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 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905.
 FREDERICK E. ABBOTT, Editor.

RENEWALS.—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. This date shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905. Payment to Feb. 1, 1905 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.
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CHANGE IN ADDRESS.—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Read the offers of Journal advertisers.

Notify the Journal office if you do not receive your paper promptly.

There is just one thing in Columbus that is growing faster than the corn on the rich farms of Platte county, and that is the Journal subscription list.

The Daily Journal is not the only paper in Columbus that is growing every day. The Weekly Journal has added over fifty names to its permanent list in the last two weeks. Moral: Advertisers who buy advertising as an investment and who measure its value by the number it reaches, are coming to the Journal.

By the time the democratic organization gets through killing such "cock robins" as August Böttcher and Councilman Clark and Treasurer Becher, in Platte county, the friends of these men and the friends of clean government will have succeeded in electing a nice bunch of republican candidates, provided the republicans of this county will jump into the harness and name only the best and strongest men.

The Telegram raises its feeble voice to say that the "editor of the Journal has tried for months to incriminate certain supervisors." Just a slight revision, brother, and we will let it pass. Change your statement to read: "Certain supervisors incriminated themselves months ago in that they had overdrawn their legal allowance and not only failed to put it back but continued to draw more. The Journal, in publishing the facts of their self-incrimination, simply performed a duty it owed to its readers."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The biennial election law is declared unconstitutional. This is the substance of the decision handed down yesterday by the supreme court. Judge Hoelmb wrote the opinion.

This means an election this fall. On the state ticket will be a judge for the supreme court and two regents for the university. On the county ticket will be all the county officers except county attorney, and county assessor and county supervisors. The last two named officers will hold over as they were not named in the law which has been declared unconstitutional, but were named in a separate bill which is not affected by the decision.
 Old Platemast line up for the fray.

THE REVENUE LAW.

The county boards of equalization throughout the state that have had to conduct their work under a very much amended revenue law that is not yet in print have had to perform a good deal of public business with their eyes shut. The state should devise some effective method of getting its laws published before they are ready for repeal.—Fremont Tribune.

The force of the Tribune's statements is well illustrated in Platte county. Assessor Galley and his deputies had no official notice of any amendments to the revenue law. There were some important amendments nevertheless. One of them provided that the County Assessor should make up the books of the deputies, limiting the work of the deputies to listing the property. This amendment is in accord with suggestions made by Mr. Galley in an interview last fall which was published in the Journal. However, Mr. Galley did not know his ideas had been embodied in an amendment. He therefore proceeded as he had last year, and was not aware of the existence of the amendment until his attention was called to it by the editor of this paper, after the deputies had nearly all completed their books. Our attention was called to the amendment by a Journal subscriber at Hamphrey.

As a result of the failure of our state to place the new law in the hands of Mr. Galley, Platte county will lose the amount paid to the deputy assessors for making up their books.

CREAM TRUST.

Large combinations of capital are not in themselves bad. It is only when such combinations tend to pound the price up for the consumer or down for the producer that they become harmful.

There is one large industry in the United States in which every farmer in Nebraska is more or less interested, which is tending to pass under the control of one central management, and that is the dairy industry.

There is one large creamery company with headquarters in Nebraska, with a capital reaching well up in the millions, that is fast gaining control of the cream output in the west central states.

Is the centralization of the cream industry a good thing for the Nebraska farmer? If it will lead in the long run to pay the farmer the highest possible price for his cream, it is. If it will tend in the opposite direction, it is not a good thing.

This is a problem that should receive the serious consideration of every citizen who makes his living in an agricultural state, a large portion of whose wealth is represented in the dairy industry. It should be considered without sentiment and from the cold-blooded standpoint of dollars and cents.

We shall not attempt to solve this problem but we offer a few suggestions for consideration.

Cannot a local company like the Columbus Cream Co. gather the cream in this county as cheaply as it can be gathered by an Omaha or Lincoln Company? Cannot the local company make better butter from cream brought in and churned while it is sweet and fresh and cool, than the more distant company can make from cream that stands in the sun waiting for shipment until it is hot and sour?

Cannot the local company operating with lower rentals, with cheaper labor, and labor unrestricted by the rules of labor unions, turn out the manufactured product as cheaply as the foreign company?

If the local company can turn out a pound as good or better, for the same or less money than the foreign competition, does it not stand to reason that it can afford to pay as good a price to the farmer for the raw material?

Why is it, if the local company can pay as good prices that the large foreign company often offers more? This question can be answered perhaps by asking another.

Why does the Standard Oil company always put the price of its product below that of its competitor in a given locality until the competitor is forced to quit, and then raise the price again?

Farmers, before you are tempted by a penny a pound for cream to help a large foreign company to crush out your local cream company, just inquire into the prices paid by this same foreign company, in territory where there is no local company operating.

While you are crying out against trusts in the abstract, be careful that you are not voluntarily contributing to the up-building of a cream trust that comes to your very doors to rob you of your substance.

TOO FAST.

The fastest long-distance train in the world, eighteen hours from New York to Chicago, made only three trips in safety. On the fourth trip the entire train was completely wrecked, a freight depot was demolished and a dozen people killed.

It is true that the accident was due to an open switch and so might have happened to a slow train as well as to the flyer. Nevertheless the tragedy will have a strong tendency to prejudice the public against the trains which run at the extreme limit of speed. Safety is always and necessarily sacrificed to some degree by an increase of speed. For years the sane and temperate have deprecated this mad racing against time by all railroads passenger trains. The freight which they carry is human life, and undoubtedly most of the passengers would rather make a two day trip in a few hours more time and have the extra energy and resourcefulness of the railroad management devoted to insuring greater safety and with fewer accidents, rather than covering the most possible inch of ground in a given time.

MORE DODGERS.

The Journal last week took occasion to call attention to the reduced valuation in the city of Columbus under the 1905 assessment, and to say that a large part of that reduction was due to the failure of owners of mortgages to list them according to law.

One of the leading loan agents in the city was prompted by the article to call our attention to a fact which it will be of interest to taxpayers to consider. He said, "Most of our mortgages are owned by non-residents, who are not liable to taxation in this state. Many of them however, are owned by well-to-do farmers and widows who place their money with us to be loaned on real estate. If we are forced as the Journal suggests we should be to reveal the names of these parties they will place their money in the banks where it is easy for them to hide

it from the assessor or they will loan it out on personal notes where it is equally easy for them to hide it. Now if loan agents are forced to give the names of the owners of mortgages recorded by them the banks should be forced to give the names of their depositors else the loan brokers will be driven out of this class of business to the profit of the bankers and the money now represented by mortgages will escape taxation just the same as it does now. I have never tried to dodge a single penny of taxation on property which I own and should not hesitate to give the names of the mortgages recorded in my name provided bankers and private individuals are placed on the same basis." There is food for thought in this statement. If it is true that the class of citizens who have money to loan are so dishonest and so degraded morally that they are determined to dodge their proportionate share of taxation in spite of all the laws of God or man; and if their determination is fixed to such an extent that they will boycott the honest loan broker who has been accustomed to making legitimate loans for them just because he helps the assessor to collect from them what the law commands and what every decent citizen who enjoys the protection of our laws should be glad to pay, then it is certainly time for all good citizens to rise up in indignation and find out whether there is not some way of reaching them.

If dishonest individuals are able under the present law to hide their money in banks or in personal loans on promissory notes then let us change the law. If we must resort to the publication of the complete assessment record of every property owner in order to get the evidence to defeat the tax-dodgers then let us come to it soon before our new law sinks to the same level of uselessness and injustice occupied by our old revenue law.

The Journal has no attack to make on the honest loan broker. He has a legitimate field and has done much to regulate interest rates to the benefit of the public. But we do stand ready in the interest of the honest constituency which we serve to strike the hardest blow it is possible by means of publicity to strike against every cowardly sneak of a tax-dodger whether his bank account is large or small; whether he wears an imported dress suit or a suit of overalls; whether he votes a republican or a democratic ballot.

We repeat that we are with Assessor Galley in his attempt to assess property of Platte county according to a law. If the bank deposit or the personal loan affords an avenue of escape for the same as the mortgage loan, then let us after the bank deposit and the personal loan.

We repeat that a tax-dodger is worse than a common thief and we shall take pleasure in using the columns of the Journal to help run some of them to earth.

DANISH NAVAL CADETS DROWN

Steamer Strikes Training Ship and Twenty-two Boys Go Down.

Copenhagen, Denmark, June 27.—A serious disaster occurred near here when the Danish cadet training schooner Georg-Stage was rammed and sunk by the British steamer Ancona. The Georg-Stage sank in one and one-half minutes. Twenty-two cadets were drowned and fifty-seven rescued. The boys were all in their bunks at the time of the disaster. The night was overcast, but it was not so dark that objects could not be seen at some distance.

The Ancona was considerably damaged along its water line. Thus far only a single body has been recovered by the divers who have gone down to the wreck.

First Officer Myhre of the Georg-Stage attributes the accident to the Ancona changing its course. He said the Ancona's bow crashed seven feet into the training schooner's side, bringing down the latter's masts and rigging and preventing many of the cadets from gaining the deck. Those not entangled in the wreckage sprang on board the Ancona and assisted in launching lifeboats. Myhre himself jumped into the water and rescued many boys who were entangled in the rigging.

FRANCE HAS GERMANY'S REPLY

Definite Determination in Moroccan Affair Will Soon Be Reached.

Paris, June 27.—A strong impression prevails that Germany's reply to the French note regarding Morocco reached Paris late last night and that it will be presented in the course of an interview between Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, and Premier Rouvier today.

The officials neither confirmed nor denied the report that the reply had been received, maintaining the strictest reserve. Among the diplomats gathered at a reception given at the British embassy, however, the opinion prevailed that the reply was in the hands of the French officials and the view was taken that the situation had undergone appreciable improvement. Although it was considered that the German response would not solve all difficulties, yet it was thought that the ground would be cleared for the reaching of a definite understanding.

MITCHELL ON THE RACK

ACCUSED SENATOR MUCH DISTURBED AT TESTIMONY.

FORMER SECRETARY ON STAND

Harry Robertson Tells of Expediting of Kribs Claim—Attorneys for Defense Unable to Shake His Testimony—Government Closes Its Case.

Portland, Ore., June 27.—Harry Robertson, United States Senator John H. Mitchell's former private secretary, was the principal witness for the prosecution in the trial of Senator Mitchell. Robertson told fully, without reservation, of his connection with Mitchell at Washington, of the latter's fear of prosecution for his work before the departments and of Mitchell's denial when Robertson expressed to his employer the belief that denial was useless, as several knew of the connection of the firm of Mitchell & Tanner with the work of getting the Kribs claims expedited and the likelihood that the whole story would come out.

Upon being subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury, the witness said he went to Senator Mitchell and showed him the summons, asking the senator what he could be wanted in Portland for. The senator said it was to testify about the accounts of the law firm of Mitchell & Tanner, and told him that Tanner and his son were threatened with indictment. Mitchell told Robertson that when he reached Portland he should go to Tanner and look at the partnership agreement and Tanner would tell him how to testify. The senator had cursed the prosecution and had said anything was justifiable in defying the government. On Robertson's return to Washington, after appearing before the grand jury, Senator Mitchell, the witness said, shook his fist in Robertson's face and swore at him for his actions in Portland, and Robertson thereupon resigned his position. In continuing, the witness said Mitchell finally acknowledged that he had known Kribs and remembered the partnership agreement with its damaging clause. He cried and swore and said that he ought not to be prosecuted for the matter, as he had only received a few small checks for what he had done.

The evidence given by Robertson was direct. He identified letters given by Mitchell at Washington to the delivered to Tanner, but which were given to Prosecuting Attorney Haney and the grand jury, keeping nothing back, but telling to the best of his recollection the plans made by Mitchell and Tanner to evade prosecution and how these schemes came to naught. The former bookkeeper of the firm of Mitchell & Tanner and later secretary of the senator supported strongly with his testimony the allegations of the indictment upon which Mitchell is being tried.

During the recital of Robertson's testimony, Senator Mitchell showed every evidence of mental agony. He writhed in his chair and protested with his attorneys for allowing the introduction of the evidence. Robertson underwent a severe cross-examination, but the defense could not shake his testimony. The government then closed its case.

The defense then opened its case, calling six witnesses, all of whom testified to having received assistance from the defendant before the various departments, in each case of which the senator had refused compensation. It is the opinion that Senator Mitchell will take the stand in his own behalf.

Depositions in Grain Case.

Wahoo, Neb., June 27.—The taking of depositions in the case of Thomas Worrall against the Omaha Elevator company et al. was commenced in this city before H. G. Gilson, notary public. The entire time was devoted to examining Tremore Cone, the independent grain dealer of Wahoo, and as he was at one time agent here for the Urdike people seemed to be well posted as to the business methods of the association elevators. He told he was forced out of business by the combine.

Italy Brings Pressure.

Rome, June 27.—It is semi-officially announced that Italy, as a member of the triple alliance and as the friend of France, having favored the understanding between Great Britain, France and Spain regarding Morocco, is now using all her influence to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties between France and Germany, which might consist in France adhering to the plan for an international conference after the establishment of the fact that the program to be submitted for discussion by the conference would not be injurious to her interests.

Arrested for Naturalization Frauds.

New York, June 27.—The biggest roundup of United States citizenship papers swindlers in the history of the federal government's crusade has just been accomplished. Thirty men are now in the Tombs awaiting trial before Judge Thomas. More than half of the last batch of prisoners bought their papers in Naples and Rome.

Farmer Killed in Runaway. Tekamah, Neb., June 27.—F. E. Lange, a farmer living ten miles north of this place, died from injuries received in a runaway last night.

The Wampanoag Indians



in Massachusetts were glad enough to exchange their beads and trinkets for flour the Puritan Fathers brought with them. And the American people are only too willing to exchange their good money for

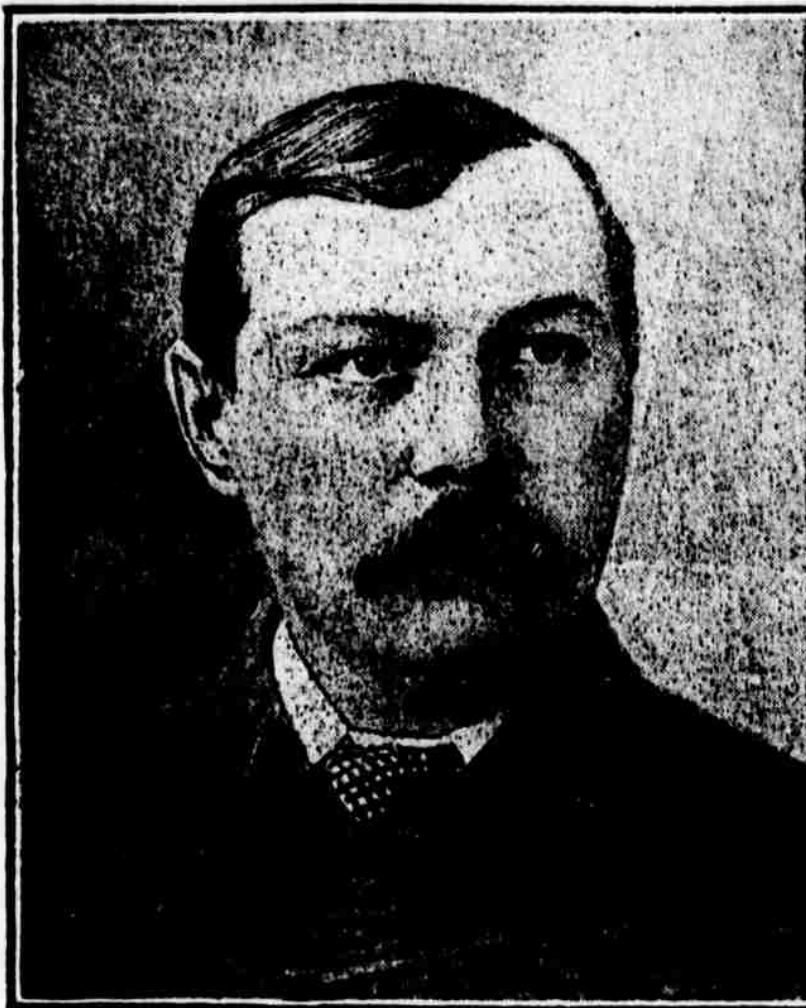
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PRESIDENT GOES TO HARVARD

Chief Executive Will Attend Commencement Exercises.

Washington, June 27.—President Roosevelt left Washington by special train over the Pennsylvania railroad for Cambridge, Mass., to attend the commencement exercises at Harvard university. The president will not return to Washington, but will go to Oyster Bay, where he will spend the heated season at his summer home at Sagamore Hill. He was accompanied by Secretary Loeb, the white house secret service men and representatives of the press associations. Just before the departure of the special train, Count Cassini, Russian ambassador, was driven to the station, having been unable to reach the white house to bid the president farewell. He was met on the platform by Mr. Roosevelt and they held a hurried conversation, during which they clasped hands warmly. When the ambassador left the train, the signal was given for the start.

LIVELY DEBATE IS EXPECTED

Upper and Lower Chambers of Riksdag May Clash Over Norway.

Stockholm, Sweden, June 27.—As a result of the negotiations between the different groups of the riksdag it has been arranged that a special committee to consider the Swedish-Norwegian situation shall be appointed today, to consist of nine conservatives and three moderates from the first chamber, and five liberals, five agriculturists and two reformers from the second chamber.

It is anticipated that the government's proposal to settle the crisis amicably by arranging a modus vivendi between the two countries will be violently attacked in the upper chamber and generally supported in the lower chamber during the debate on the subject.

As a precautionary measure, pending the settlement of the crisis, the Swedish council of state has decided not to discharge the time-expired men from the navy until further notice.

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