

Entered at the Postoffice, Columbus, Neb., as second-class mail matter.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS BY
Columbus Journal Co.,
(INCORPORATED.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year, by mail, postage prepaid.....\$1.50
Six months......90
Three months......45

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12 1905.

FREDERICK H. ADDOTT, Editor.

RENEWALS.—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus June 5 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905. Failure to Feb. 1, 1905 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES.—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive the journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrears must be paid. If you do not wish the journal continued for another year, advise for the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

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 Columbus Journal is churning the cream trust and is ready to pound the whey out of it.—FremontTribune.

So far there have been reported 36 deaths and 1,677 injuries from Fourth of July stenoisity. There is always a strong tendency, when mentioning such facts, to exhort people in general to use moderation and care in such matters. But exhortation is really of no use, because everybody is already in favor of moderation on the part of other people.

Lending lawyers of the state are of the opinion that the same point that knocked out the biennial election also applies to register of deeds and county commissioners. Thereupon the committees of the different counties, will in all probability, include the nomination of these officers. Chairman J. W. McColland of this county informs the News-Journal that he will so act in this county.—FallertonNews-Journal.

PROSPERITY.
The Fremont Tribune gives some interesting figures on the live stock industry in Dodge county. In 1904 that county marketed 85,320 hogs and 28,401 cattle estimated to be worth the magnificent total of \$1,847,255. Commenting on these figures the Tribune says, "This accounts in very large measure for the great prosperity of Dodge county, for the more than \$3,000,000 on deposit in Dodge county banks."

Platte county farmers would do well to study these figures. The wealth of this county would be vastly increased if not a bushel of corn were shipped out.

AN EXPERT OPINION.
When a newspaper talks about advertising its remarks are usually accepted with more or less salt for the good and sufficient reason that it is talking about something which is a matter of its own interest. But a college professor, unless he is suspected of the Rockefeller taint or is batty over football, is presumed to be an enlightened and unbiased investigator of equable and judicial temperament. Acting on this presumption we are happy to submit the following testimony from a member of that honorable profession. It is quoted from the Mobile Register of Alabama.

"A Wisconsin professor instituted an inquiry into this matter some time ago, and figured out the relative value of large and small advertisements. There is no need to describe the method he followed, except to say it was exhaustive and his conclusions seem to be justified. He found that a one-page advertisement was not twice the value of a half page advertisement, as might be imagined, but twenty-five times the value; that a half page was fifteen times the value of a quarter page; and a ten line advertisement, in comparison even with a quarter page advertisement, was not to be mentioned at all.

"It is interesting to discover why this is so, for it would appear that a half-page advertisement is big enough to read quite as easily as a page advertisement and affords room for whatever statement of fact the merchant or manufacturer desires to bring to publication.

"The secret seems to lie in the prestige acquired by the use of the larger space. The public is impressionable. If the common mind can be made to think in a certain way or direction it may be said to be impressed with the idea conveyed. Once so impressed, the public is likely to act in accordance with that idea. The public moves as a crowd, is swayed by what may be called the intelligence of the crowd, as distinguished from the intelligence of the individual. How otherwise may we account for the phenomenon exhibited when people put themselves to actual discomfort in order to purchase where there is a great crowd, when goods of equality and the same price may be had elsewhere, in places that are not crowded? A certain dealer obtains vogue as becomes the fashion; people talk of his establishment, of his goods, and of the throng of purchasers and this prestige adds to his trade.

JOHN HAY.

When a prominent man dies it becomes a part of duty for newspaper writers to reverse Shakespeare's dictum and proceed to make the good that he has done live after him while the evil is interred with his bones. No doubt the average reader is often impressed by the fact that all prominent citizens are exemplars of ethical and practical living. But the scribblers know that while truth is alleged to be mighty, the necessity for bread and butter is mightier still, and that when a public man dies their business is to grind out an eulogy on the dead man's character and services; if it happens to coincide with the truth and the whole truth, so much the better—but eulogy anyhow.

Of course it frequently happens that a newspaper man believes what he writes, just as other men often believe themselves what they try to make their friends believe. And the case of John Hay is an instance where the journalistic writer can deal in eulogy and still write with good professional conscience. Hay was a scribbler himself. He was, to be sure, a scholar and a dignified historian; but he was also a newspaper man and a writer of what now-a-days is called "feature stuff." He wrote in dialect and in slang. He wrote verse which shows no higher art than a faithful reproduction of the homely forms of expression of the common people and no greater inspiration than kindness of heart and charity of belief. But that is enough.

It is a lesson in fellow feeling to read the tributes which the American press is laying at the tomb of John Hay, who was just a quiet, modest, scholarly gentleman, but who in his time had been one among them.

TAINTED MONEY.
The sentiment throughout the country on the acceptance of "tainted money" seems to have settled down to the following position: We will take the money, all we can get of it, and we will pass our plate for some more. But we will give the sanctimonious donor to understand that it is tainted money and we know it, and he is a hard-hearted old hypocrite and we know it.

That seems something like a sensible view of the matter. As everybody knows, money is altogether impersonal, and whether it brings a taint with it or not depends on the spirit in which it is offered and still more on the spirit in which it is accepted. We would much rather face the danger of spiritual taint in a nice, clean, million-dollar check signed with Rockefeller's name than to brave the very tangible danger of typhoid microbes on a dirty five dollar bill, even though its former possessor might have a heart of mid-on purity. Money is a material thing.

If we could just get out of the habit of thinking that when a public institution accepts a donation from an individual it is thereafter under personal obligation to the individual, we might agree better on these subjects. Mr. Rockefeller gets more pleasure out of giving ten million dollars to education, and having the fact published in the newspapers, than he would get from any other disposition of that ten million dollars. Otherwise, he wouldn't have given it to education. Nobody will doubt that. When you give a beggar a dime, your only reason for so doing is because you would rather give it to him than buy a cigar with it. Everything that is not a matter of compulsion is a matter of pleasure and begets no obligation. Mr. Rockefeller pays his money and gets his return—partly in advertising and partly, we may hope, in conscience. It is a business proposition with him and it should be considered as a matter of business on the other side. To get a million dollars for nothing is good business.

Of course, if an institution by accepting such gifts becomes bound in any way to the giver, or becomes an apologist for him and thereby gives endorsement to his policies, that is a different case. But since the institution is under no obligations to him, there is no reason why it should do anything so foolish.

THE NEW PREMIER.
Just when Secretary Taft seemed to have got a slight lead among the various heirs-apparent to the Roosevelt succession, comes Eliza Root, a former heir-presumptive, and permits himself to be appointed secretary of state. As it stands now, the vice-president, the speaker of the house, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war and the postmaster general are supposed to be candidates. The secretary of the navy, Mr. Bonaparte, is undoubtedly a possibility. Apparently there will be some candidates.

Mr. Root is a worthy successor to John Hay in our foreign department and no one will deny that he would be a worthy successor to Roosevelt. It is reported that he gives up a professional practice worth \$1,000 a year in order to take a cabinet position which does not pay one-fortieth of that amount. Undoubtedly Secretary Taft will be greatly pleased at this

public-spirited action on the part of Mr. Root, which is in such conspicuous contrast to the sordid spirit displayed by Engineer Wallace.

It is somewhat of a tribute to the popularity and good judgment of President Roosevelt that half the men in his cabinet should be considered presidential timber. Not a governor, not a senator, not a congressman has appeared prominently in the arena. Of course the game is young yet, with the nomination three years in the future. But so far, excepting the presiding officers of the two houses of congress, the likely candidates are all in the cabinet. It is about time for the New York World to begin to tremble at the thought of a perpetual bureaucratic succession.

And meanwhile Mr. Bryan seems to be the only living heir on the other side.

A SUBSTITUTE.
For some time past a voice as of one crying in the wilderness has been heard hereabouts. The voice of our old friend, the Columbus Telegram, it was.

Our old friend has abandoned local politics, even democratic politics altogether, and has undertaken the regeneration of the republican party in Nebraska. It has appointed Editor Rosewater as receiver, though up to date Mr. Rosewater has not signified his acceptance.

All we wanted to say was that when we come to think it over we recall that not long ago the Telegram announced that Mr. Rosewater had gone to the bad. The Telegram had formerly pinned its faith to him as a reformer, but lately it had observed with much grief that Mr. Rosewater had sold out to the railroad octopus, and the only republican organ that remained on the side of the plain people was the State Journal of Lincoln.

Accordingly, we move that the appointment of Mr. Rosewater be recalled, and that in his place be substituted the Gentlemanly Mr. Bixby of Lincoln, Neb.

We second the motion.

It having now been moved and seconded, we demand that the presiding officer put the question.

THE REASON.
Some of our friends have verbally expressed disapproval of the comment which we made a few days ago on the Taft-Wallace incident. It is needless to say that the criticisms have been expressed in kindness and therefore have been received gratefully.

However, we must decline to take back what we said. We did not commend Mr. Wallace. On the contrary, we said and we repeated that we did not deny that he deserved some censure. We presumed to find fault with Mr. Taft only for the reason that he made what looked very much like a play to the grandstand when he reeled out an evidently premeditated moral lecture to Mr. Wallace, all in the presence of newspaper correspondents and all in the light of the fact that he is a candidate for the presidency. It always makes us a little weary to see one man try to boost himself at the expense of another.

Incidentally we presumed also to intimate that there are only a very few of us left who have not a price. That of course was a personal opinion and we may have been mistaken. The best a newspaper writer can do is to say what he thinks, and if he sometimes makes a mistake that is no reason why he should be chased out of town.

If we have injured Mr. Taft's chances in Platte county we are sorry, for we think he is a good man and we should be glad to see him president. And we realize that the exigencies of politics often require sacrifices of dignity and violations of good taste.

SIN.
The other day a Baltimore clergyman, speaking at the national Epworth League convention at Denver, said: "Tobacco smoke should be shunned, and those who must use the weed should do all in their power to keep the fumes from other people. A smoke-laden room is more harmful by far than the smokers imagine, and it inspires a spirit in those who inhale the smoke which is the doorstep to sin."

The extreme moralists who periodically give utterance to such sentiment intend no doubt to do good to their cause and probably nothing could convince them that they are doing harm instead of good. The idea that the odor of tobacco smoke or of anything else is a moral agent for good or bad is a trifle too deep for common people. If the advocates of universal abstinence from everything pleasurable, or at least everything narcotic, would put their argument on hygienic grounds, they would be backed by both science and common sense. But when it is made a matter of morality, a "spirit which is the doorstep to sin," as the Baltimore gentleman puts it, we are of course driven to the conclusion that it is as much a crime against the law and the prophets for a man to smoke a cigar after dinner as it is for an eight-year-old boy to smoke twenty cigarettes a day. But everybody knows that is nonsense, and the temperance advocates are ridiculed instead of being hearkened unto and respected. They are deserving of respect and attention because they devote their effort to what they believe to be the benefit of others; and almost without exception they are honest and altruistic and of clean private life themselves. But if you have any sense you are not going to be seriously impressed by any man, however good and honest he may be, who comes to you and says, "You smoke; you are a sinner. I do not smoke; I am a saint." And yet that is what a large number of them are saying with more or less positiveness.

Based on physiology, it is the easiest thing in the world to explain to a boy why it would be better for him not to smoke, though his father smokes and is still an honest man and a good citizen. Based on grounds of morality, it is absolutely impossible.

And tobacco is just the same in this connection as liquor or coffee or tea or ice water or plum pudding. They are all harmful to a certain degree, and if used to excess are very harmful. But the injury is hygienic and not moral, except as the victim may finally be persuaded that he is a criminal merely from having the accusation everlastingly dinned into his ears by feathery-edged moralists of good intentions.

THE CAMPAIGN.
Clean, honest, efficient and economical administration. Officials who place public duty above party, men who would rather forfeit party favor than to participate in or help to conceal graft or corruption. Fair play, and a square deal.

These are the principles that will govern the Journal in the approaching campaign, both before and after the conventions, and we believe they are the principles that will govern the votes of a majority of the citizens of Platte county when they go to the polls next November.

RUSSIA READY TO QUIT
WANTS TO SUSPEND HOSTILITIES
PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

JAPANESE FAIL TO RESPOND
Want Firm Grip on Sakhalin Before Concluding an Armistice—Garrison There May Retire Without Making Resistance.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—Although ten days has elapsed since Russia informed President Roosevelt of its willingness to conclude an armistice pending the result of the Washington conference Japan, so far as known to the Russian government, has not deigned to reply to the president's communication. The Russian government feels it has given ample proof of its desire to conclude peace, and it is possible it may go a step further.

The impression here is that now that the Japanese have made a descent on the island of Sakhalin, they are determined to get the island firmly in their grasp before the negotiations begin. This is an easy task, as the small Russian force on the island is in no position to contest its occupation. In addition to marines and infantry the Japanese landed artillery and cavalry. The latter are moving rapidly north. The presumption here is that the Russian troops will clear out without fighting, crossing to Alexandrovsk, on the main land. The Novosti says it considers Sakhalin a second Alaska, worth \$10,000,000,000. It is possible that Japan might agree to suspend hostilities in Manchuria, although the latest reports from there create a strong impression that Field Marshal Oyama is at last advancing for a decisive blow.

JAPS OCCUPY KORASAKORSK
Troops Land on Sakhalin and Put Russian Garrison to Flight.

Tokio, July 11.—The following report has been received from the Japanese army headquarters on Sakhalin island:

"Our army, without much resistance, occupied Korasakorsk early on July 8. The enemy burned the town and retired to positions eight miles north, where they resumed resistance. We dislodged them and are now in pursuit. At 11 a. m. on July 8 the enemy had retreated to a point twenty-two miles north of Korasakorsk. We captured two twelve-centimeter guns, two twelve-pounders and also an amount of ammunition. We suffered no loss."

The announcement of the landing of a Japanese force at Sakhalin island and the occupation of Korasakorsk followed by the northern flight of the garrison, has been received with great satisfaction by the Japanese. The landing of the army at Sakhalin marks the first entry of the Japanese upon Russian territory proper. The Japanese have expressed themselves pleased to be again in possession of the island, declaring that they have long felt that the bargain under which they relinquished the place forty years ago was unsatisfactory. The Japanese express belief that they will speedily control the entire island, as they regard the garrison there as being incapable of serious resistance and are confident that it will certainly be captured.

Instead of Old-Fashioned Flails

The Puritan Millers of to-day use powerful steam thrashers which make short work of separating the wheat from the chaff—and do it better, too. Then comes the grain scouring and washing and drying before the actual milling begins. If we were not so careful we wouldn't make a flour of such distinctive excellence as that celebrated



PURITAN
BEST
PATENT
FLOUR

Wells-Abbott-
Nieman Co.,

Puritan Millers
Schuyler, Neb.

Get Pictures for the Children

Sold Only by H. Ragatz & Co.

The Only Double Track Railway between the Missouri River and Chicago
NORTH WESTERN LINE
Fast daily train service via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line from points in Nebraska to
Chicago and East
Six trains a day Omaha to Chicago, without change. Two trains daily between Omaha and St. Paul and Minneapolis.
The Best of Everything
For rates, tickets and full information apply to agents Union Pacific, R. R. or address
J. A. KUMM, Asst. Gen. Freight and Pass. Agt.
Chicago & North-Western Ry.
OMAHA, NEB.

THREE SALOONS BLOWN UP

DYNAMITE DESTROYS BUILDINGS AT IOLA, KANSAS.

DONE BY AN IRRESPONSIBLE

Property Damage Resulting From Explosion Placed at \$100,000—General Funston's Father Denounces City Officials and is Arrested.

Iola, Kan., July 11.—Iola is calm again after a day of the most intense excitement the town has ever experienced, as the result of the blowing up of three saloons here. Conservative estimates of the damage resulting from the explosion which wrecked the Eagle, the Blue Front and the Red Light saloons and damaging other buildings in the immediate vicinity, place it at \$100,000. The mayor has sworn in a large number of deputies, who are patrolling the streets to preserve order. That the outrage was committed by an irresponsible person was made clear when a number of letters were received by a local newspaper from a man styling the name "C. L. Melville," who is in hiding in this vicinity. The tenor of the letters indicate that the writer is insane and that he blew up the saloons here.

E. H. Funston, ex-congressman and father of Brigadier General Frederick Funston, was arrested here, charged with inflammatory utterances. Mr. Funston, in talking of the explosion which blew up three saloons here, said the occurrence would have been avoided if the officers of the law had done their duty in enforcing the laws. Funston resisted the policeman who attempted to arrest him, and a light resulted, in which the policeman struck Funston, strapped him to his buggy and took him to jail. Later Funston was released and he swore out a warrant for the policeman. The policeman charged that Funston came to town with a revolver and a Winchester. Funston is a radical law enforcement man. His hearing was set for Saturday.

Portsmouth Gets Meeting.
Washington, July 11.—Assistant Secretary Pierce announced that plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan had agreed upon Portsmouth, N. H., as the meeting place for the sessions of the peace conference to be held outside of Washington. The sessions will be held in the government navy yard at Portsmouth in the new building just completed there.

ENDEAVORERS ADJOURN

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS ATTEND CLOSING SESSION.

C. J. BONAPARTE ON POLITICS

Secretary of Navy Talks on Purity of Administration of Government—J. Willis Baer Reads Annual Address of President Clark.

Baltimore, July 11.—The closing session of the Christian Endeavor convention was held in Armory hall, under the leadership of the treasurer, William Shaw of Boston. Fully 15,000 people attended the meeting. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. E. S. Hatch of India, after which Secretary Aoyt read a letter from President Francis E. Clark, thanking the members for their sympathy in his illness.

Rev. Howard B. Grose of New York offered prayer for President Clark's speedy and complete recovery. The anthem "Send Out Thy Light" was rendered by the full convention chorus, and then John Willis Baer read the annual address of the president, Rev. Francis E. Clark.

The formal resolutions, which were very comprehensive, were adopted by a rising vote. The roll call of states, which followed, was responded to by personal representatives of forty-two states and territories of the United States and twelve foreign countries amid much waving of banners and cheering.

Charles J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy, delivered an address on "Pure Politics and Religion." He declared it to be the duty of the people to pay more attention to political affairs and place honest men in office. "The Last Word" was said by Rev. James L. Hill in substitution for President Clark. Then, singing the hymn "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," the vast audience fled out of the armory and the twenty-second International Christian Endeavor convention was at an end.

Indians Dislike Education.
Missoula, I. T., July 11.—The Indians were worked up over the discovery that the list of delegates from the Indian territory to the stretched convention, which is to meet at Oklahoma City tomorrow, fails to disclose the name of a single Indian. The delegation, it is asserted, is made up almost exclusively of politicians. As a result the Indian leaders declare that contacting delegations will be sent from most of the districts.