nebraska have been on the side of the consumer and against the special interests represented by New England and all but one of the Southern states that borrowed Jackson's surplus. A demand should be made upon the creditor states to pay back into the treasury the money, with interest added, they borrowed seventy-five years ago. It is an obligation which cannot be justly repudiated, and an amendment, or rider, to the Payne tariff bill would give New England and the South an opportunity to reject or repudiate their indebtedness to the general government. Only one state, Maine, has ever openly repudiated its obligation. When Senator Hale, of Maine, objected to the admission of South Dakota into the Union twenty-one years ago, on the ground that the people of a certain county in the proposed new state had repudiated bonds

voted for the building of a railroad that had never been built, and when his attention was called to a little item of \$955,000 which his state had borrowed from the general government fifty-four years previous, he replied that the debt had been outlawed and could not be collected. It was learned later that Hale held possession of the railway bonds voted by the South Dakota county and that his attorneys collected the amount due on them before South Dakota became a state.

WHERE THE TRUTH HURTS.

There are persons who are well aware that they are tricksters and cheats, but few of them like to hear themselves so described. To them there is much virtue in the supposed ancient doctrine, "the greater the truth the greater the libel."

The Aldrich combine does not relish the frequent use of the terms "trickery" and "juggling" by the progressives in their speeches on the tariff schedules. The rule of the august senate against personal allusions has been invoked by one of the enraged hounds. The progressives may have to employ circumlocution on the floor of the senate, but their constituents know of no reason why outside trickery should not be called trickery. The Aldrich combine should read the comments of the republican and independent press on their daily performances. Trickery is the mildest term applied to the methods whereby votes have been forced without information jokers inserted to deceive the unsophisticated, increase palmed off as "modifications," and greedily extortion disguised as protection needed to equalize differences in cost.

As to the solicitude of the Aldrich combine regarding the political future of the insurgents, one does not know whether to laugh or swear at it. Is it Pickwickian or Pecksniffian? The progressives' names have already become household words; they stand for honor intelligence, courage and loyalty to principle. The stand-patters are doing their utmost to endanger the future of their party yet they profess to be anxious about the kind of explanations which the splendid and admired minority of insurgents, who are endeavoring to save the party and redeem its pledges, will offer to the people!

Really, the hounds cannot be as dull as they wish to appear. Is their affected stupidity part of the trickery they do not like to hear about?

It is they who will have a lot of explaining to do. Between the progressive and the mass of consumers and reasonable manufacturers there is an excellent understanding which grows out of the plain facts of the situation. —Chicago Record-Herald.

MEANS INCREASED TAXATION

When "reform" touches a man's pocket book, there is usually a protest. If the "touch" is made indirectly, there is less squirming than when made directly. Take the tariff—the high protective tariff—for instance, and the increased cost of goods to the consumer is an indirect tax which calls forth a protest mild in its character compared with the vigorous kick that would be registered against a tax of ten cents an acre assessed against land to make up the deficiency in government revenues which would be occasioned by abolishing the internal tax on beer and whisky. The proposed extra tax on land of ten cents an acre would amount to more per acre than the total tax on an acre of real estate in Canada, according to a circular issued by a Canadian land company. The circular states: "The taxes on this land are less than ten cents an acre, with no taxes whatever on personal property and live stock." Until provision shall have been made to secure revenue by some other form of taxation, the reforms demanded by extremists will not be considered seriously by many who are opposed to an increase in the bonded indebtedness of the country. The first reform absolutely necessary as a stepping stone to abolish the internal revenue tax on liquor, by adopting national prohibition, is a demand for economy in the administration of county, state and national affairs.

Women Advance a Step.

A bill has been introduced in the British parliament to allow women to practice as law agents in Scotland. The question came up five years ago and was decided against women in the profession. Since that time the Scotch universities have thrown the doors of their law schools open to women, and now several women trained as lawyers are waiting for permission to practice their profession.

Fought Scientifically.

Miss Wilma Berger is a nurse in Chicago who once assisted a Japanese Jiu Jitsu teacher, and she is glad she did, for recently a man attacked her when she was going late at night to her work, and by a simple twist of the wrist she put him hors du combat and went on her way rejoicing. It is a good thing for almost any woman to know, as it does not require as much strength as agility, and a woman could easily master the science.

LEGALIZED BRIGANDAGE IN AMERICA.

The protective tariff has built up a system of morals in this country that not only is wicked, but it allows to be done by authority of law what the man who does it would never do in his private capacity as a citizen. It permits a man not only to cover his neighbor's goods, but to take them away from him by force of law.—From a recent speech by Mr. J. P. Dolliver of Iowa in the United States Senate.

Some people of the United States are a moral people. They have earned and attained this distinction through relatively high standards of life and conduct as individuals. The many exceptions to the rule do not destroy the fact that the average home life of the Americans, their average daily intercourse, their average management of public institutions and their average code of individual principles are distinctly moral. It is true, then, that the same people, through their governments, national, state and municipal, not only countenance, but actually endorse and voluntarily maintain certain standards of conduct that they would not for a moment think of applying to their family teachings, their neighborly relations or their business connections?

It is true—painfully true; and no one can pursue the subject intelligently without realizing that it is true.

Take the example used by Senator Dolliver. Mr. Dolliver is a republican. He is a protectionist. All he demands is that the system of protection be adjusted to its fundamental creed. That creed, mind you, may be faulty; many think it is faulty. But, at least, it is tolerable, even on moral grounds, whereas the expansion of the system, its practical working at this time in many instances, is utterly incompatible with the common understanding of plain right and wrong.

That creed, in a word, was that a new industry in a new country should be protected until it could be naturalized; that is, until it could be made strong enough to compete with foreign rivals; until it could produce at home as cheaply as rival products could be imported. In short, the idea was that the consumers should pay for protection merely to the end that within a reasonable time they could buy domestic products as cheaply or more cheaply than they could import the same articles. As the creed also held that unless a protected industry, with-

in a reasonable time, gave the consumer this advantage of cheap home products, the protection should be removed in order that the masses should have the advantage of a cheap market. Original protection was designed to help the industry temporarily in order that the consumers might be helped permanently. But the system has degenerated into a practice of helping the industry permanently and the consumer never.

The natural course of the true protective system would be for an industry to demand less and less protection; as it becomes stronger and stronger; but, on the contrary, the more powerful an industry becomes, the more protection it demands and usually receives.

The enormous and unnatural riches accumulated by the protected trusts is a humiliating monument to the acquiescence of the American people in a system by which abnormal profits are extorted from the public. In many of its bearings this system, as now operated, is nothing less than legalized brigandage, the vicious extortion of tribute through the convenient agency of the purchase price. You do not see the highwayman behind the gun in person, but the system carries back to the unholy coffers of the men who control the makers of laws a large part of your hard earned money—not in the form of legitimate profits alone, but also in the form of the vassal's tribute.

And what is true of the protective system is often true of other legalized extortion. Men have one set of morals for their private lives and another set of morals in granting away the people's rights for inadequate returns. Men have one set of morals in dealing with their business associates and another set of morals when representing the public in transactions of far-reaching consequence. Men have one set of morals when acting for an individual client by whom they are retained and another set of morals when acting for the people. Men who would strike another if offered a bribe as an inducement to betray a neighbor will accept a bribe—sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously—to betray a city, a state or a nation that has honored them with election to positions of power and responsibility.

It is not time, then, for the country to insist that we shall have one standard of morality for both public and private life?—Kansas City Star.

TRAVELING STATESMEN.

Since it is the province of congressmen to waste a good deal of government money, it is only natural that they should see that some of it is expended on themselves. And they do. Luxurious and needless buildings have been built for their use in Washington, but these may serve a purpose when the nation has grown greater. Not so much can be said for the tours they take at government expense, however. The monetary commission tours Europe, to get ideas of European finance—and to see the sights. So many expeditions have been sent from Washington to Panama that the ditch might have been dug by congressional labor, were congressmen given to labor. The military committee will visit western forts this summer, to enjoy proving leisure hours, and every one an outing and the mountain scenery. The irrigation committee will fish along trout streams that are to be dammed to make the desert bloom.

And the average congressman knows about as much about the matter in hand as a plowman knows about an airship, and helps them about as much in his travels as the tourist helps the pyramids. And the people pay the bills, wondering, meanwhile, why our government is so expensive.—Athena Globe.

Society's Selfishness.

Instead of sharing the burdens of city life we retreat. When the district in which we have built our factories becomes too crowded with workmen and the atmosphere too oppressive with smoke and odors, we withdraw to some quiet suburban town and think little of others that must continue to live their lives in our service and in the environment we have created.

Coal Dust Put to Good Use.

Only 50 years ago the dust of coal was considered to be entirely useless, but since then a great change has taken place, and at present, in Rhonish Westphalia the Ruhr coal district alone produces 3,000,000 tons of briquets each year. Up to the present time coal tar pitch has been used for making coal briquets and its production in the past ten years has increased about 100 per cent.

The Parental Kick.

Friend of the Family—Is that young man coming to your house as a suitor for your daughter? Father (with veiled meaning)—Yes, and he is a good one to boot.

Good Advice.

"Now that you are married, my son, listen to me."  
"What is it, dad?"  
"Try to be a husband, not merely an ex-bachelor."

PAPERS MANY CENTURIES OLD

Explorer's Interesting Find in the Ruins of an Ancient City in Western China.

Dr. M. Aurel Stein, in a lecture before the Royal Asiatic society, described his recent explorations in western China and eastern Turkestan. He said that in the sandy desert cleared was a relatively small dwelling covered with three or four feet of sand. In one room he came across a specimen after specimen of ancient records and correspondence in the Italian language, and script, probably left behind 1,700 years ago as waste paper by an official.

In another place he found seven feet below the surface curious sweepings of all sorts—rags of silk, cotton and embroidery, fragments of bone, lacquerware and a dozen small tablets inscribed in Chinese characters of an exquisite penmanship. These tablets were apparently forwarding notes of consignments. He further discovered a small heap of corn in perfect preservation and the mummified bodies of two mice.

While clearing the refuse from a group of ruins he made a particularly rich haul of ancient documents. The documents, some of them three feet long, suggested that a great official had lived there. A rectangular document proved to have the seal of the envelope unbroken. Inside were closely packed layers of paper—agreements which had been kept sealed so that in case of need their validity might be established.

Town of Many Vicissitudes.

Cattaro, the Austrian sea gate of Montenegro, which was recently believed to have been threatened by Prince Nicholas' guns, was held by Montenegro once for a time. Montenegro acquired it in 1813 with the aid of a British squadron. Any inhabitant of Cattaro who was contemporary with the rise and fall of Napoleon must often have had to pause and think what country he belonged to. For, having been Venetian for centuries, Cattaro became Austrian by the treaty of Campo Formio, and Italian in 1805 by the peace of Presburg. It was absorbed in the French empire in 1810, and wrested from it in 1813, and finally, in 1814, Russia compelled Montenegro to give it up to Austria.

Stung!

Nan—The trouble with Billy is that he's awkward when he's in company. He doesn't know what to do with his hands.

Fan—O, yes, he does; he told me once that you wore too many pins in your belt.

Property and Proprietors.

The rights of property have been so much extended that the rights of the community have almost altogether disappeared and it is hardly too much to say that the prosperity and the comfort and the liberties of a great proportion of the population have been laid at the feet of a small number of proprietors, who neither toil nor spin.—Joseph Chamberlain.

In To-Day's Issue
You will find the opening chapters of the powerful serial story, one of the really strong productions of this decade, entitled:
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Do Not Miss the Opening Chapters in To-Day's Issue
THE HOUSE IN THREE STATES
Remarkable History of Three Brothers Born in the Same House, But All in Different States.
Montana is believed to possess three brothers with a history more remarkable than has heretofore been known. The story is vouched for by Col. Thomas C. Marshall of Missoula, Republican national committeeman from Montana.
"I believe," said Col. Marshall, "that the history of the brothers stands unprecedented in the annals of American history. That they should be born in the same house, and at the same time, each born in a different state, seems incredible, and all the more so when it is stated that the house stands on its original site.
"These brothers are named Wright, and are now residents of Missoula county, Montana. When the elder of these three brothers was born, that particular section of the county was in Oregon, as a portion of the Louisiana purchase.
"Several years later a second boy was born to the Wright family, but in the meantime Idaho had been segregated from the original territory, and therefore he was a native of Idaho, and his elder brother was an Oregonian.
"Again a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, but he was neither an Oregonian nor an Idahoan, but a Montanan, the treasure state having been sliced from Idaho in the meantime.
"Thus three brothers were born in the same house and each in a different state.
"They are getting along in years, but the house still stands and is still occupied by the Wright family."

Lawsuit Over a Hen.
A lawsuit about the ownership of a hen has just been brought to a close at Hamburg, after a whole year, by the unexpected death of the bird. The value of the hen was only 75 cents, but the law costs have amounted to a large sum.
Truth and Error.
"Friction brightens silver and gold. Truth is the world's gold and the opposition it meets is the friction that makes it more luminous. Truth would never have been appreciated had it not been for its dual—error."
One Cause of Generosity.
A man is sometimes more generous when he has little money than when he has plenty, perhaps through fear of being thought to have but little.—Franklin.
Town of Many Vicissitudes.
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