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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.

It is now up to Governor Shallenberger to decide the question whether or not Jim Dahlman is a law abiding mayor.

Mr. Bryan's friends find it a difficult task to properly classify him on the prohibition question. The Peerless Trimmer hardly knows which side of the fence he is on himself.

It's all right to expose the sugar frauds and compel the guilty parties to return the loot, but the government should not stop there. The men who are criminally guilty should be sent to prison.

The little country organs of the Bryan brand continue to devote considerable space in the effort to discredit Senator Burkett. The more Burkett is abused the stronger he appears to grow.

Two more "wild cat" banks have closed their doors in Oklahoma. One of them contained state funds and the dispatches say that the state will not lose anything, as the bank had put up a bond for security. What has become of the state law guaranteeing the safety of deposits. Has the state no faith in that much exploited law?

Democratic conventions and democratic organs are always "pointing with pride" and "viewing with alarm." The latest object of "alarm" among the local democrats was the screens in Columbus saloons, and the democratic city administration ordered them removed, thus giving the local democratic organ an opportunity to "point with pride."

The fight between the Latta and Howard factions in the Third congressional district will have a tendency to weaken the successful candidate at the polls. Latta owed his success two years ago to the free use of money and the friction caused in the republican party on account of the Boyd McCarthy fight at the Fremont convention two years previous. Both Boyd and McCarthy are not now considered possibilities as candidates. There are several strong republicans any one of whom would make it interesting for Jim Latta or Judge Howard. The names of John R. Hays of Madison county, J. C. Martin of Merrick county, J. A. Williams of Pierce county, George Brooks of Knox county, Judge Welch of Wayne county and Editor Elliott of Cumming county are all men of recognized ability whose names are worthy of consideration in choosing a candidate.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

That there will be a salty contest between Edger Howard and Hon. J. P. Latta in the primary campaign, is apparent from the gun which Mr. Latta's home organ, the Tekamah Journal, has fired at the Platte county candidate for congressional honors.

The Tekamah Journal boldly asserts that Mr. Howard is "a lecher of the first water," a "barrel" to his own party, a breeder of trouble and discord. Of course, this is a democratic row; "trouble and discord" between two distinguished members of the same party, and republicans are supposed to look cheerful and encourage the contestants to carry the fight to the ditch.

Really Mr. Howard is not as bad a man as Mr. Latta's intemperate organ paints him. The Columbus editor stands high in the profession and has the respect of the publishers of the Third congressional district. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Howard know that he is temperate in his habits.

Two years ago, in the preliminary campaign, Mr. Howard made an honorable but unsuccessful fight against Mr. Latta for the nomination for congress on the democratic ticket. Although Mr. Howard was not made a formal announcement that he would be a candidate against Mr. Latta this year, yet it was generally understood, when Mr. Latta announced in a speech at the North opera house in Columbus, during the campaign, that he would not be a candidate for renomination, but would gladly support Mr. Howard, that he meant what he said. Evidently Mr. Latta has changed his mind and decided, like young Oliver Twist, to ask for more. And the fight is now on, and Mr. Howard has served notice on Mr. Latta that he "revises his program for renomination and revises it pretty quick." Just what Latta will do in revising his present plans is problematical. The demand of Mr. Howard will probably be referred to Dan V. Stephens of Fremont, for consideration, and if Dan says "revise" the wishes of the Platte county candidate will be complied with.

The action of Mr. Stephens is anxiously awaited by the democrats of Platte county who are back of Mr. Howard in his fight against the Tekamah check writer.

AN EXCELLENT RECOMMENDATION.

The recommendation of the Wisconsin Conference on Criminal Law and Criminology that a professorship be established at the University of Wisconsin for the comparative and critical study of remedial law is a good one. Thinking men and women all over the country are agreed that there should be radical change in our methods of administering justice. Delays in trial procedure and apparent miscarriages of justice have been so flagrant under our present system that people have been coming to say, yes, and to believe—that "There is one law for the rich and another for the poor." President Taft, himself trained in law, voiced the popular feeling when he said, "It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to civilization." And only this week in his message he referred to the subject again, saying "I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawlessness, violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings is directly due to the uncertainties and injustices growing out of the delay in trials, judgments and executions thereof by our courts."

It goes without saying that any reforms along this line should be made only after the most careful study and

thorough consideration. What better way to bring together statistics and information about the causes of delays in trials, the faults of the jury system, effects of punishing juvenile offenders, and the multitude of other questions that must enter into any comprehensive examination of our judicial system than to set a department of the state university at work upon it? We have our chairs in educational administration, in business administration, in public administration. As a result we find old and outworn methods and forms cast aside and replaced by others more adapted to the needs of the time, built up through years of comparative and constructive study. But no effort has ever been made to treat judicial administration in the same advanced way. The university that establishes such a chair now will be a pioneer. Wisconsin's university has led the way in many fields of research and education; it is to be hoped that the regents will act upon the request of the Conference and make it the leader in this important movement.—LaFollette's Magazine.

A BLOW TO REFORM.

The exalted in station must ever expect to be victims of the shafts of envy and hatred from those beneath them. Think of an Iowa district judge declaring unconstitutional a law providing for inspection of hotels to insure sanitary and fire protection for the guests! It is a stab at our good friend, Will Maupin. It is an impeachment of the prerogatives of the appointed.

This Iowa judge insists that such a law is class legislation, concocted in the interest of fire proof hotels, and is calculated to injure the business of hosteleries that are of inflammable material. He evidently believes that the country hotel that has arisen out of a converted livery barn is entitled to a show for its white alley.

Let us hope that the urbane Mr. Maupin will not allow this thunder-bolt of condemnation from far-off Des Moines to interfere with the serenity of his official skies or dampen his zeal in urging the necessity of an increased appropriation. Virtue can always afford to be disdainful of the assaults of the envious and spiteful, and the malady that animates the latter has not yet penetrated to this proud state. Let Mr. Maupin go on unflinchingly, demanding fire escapes for hotel guests, nine foot bed sheets and careful training and discipline for the pinkish denizens of the hotel couch that wage their carousals by night when the sleeping traveling man is dead to his surroundings and in sore need of official protection.—Lincoln Star.

Leslie M. Shaw's conviction that any central bank congress can devise will fall into the control of the Standard Oil crowd is a hard thrust at the central bank project. Mr. Shaw is a man not easily frightened at the "money power." He was willing to trust the railroads to run themselves for public profit with no compulsion of government regulation. He has been willing to trust the trusts to deal fairly with us, no matter how great their power to do otherwise. He has such confidence in the wisdom and usefulness of those who hold political power that he steadfastly opposes measures, like the initiative and referendum, which gives the public a chance to exact its dues when they are not otherwise forthcoming. If Leslie M. Shaw is alarmed at the prospect of Standard Oil domination of a central bank, there is no word to express the terror justified in the more timid rest of us.—Lincoln Journal.

SENATOR BURKETT

Shall Senator Burkett be returned to his seat in the upper branch of Congress?

Next year the voters of Nebraska will answer this question and for the first time they and not the legislature will say whom the senator shall be, for the Oregon plan of making popular choice will then be invoked, under the new law.

Mr. Burkett will at that time have finished a service of twelve years in Washington, six years in the lower house and six years in the senate. During this time the people of this state have had an opportunity to take his measure. It is not forgotten that in 1904, when a senator was to be chosen the republicans of Nebraska turned with practical unanimity to Mr. Burkett. He was then completing his third term in the house. In that body he had gained a position of prominence and power. He had advanced to membership of the Committee on Appropriations. He had demonstrated a genius for hard and systematic work. He was a digger and delver and this propensity counted greatly in his favor as a really useful member. The people of this state saw this.

They saw in him the elements they thought would be even more useful in the upper house. To make sure of his selection they inaugurated a new method of selecting the nominee for senator. They declared in favor of a convention nomination, so that the choice might be brought as nearly as possible to the people. At the caucuses and in county conventions the issue was made, with the result that Mr. Burkett was nominated in the state convention on the first ballot by a four-fifths majority. In this and in the convention of the following year when political passions were declared against for the first time in a republican platform and when railroad domination was ended by the defeat of their preferred candidates for judge of the supreme court, Mr. Burkett played a strong and conspicuous part. He was one of the first "progressives" in Nebraska and has been identified with the movement since it began. While he hasn't always pleased all who call themselves "progressives" he has won the approval of the leader of the movement, Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, who says he

THE REFORMER'S STATISTICS.

On the theory that figures won't lie, statistics make a pretentious and frequently convincing argument. They are also available on the theory that other people won't know the difference, be they right or wrong, which must have been prompting influence with a woman who lately sought to save Pennsylvania from the grasp of Demon Rum. She started out by saying that 580,000 boys became addicted to alcohol in 1908. Assuming that was an average year in the booze business, this would include about two thirds of the year's output of boys arriving at the age of meanness.

Everyone knows that no such proportion become drunkards, or even drinking men, although they might thoughtlessly accept the bare figures. She declared that the same year 200,000 babies were smothered by drunken mothers. The census show that deaths of this kind numbered 1,928, and of course not all of these could be attributed to intoxication. She said a million deaths a year were caused by drunken chauffeurs and cab-drivers. There were only 57,513 deaths from accidents, and most of these occurred on railways. She said 100,000 men and women went to prison in one year, as the result of strong drink. Still, that is more than the total prison population of the country.

Such gross exaggeration can hardly be expected to help a worthy cause. There should be temperance in other things than the guzzling of strong drink, including the inflation of statistics.—Atchison Globe.

Old Days on the Stage.
I have known a dress coat handed from one to another in the wings several times during a performance. It was a current idea that white cotton stockings assumed the appearance of silk from the front by making a heavy line of white chalk on the shu bone. A white tie was easily made from a strip of note paper, and even a shirt front could be managed from highly glazed note paper. White cotton gloves were de rigueur in place of the more expensive kid ones. A comedian, having no black stockings, once blacked his legs. After the show he asked the stage manager, "Do we play this piece again?" "Yes; next week." "Oh, then, I need not wash my legs!"—From "Ramblings of an Old Member," by Russell Crauford.

A Good Reason.
Wantano—Why do you call that boy of yours Flannee? Duuno—Because he just naturally shrinks from washing.—London Tit-Bits.

The nobleness of life depends on its consistency, clearness of purpose, quiet and ceaseless energy.—Ruskin.

"A progressive progressing."

In the senate Mr. Burkett has as faithfully and intelligently represented his constituency as he did in the house. He has been responsive to the needs and wishes of the people, though talking no narrow or restricted view of national interests. No constituent has appealed to him in vain. He has been active in promoting better postal facilities. He has never overlooked the claims or the deserts of the old soldier and no senator has been more efficient or prompt than he in serving his constituents in pension matters. On public lands and irrigation, in revision of the tariff as well as all other interests peculiar to the welfare of a western state, he has taken practical ground.

His work in the extra session of congress to compel the redemption of platform pledges was arduous and effective. He was one of the force of insurgents in the senate who succeeded in bringing that body to a stricter compliance with party obligations. He stood for tariff revision downward, and what he and his associates failed to get incorporated into law was in part obtained by the President in conference on the bill, after which Senator Burkett voted for its passage. He stands shoulder to shoulder with the President in favor of the demands of the west and of the masses with respect to tariff legislation.

During his ten years in Washington there has been no breath of suspicion concerning a single act of Mr. Burkett, and there never will be. He is absolutely clean in his public and private life. He is morally what the most exacting could wish him to be. He measures up in his standard of manhood to what an enlightened God fearing citizenship of a great state may expect of its representatives in high places. Notwithstanding his long service he is still young, energetic and ambitious. He is growing every day and is more capable of rendering better service in the future than he has given in the past.

Influence comes with knowledge and experience. This is especially true in the United States senate, where seniority gives prestige. There are many good reasons why Mr. Burkett should be retained in his present position, and the indications are that a majority of the people of Nebraska are so minded.—Blair Pilot.

Daniel and the Lions.

An old negro preacher in Kentucky was dilating upon events in the Bible which had a zoological trend. He described the deluge and how all the animals, two by two, went into the ark and were saved. Then he discussed the incident of Jonah and the whale. Balaam's ass and finally the exploit of Daniel, who entered the den of ravening lions and emerged unharmed. His auditors listened with interest, and some of them seemed to have their doubts as to the authenticity of the tales.

Finally one of the younger negroes "rose up and inquired." "Say, pahson, was dem lions jest like the kind we has now?"

"Cose not, cose not," retorted the preacher, irritated at having his discourse interrupted. "Deys was B. C. meaning befo' circeus."

The explanation was sufficient and satisfactory.—Buffalo Commercial.

Life at the Pole.
Life at the pole is a perpetual battle with nature, in which man is often worsted. "He was frozen to death" is the end of many biographies. While a man is in death they speak of him as "stronger than death," as if death were a watchful enemy always waiting for his chance. But life is on a large scale up there. Instead of the petty alternations of night and day they have the great seasonal succession, and, whether they are waiting for the long light of summer or the long dark of winter, they enjoy a keen delight in the prospect of a change such as we can never know in the tame arrangements of our climate. The long dark does not keep them wholly inactive. We read of expeditions after bear and hunting on the ice by torchlight, but in the main their winter is given up to story telling, conversation and contemplation.

Bjornson's Advice.

There is a story told of Bjornstjerne Bjornson that, arriving at a late hour at the town of Bergen, which was en fête to receive him, he vouchsafed to the expectant people no finer words of wisdom than a general recommendation to go to bed.

In vain they appealed to him for "songs or sentiments." The great Bjornson, said he, gave the same advice under conditions all similar, and what was good enough for Berlin must suffice for Bergen.

Three years later, on visiting the town for the second time, the master novelist found a deserted city. Not a light burned in the dismal railway station, no banners waved, no addresses were read by portly burgomasters. In vain Bjornson asked for a cab.

"They have all gone to bed," was the reply. And so Bjornson remembered.

Tarring and Feathering.
The first recorded instance of tarring and feathering a human being was in 1184, during the time of the crusades. In that year, the first of the reign of Richard I., a law was passed that "any robber voyaging with the crusaders shall be first shaved, then hot pitch shall be poured upon him and a cushion of feathers shook over him." After this the criminal was to be put ashore at the first landing place the ship reached.

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