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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908.
FREDERICK B. ADGOTT, 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, 1909. For 1909 to Feb. 1, 1909 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.

John Sprecher rises to ask "who in—
—is Judge Dungan?"

Boys and girls, go to raising turkeys and loaning money at 7 per cent. That's the way Rockefeller got his start.

President Roosevelt has sent a copy of his "Strenuous Life" to Governor Folk. We suggest that he mail a copy to every editor of a daily newspaper in cities of 5,000 and less.

The paragraph of the Omaha Beem men enough to suggest that the "Russian reformers" fear of a written constitution may not be due to a desire to aid the czar so much as dread of the generation of lawyers which will follow.

Commander Peary's ship in which he will make another try for the North Pole has been named "Roosevelt". If he doesn't make it with "Roosevelt" it, will be because the North Pole is more elusive than the Reef Trust.

Generally the man who is demonstratively patriotic is after an office. The real patriot is the law-abiding, public-spirited citizen, who is interested in the welfare of his neighbors and wants good government that justice may prevail among men. Bixby.

If a private citizen should advise Ernest Bender not to "put it back" he might be held as "necessary after the fact" but when two good attorneys advise them not to "put it back" there is strong ground for suspecting that they are "necessary after the money."

Rockefeller, with the assistance of his old friend Eaton has secured the publication of his biography at government expense. And with the assistance of his arch-enemy, "Gasoline Edgar," he secured his advertising in Columbus at Chris Nauenberg's expense. Great is the Knight of the mid-week prayer meeting.

With wheat testing 65 and yielding 40 and 10,000,000 acres of corn, cracking along under an ideal combination of moisture and sunshine, the real estate man who is so conscienceless as to sell land outside of Nebraska—We almost forgot that we have some good friends among the real estate men.

A ten year old boy was summoned before the police magistrate in a Nebraska town the other day on a charge of larceny. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$10. The father of the boy was present but he refused to pay the fine, remarking "I am through with a son who smokes cigarettes all the time." The brute of a father should have been sent to jail instead of the son and the son should have been given over to the care of some man with sufficient instincts of a father to protect a child of such tender years from the crime inspiring cigarette habit. Cigarettes breed crime in the boy just as surely as they kill the body and dull the mind. And the father who would not raise his arm against the man who gives or sells his boy the murderous things is not only unfit for fatherhood, but is guilty of moral offense that should be made a crime and punished as such.

The All-Boone Argus publishes notices of the democratic and populist county conventions to be held on the same day, August 21. That means fusion in Boone county again. There is only one theory on which a fusion of democrats and populists this year can be explained. They are all enthusiastic Roosevelt men. They will go to the convention, thinking Roosevelt. At the convention they will be inspired by some ringing Roosevelt speeches, and under the spell of the Roosevelt enthusiasm, they will vote together in harmony, overlooking the wide gulf, that separates populists and democrats, and forgetting the name "fusion" for the time. Then after the convention, when they have had time to "come out" of their hypnotic state, they will go to the polls and vote for the ideals of Roosevelt.

THE ELEVATOR TRUST.
Some of the largest papers in the state for the last few days have been predicting the dissolution of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Association or "the grain trust," as that association has come to be designated.

We do not claim any "inside" knowledge on this subject. Reasoning on general principles, however, we predict that the aforesaid newspapers will turn out to be false prophets.

We have no defense to offer for the illegal or unrighteous acts of the Grain Dealers Association, if the evidence is sufficient to prove its guilt. But that association has many just and reasonable and logical excuses for an existence just as many as has an association of farmers, or teachers, or preachers, or doctors, or grocers, or laborers or wholesalers et cetera. And the association must live and will live to fulfill the legitimate requirements of its individual members.

There are problems of markets, foreign and domestic, with which individual shippers must be acquainted in order to sell to advantage and in order, therefore, to pay the farmers the highest price for grain. There are also questions of freight rates, of economies in handling grain, of scientific methods of handling damaged grains, and questions on a thousand and one factors that enter into the buying and selling of grain, that the individual dealer must understand in order to succeed. And it is only through the co-operation of individuals in a central association that this essential information can be disseminated economically.

In so far as the Grain Dealers Association exists for the purposes indicated, it is legitimate and local dealers not only should not be boycotted, but should be congratulated for being progressive enough to belong to that association.

On the other hand if that association is dominated by the owners of terminal warehouses, or if its members are given advantages in freight rates over competitors, or if its members have entered into conspiracies to fix prices the blow cannot be struck too hard against these illegitimate practices.

Care should be taken, however, not to turn public sentiment against the Grain Dealers Association or its members, who, if there is really a "grain trust," are just as much its victims as are the farmers. The Grain Dealers Association will live and ought to live, but the monopoly of the grain market which is in the hands of the owners of the terminal warehouses must be and will be broken, if the public does not shoot too much ammunition in the air.

FINALE.
Under the head "Finale", the last issue of the Argus contains an article of nearly a column, containing a good many words, some of which relate more or less indirectly to this paper.

"Finale", put in plain English for the common herd, is supposed to mean, we presume, that the editor of the Argus having killed off the "Baronial" editor of this paper in his previous article on "robbers and junk dealers, now with one final fell and cruel blow, breaks the last fiber that supports the editorial staff of the Journal. And we admit it is the hardest and most cruel death we have ever died.

The first part of "finale" is devoted to a frank apology for "butting in" to the defense of "Gasoline Edgar" and a modest admission that the Argus editor is unequal to "a task so Herculean"—an admission which will not discredit Prather Green in the minds of those who have read the Telegram's able defenses of Ernest and Bender and its lucid articles on the "printing trust" of Platte county.

The second paragraph of "finale" pays a high tribute to the Journal's comely, for it admits each and every allegation of fact made by this paper concerning the Rockefeller advertising contract. These are the words of the Argus: "Some weeks ago there came to the Argus office a gentleman who rejected in the name of H. W. J. Lloyd and who proposed to supply us with gasoline at the wholesale price in exchange for a three inch advertising space and the proposition was accepted. We would now be getting gasoline under that agreement but for the fact that H. W. J. Lloyd was unable to deliver the goods."

But in the next paragraph of "finale", the Argus demurs, admitting all the facts but denying our conclusion, that the contract was "unbusinesslike" and a "detriment to the Columbus citizen who makes his living by selling oil."

As to the proposition "unbusinesslike," suppose Mr. Gray or Mr. Bagatz should go to the editor of the Argus with the following proposition: "Mr. Green, your family and the families of your working force consume on an average of 80 worth of gasoline per month. Now, if you will give me 100 inches of advertising space, I will fill all the orders for groceries coming from you or your family. It matters not whether you eat rice or live on canned goods. No we are not making this liberal proposition to anyone but editors. But we want to treat you people right." Now, if the editor of the Argus should choose to live on "canned goods" instead of "rice" drawing more from the grocers than the usual rate, he must conclude

either that the grocers were fools or that they wanted to impress the fact that "they were treating the newspaper people right." And these men would not pay for giving a newspaper that impression unless they expected something in return. In like manner, if Rockefeller is not a fool, he would not place a newspaper in a position to use an indefinite amount of gasoline at a definite cost, unless he expected something in return for his generosity.

As to the question of Chris Nauenberg's paying for Rockefeller's advertising under the contract in question. That is too self-evident for discussion.

Who was retelling all the oil in Columbus, including that used by the Argus and Telegram previous to Mr. Lloyd's coming?

Chris Nauenberg.
Whose business was cut off from Chris after Lloyd's coming?

That of the Argus and Telegram.
How much did Chris lose in the transaction?

Five and one-fourth cents per gallon on the amount used by these two offices.
How much were these two offices to get for their advertising?

The exact amount represented by Chris's previous profits on their business.
How was this money to be used?

To advertise the business of Rockefeller.
How would the case have differed had Rockefeller paid "the clicking silver" for advertising, as demanded by the Journal?

Why, these offices would have continued to buy gasoline of Chris Nauenberg paying him his usual profit, and Rockefeller would have paid for his advertising out of the general profits on his business, instead of taking it from the pocket of Chris Nauenberg, to use in the building of churches and the killing of competitors.

The last paragraph of the Argus "Finale" is a discourse on the "conscience" of the Journal editor, coupled with a general defense of the "advertising mileage" system.

We admit all the allegations referring to our "conscience, and we would admit them even if a bigger word than "advertising mileage" had been used. And the proposition that the railroads view the mileage system as a "business proposition we dismiss by asking one or two questions.

If the advertising mileage contract is considered "straight business" why does the railroad insist that the transportation issued must be used by the editor "personally?" As long as the railroad receives value in advertising why should it care who uses its mileage, if it is a business proposition?

If the Argus gives more in advertising to the railroads that it receives in mileage, then is it not discriminating against the home advertiser who has to pay for all he gets? Taking either horn of the dilemma, is it straight business?

TRUSTS IN COURT.
Attorney general Norris Brown has taken a hand in the fight against the "grain trust." He has asked for a temporary injunction naming all large line elevator companies in Nebraska and the officers of the Grain Dealers' association, and asking that they be restrained from illegal operations. The charges are sweeping in character and trial under them will enable the public to place the blame where it belongs.

The text of the order follows:
Each and all of them are hereby commanded and directed to refrain from in any manner monopolizing or attempting to monopolize the trade and commerce in grains in the state of Nebraska, and from preventing or attempting to prevent competition therein, and from fixing or attempting to fix the prices thereof, and from engaging in any agreement, contract or combination with one another or with other persons or corporations for the purpose of preventing or limiting competition in the trade and commerce of grains, and from entering into any agreement, contract or combination for the pooling of prices of different and competing dealers and buyers of grain, and from blacklisting, boycotting or in any way discriminating against dealers in grain not members of the said Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, and from creating and carrying out any restriction in the trade and commerce of grains in the state of Nebraska or solicitor receive, directly or indirectly, rebates from any railway company until the further order of the court.

It is further ordered and adjudged that the defendants Nicholas A. Duff, John E. Evans, Horace G. Miller, Clifford J. Ralsback, Christopher C. Crowell, Jr., William B. Panning, Augustus H. Bewsher and Edwin N. Mitchell, and each of them, be commanded to refrain from acting as officers or agents of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, and that all defendants refrain from electing or choosing in any way successors to said officers, and that said officers refrain from performing any of the duties incumbent upon them as such officers until the further order of this court.

BACKWARD STEP.
The enforcement of the order for the cattlemen of western Nebraska to "tear down their fences," will tend

to demoralize the cattle industry in Nebraska. It will bring back the open range and with the open range will come the cattle rustler and the reign of lawlessness through which that country passed twenty years ago. At the same time it will drive out many of the small ranchmen, friends of law and order and good citizens. By throwing everybody's cattle together, it will deteriorate the breeds which during the era of fences have come to be among the best in the United States.

And to what end will the fences be torn down? That a few sand bills may be uncovered to entice poor settlers, ignorant of conditions to five years of starvation in an attempt to prove up on their claims, in the place of prosperous ranchmen will come a pack of paupers.

These will be the results if the government adheres to its present policy, of requiring homesteaders to live five years on a claim in order to prove up.

The land that will raise hay and grain is practically all owned now by the ranchmen. The hill land that is left is good only for grazing to be used in connection with the hay land and it is difficult to find a section of it on which a family could establish a home.

There are two logical and sensible uses to which this western country can be devoted. One is a division of it into large ranches, for the raising of stock cattle. The other is a division of it into smaller parcels, to be devoted to the dairying industry.

The order to remove the fences is in itself right and if that order is followed by a prompt change in the kind of homestead act that will permit the country to be devoted to either of the two uses mentioned, it will result in permanent good.

To this end, the five years residence requirement under the present law should be changed to six months or one year, with the privilege of commutation at that time. And the portion of the land should be sold by the government to actual settlers.

With a law of this kind, many a man with small means would be tempted to this western country to go into dairying. Under the present law the country cannot be settled by desirable citizens. Hence, with a law that prevents settlement and an anti-fence order that destroys civilized conditions, the open range and all that goes with it is inevitable. To save western Nebraska congress should act at its next session.

It sounds well to talk about "international peace conferences" to settle all national disagreements and to de-
cry war, but when it comes to a show down, the warring nations, like Russia, stop fighting when their resources run out and they lack the credit to borrow more. The dollar is still supreme.

Did Rockefeller ever lie or steal? No such charge has ever been lodged against him. Has he done worse than thousands of his fellow stock holders, and thousands of fellows who were not his fellow stock-holders, or worse than his millions of partners, who have bought his oil because it was the best oil for the money? No. Then why is he singled out and abused while such men as Vanderbilt and Sage are permitted to move along in peace? Perhaps it is because Rockefeller has a conscience with which he is constantly trying to square himself by giving away his money.

Closing Down Breweries in Iowa.
Des Moines, Aug. 8.—The report is out that the big breweries of Milwaukee and St. Louis, in an effort to control the Iowa trade, are leasing small breweries in this state and then forcing them down in an effort to force the saloons to ship in beer. Three breweries in Keokuk, one in Fort Madison and one in Burlington have been leased and closed by the Anheuser-Busch company.

Woman Accuses Nagel.
Muscatine, Ia., Aug. 8.—Josephine Collett, accused by William Nagel of killing and partly burning Carl Brady, a fisherman, on an island in the Mississippi river, said the crime was committed by Nagel. She asserted that Brady was shot during a quarrel following his refusal to lend Nagel a skiff. When confronted with Nagel, the woman repeated the story and fact.

Wheat Needle Lodged in His Throat.
Lincoln, Aug. 8.—Dr. Weidrandner of Platte, Neb., is dangerously ill in a Lincoln hospital and a delicate operation must be performed before he can recover. Dr. Weidrandner was chewing a stalk of wheat. A sharp needle from the beard of the wheat became detached and lodged in his throat. Inflammation set in and the doctors are afraid to attempt to remove it.

Cummings Lays Cornerstone.
Clinton, Ia., Aug. 8.—The cornerstone of a new \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. building was laid by Governor Cummings, who spoke on Christian citizenship.

Eastern Rate War Settled.
Chicago, Aug. 8.—The eastbound passenger differential rate war from this city to eastern points was settled through an agreement entered into by the various railroads concerned and normal rates will be restored on Aug. 20.

PEACE SQUADRON REACHES ITS DESTINATION.
Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 8.—The Dolphin, with the Japanese envoys on board, arrived here this morning. Sergius Witte, senior member of the Russian peace mission, arrived last night from Boston, coming in a special car attached to the regular Bar Harbor express. He was enabled to avoid a crowd of several hundred people assembled at the railroad through the train stopping at a crossing about a quarter of a mile from the depot. M. Witte was met by Herbert D. Peirce, son of the third assistant secretary of state, who, in Russian, formally welcomed the distinguished visitor. Governor McLane's secretary, Mr. Moses, was also present. Three automobiles were in waiting and the party was at once taken to Hotel Wentworth, about four miles distant.

WITTE ARRIVES IN SPECIAL CAR.
Senior Russian Envoy Concludes Trip From Boston by Train—Arrangements Completed for Formal Meeting of Plenipotentiaries.

The ceremony of formally welcoming the distinguished foreigners to the state of New Hampshire will be carried out in full during the day, the program which was arranged for yesterday having been left practically unchanged.

RUSSIANS WATCH PORTSMOUTH.
St. Petersburg Papers Discuss Prospects of Peace.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—Dispatches were received at the foreign office from M. Witte relating to the reception of the Russian and Japanese missions at Oyster Bay. A host of irresponsible rumors were spread concerning their purport and gossip even busied itself with the Japanese terms of peace, which the dispatches were said to contain, but according to an official of the foreign office, M. Witte's dispatches stated distinctly that the question of the Japanese terms had not been yet discussed. The evening papers devote practically their telegraphic columns to dispatches from the United States in the various capitals of Europe on the prospects of peace.

It is now a practical certainty that an imperial manifesto summoning together the representatives of the people will be issued on Saturday, the birthday of Grand Duke Alexis Nikolovitch, heir to the Russian throne, thereby coming at a most opportune time, as the first news of the peace negotiations, either good or ill, will have been received by then.

National Assembly for Russia.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The members of the council of ministers having under consideration the matter of a national assembly had a long and exciting session at Peterhof, at the close of which it was announced that the vexed problem of elections for a new assembly and the nature of suffrage had been finally and definitely settled. The members asked to be excused from commenting on the results of the last session, saying that they had pledged their personal honor to the emperor not to divulge the nature of the proceedings before the issuance of the imperial manifesto.

Boycott Becoming Burdensome.
Shanghai, Aug. 8.—The boycott on American goods is becoming so burdensome to the trade of all nations here that the general chamber of commerce has telegraphed to the dean of the diplomatic body at Peking and the China association has wired Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister, asking them to endeavor to persuade the Chinese foreign office to intercede and prevent further injury to trade.

Fate of Convicts on Sakhalin.
Tokyo, Aug. 8.—The disposition of the convicts of Sakhalin island is now under consideration. They will probably be taken to the Russian coast and will there be transferred to the Russian authorities. Under a program of the Russian prisoners of war on the island, 40,000 in all, are being transported to Japan.

RECORD OF FEVER EPIDEMIC.
Eight Deaths and Thirty-two New Cases at New Orleans.
New Orleans, Aug. 8.—Official report: New cases, 32; deaths, 8; total cases to date, 565; total deaths, 113; new sub-fever, 4; total sub-fever, 97.

With the marine hospital service, under the authority of President Roosevelt, in complete control, the scientific fight to eradicate yellow fever from New Orleans before frost took on fresh life and with ample funds, the best available talent and an army of willing workers at his back, Dr. J. H. White, surgeon in charge, hopes for a successful termination of the struggle. It was announced that the details would permit, the receiving and compiling of the daily reports.

Two large foci of infection were discovered outside of the city by officers of the marine hospital service. Dr. Corput went to Diamond plantation, in St. Charles parish, to look into some suspicious cases and found six positive yellow fever cases of secondary infection, three of which were dead. They are on a sugar plantation and three of them were Italians. One was a negro. The other point of infection is the town of Patterson, in St. Mary parish, where Dr. Guiteras found fifteen cases of secondary infection. Most of these are also Italians. The local health boards have taken charge in both instances and are following out the directions of the marine hospital service.

The moderate number of new cases and the marked decrease in the number of new foci during the past few days has given great hope that the progress of the mosquito fever has been really checked.

British and French Fleets at Cowes.
Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 8.—The French fleet, consisting of eighteen battleships, cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, under the command of Vice Admiral Callard, dropped anchor in the Solent to spend a week as guests of King Edward and the British navy. Heavy downpours of rain throughout the morning drenched the decorations ashore and aloft and shrouded in a heavy mist the great gathering of yachts and British warships collected to welcome the visitors.

Iron Workers to Strike.
All Employes of American Bridge Company Ordered Out.
Cleveland, Aug. 8.—The Plantdealer says: Orders were issued from the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers by Secretary McNamara for a general strike against the American Bridge company from Maine to California. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 bridge and structural iron workers will quit work. Bridge work will be tied up in many parts of the country, and a number of big building projects will be delayed. The strike of the iron workers when it comes will affect thousands in the building industry.

The following is a copy of the order which was sent out to ninety locals of the union in the United States and Canada by Secretary McNamara of the executive board: "The executive board orders a general strike against the American Bridge company, to take effect Aug. 9. Order includes all jobs where the American Bridge company has first contract for erection."

The general strike, according to Secretary McNamara, was the outcome of trouble between the union and the American Bridge company over the subcontracting of a contract to a Boston concern which the union claims is "unfair."

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