Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Nebr.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, by mail, postage prepaid.....$1.50
Six months.....75
Three months.....40

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1907.

R. G. STROTHER.....Editor
F. K. STROTHER.....Manager

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus Jan05 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905, Feb05 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 this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrearages must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after 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.

Do not complain about the hot weather. This would not be the great corn state that it is if it were not for this hot weather.

Russia is on the eve of another revolution again, we are told. The congress, known as the Duma, has been discharged, and the will of the czar is the supreme law of the land, and a mighty poor law it is at that.

The New York legislature has just passed a two cent railroad bill. Governor Hughes has vetoed this bill giving as his reasons that no investigation had been made to ascertain if this was a fair and just rate, that the state has a railroad commission with full power to fix reasonable rates, and several other minor reasons. This is precisely the stand that Governor Sheldon took during the last campaign, but after our legislature passed the bill he submitted to public pressure and public opinion and signed the bill. Governor Hughes, being in the eyes of many a possible candidate for president, shows a great deal of moral courage in vetoing what is undoubtedly a very popular measure. If he honestly thinks he is right, we honor him for standing by his convictions. There are still some men who would rather be right than be president.

Some newspapers and some politicians seem to think and act as though the railroad companies of Nebraska and their managers and attorneys are the greatest enemies we have. Of course the railroad companies want to pay as small a tax as they can. Don't we all feel about our taxes just about the same way? The railroad companies undoubtedly made a great mistake in contesting their just taxes of 1904 and 5, and they are suffering for it, but we must all admit that there is no one factor in our state that has done more to develop and build up our great state than the railroad companies. We should treat them as our friends and not as our enemies, and this feeling should be mutual. It is quite as essential that our entire state should be developed and that railroads be built all over and around it, so that the two cent rate must prevail on every old and new road.

The Orchard Trial and Possible results

In ancient times it was said no crime was too great or horrible for woman to commit. Surely the ways of man are changing. In the Harry Orchard trial, if the allegations to which he swore are true, we have pictured in a panoramic view, the strewn dead of a small battle-field slain by one man. Apparently, and according to testimony, there seemed to be no idea of gaining riches or a price set upon the heads of the victims. In fact, if the testimony be true, Orchard is guilty of several of the most atrocious crimes on record, and is held himself under the seemingly hypnotic power of other men, too cowardly to act themselves but pushing a coward headlong to do their mischief, who seemed all powerful to do injury to others but utterly powerless under the influence and words of his instigators.

The issue, or the result of the trial of Haywood and his associates largely depends on the extent to which particulars given by Orchard may be confirmed or supported by direct or circumstantial evidence.

Undermining the whole plot, if it can be called a plot, it must be remembered there are two great opposing factions, capital and labor, arrayed in civil legal battle for supremacy. Should the Western Federation of Miners meet with defeat, it will mean the annihilation of that body in the middle west. They will have to go out of existence under the guilt of a number of the most merciless and atrocious of crimes, black with horror and deeply mysterious. They will be branded as an organization of anarchists against the commonwealth and general welfare of the people.

But.

It must be remembered that while members of organized labor are often incited by men of anarchistic tendencies to commit acts of lawlessness and violence, the ranks of the unions are recruited from the lowly and uncultured, and when they are pushed on by real or fancied wrongs, they see no way of righting their wrongs except by acts of violence. Vast organizations of capital are evading laws and committing the crimes of injustice and unfairness against the common people, every day, but they can secure the highest legal talent and a hord of money to defend themselves and thus, being unfair in one way, they have a decided advantage over those unlearned and unthinking laboring men, who may not reason deeply, but whose intentions are generally honest. Money is power and power often gets grasp of the reins of justice and in their desperation fearful acts of violence are committed in reprisal.

History has shown, in both ancient and modern, that money and the right of power, has secured the services of ignorant, uneducated, unprincipled persons to act as their agent and in many cases the plots were entirely acted out and deeds of great wrong and black and hoary were committed to their utmost satisfaction.

It must be remembered too, that the two imposing factions are men who have for many years tried to get the upper hand of each other, sometimes in secrecy, at others in open conflict, and all the time trying to pose in a righteous demeanor. Taking everything into consideration, it is not to be wondered that laboring men are often incited to violence and while this does not justify crime, it is an element that should be thought of when weighing the merits of the case now calling the attention of the world at Boise City.

President Roosevelt has the right idea in suppressing greed by arbitration, and in releaving the oppressed by a rigid inforcement of the laws against trusts and combines, and he will do much towards settling this great question of capital and labor in his work of dealing justice to all. On the other hand the general public does not tolerate boycotts and blacklisting, and with a happy medium we shall hope to see, in the day not far distant, the preservation of the proper balance in relation to capital and labor. The day will come when the man who seeks to evade the law will be placed in the same class with the man who breaks the law, and raises the cry with righteous demeanor that one faction is greatly wronging the other will be passed into oblivion.

In conclusion, it does seem to us that the entire invention of such a story as Orchard tells is, however, impossible.

As a Banker Sees It.

Extracts taken from a speech made before the Banker's meeting at Hastings. Mr. Gurney is one of the principal stockholders in the First National Bank of Fremont:

The mere fact that we are phenomnally prosperous now holds no assurance that we will always remain so. On December 31st, 1892, R. G. Dun & Co., in their annual review of trade, said. "The year just closed is the most remarkably prosperous one in every line that we have ever known and every indication is for a continuance of these conditions."

The panic struck within ninety days.

In 1825, in his annual address to parliament, the king took occasion to offer felicitations on the remarkable and unparalled degree of prosperity in every section of the kingdom, yet within a few months England was suffering from her most severe crisis, the panic of 1825.

Great deposits are no assurance of immunity from panics. Great deposits are great debts. A friend speaking to me recently, raised the point that we could scarcely have a panic now, such as we had in 1893, because we are so much richer, and instanced the deposits of Nebraska banks to prove our wealth. The futility of this argument is apparent. As well might a man in an arsenal say that there can be no explosion because the storage bins are packed full of powder.

We will all agree, I think, that crisis and depressions will come, the only point in dispute being the time of arrival and the length of duration. We have this conclusion, not upon the theory of periodicity which some have tried to figure out. nor upon changes in administration, since panics have come to monarchies and republics alike, with and without changes of administration, nor upon the blind assumption that since they have happened before they will come again, but rather upon our knowledge of human nature. Men bring about panics by their excesses, and will likely continue to do so until the glorious time when Gabriel blows his trumpet, and only perfect men arise. It is a matter of common knowledge that the wants of the race tend to increase and extravagance and waste are the bent of all humanity. The hunter and the fisherman, both types of the primative man, never stop when they have captured enough of game, any more than does the millionaire exploiter pause when he has accumulated more of worldly possessions than he can by any possibility ever spend. Our wants always multiply,—our resources not so surely. That which yesterday was a luxury becomes today a mere comfort, and tomorrow an imagined necessary. Mr. A. goes to the seashore; his neighbor B. must go also. Mrs. A. buys a very good piano; Mrs. B. must have a Steinway. Formerly, when traveling, B. was wont to curl up on the seat in the smoker and sleep, as well as eat hand-outs at a lunch counter—but the sleeping car and diner facilities, once tried, obtain a very firm hold on the human frame. B.'s boy, formerly content with a ready-made suit from the clothier, must now patronize the tailor, and his girl, at her wedding, wears no dress, but a "creation." Formerly the neighbors "run in of an evening," now they have a house party.

All these enjoyments are commendable, and they meet our fullest approval, and wish they might be shared by every citizen of America, but we make this reservation, that they ought to be paid for out of incomes. But I have a great suspicion that of our eighty odd million people, fully two-thirds are either living up their means year after year to the last dollar, or are going beyond even these limits. A man who is not saving something for the rainy day is a menace to society.

* * *

Now, these are the conditions that confront us. I would not have you think for a moment that I am prophesying panic. My calm judgment is that there is no immediate danger of trouble, but I can not help admitting that there are possibilities of complications that do not look good. There are hundreds of summer days when the temperature is high, and the atmosphere humid, when at nightfall the stars shine out their brightest, and no storm clouds roll, but if, on such days as these, a cold wind comes hurtling from the north, there is likely to be precipitation, with a display of fireworks. Just so in financial matters. There are three, at least, varieties of north winds that may cause difficulty.

The first of these is a short crop, or anything approaching a failure. The outlay of funds from this county, this state or this nation is immense. There are engagements to be fulfilled, payments to be met, and the outflow of funds to meet these demands gets greater year by year as the demands of our people get greater. I think this needs no further elucidation. You may just ask yourselves what would be the effect if your supply of hog, and grain and cattle drafts were to be cut off. You get them now almost every day in the year.

The second untoward incident we have to fear is the unreasoning terror of depositors and the consequent breaking of weakened banks, resulting in panic such as I have seen once before, when everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Lakes to Gulf, the fever ran its course. I thought of this a number of times last winter. You will remember that several times the secretary went to the assistance of Wall street, ostensibly, but really to the assistance of the entire country. He advanced gold to those who were importing it, pending the arrival of the consignment, just to help out their reserves. He made several nice deposits in banks, because they had to have it. He anticipated by nearly six months the payment of interest on bonds, because the money was sorely needed. All these shifts in a time of financial peace, of stability in government, of confidence in banks. What would have happened if the banks had been compelled to withstand in addition to this legitimate demand an abnormal movement from terrified depositors with five thousand millions of deposits at stake I do not know.

The third possibility of trouble lies in the great economic and political upheavals that may occur. Socialistic ideas are spreading. Nations of paternalism in government are popular. The questions of property rights and of legislative functions are held in rather hazy understanding in many sources where before there was no question, and one can not help wondering where all this agitation and unrest will lead to. Already railways are finding the placing of bond issues very difficult. A presidential election is close at hand and the preliminary skirmishing is already taking place. Only its mutterings are yet heard, and there seems to be no definite knowledge as to what the issues will be, as the line of demarcation between parties were never so obscure as now,—but we may reasonably assume that these questions will revolve largely about corporation problems, and may temporarily cause much embarrassment to financial interests. * *

The annual passes issued by the railroad companies to citizens of Columbus are, according to the reports sent to the railroad commissioners, as follows: Chicago & Northwestern railroad to Judge A. M. Post; the Burlington railroad to M. Whitmoyer; the Union Pacific railroad to W. M. Cornelius, Wm O'Brien and L. R. Latham. The newspapers also name a Mr. Beebe of Columbus as having a Burlington annual, but Mr. Beebe resides at Osceola, and somebody merely made a mistake in his residence. Dr. C. D. Evans and Dr. D. T. Martyn being surgeons of the Union Pacific also ride on annuals. The law as passed by our last legislature prohibits all free passes. It is claimed that these are not free, but for value received, and in each case the passholder must give the major part of his time to the railroad company, which of course none of our Columbus men do, but the fact that their services are subject to the call of the railroad companies at any and all times, is claimed as amply justifying the issuance and acceptance of these passes.

And now let us have a safe and sane Fourth of July, and a big crowd and a good time.

Hooks and Eyes.

Do it right.

Don't be a knocker—be a booster.

A few failures destroys many a man's self confidence.

Some people overdo a courteous word or a pleasant smile.

It doesn't require much success to make a fool of the average man.

Every man stamps his value on himself: the price we challenge for ourselves is given us.—Schiller.

Really now, did you ever give your wife a whole $5.00 without her asking for it? Well, how did she look anyway.

Can it be possible that Harry Orchard is seeking notoriety and at the same time popularity by 'fessing up so generously.

Bryan says he would not hold a "third term" for anything. He would have come nearer home if he had said "third trial."

Illinois launched out for Bryan last Friday. Billy ought to pull in his horns at once. Friday is a bad day to start on a jaunt like that.

Those who advertise in the columns of the Journal are reputable trustworthy business concerns. Give them your patronage as far as you can.

Where is the American democrat who does not possess a grain of pride in the fact that our government is increasing its receipts about $10,000,000 per month?

Some men wouldn't go to a Fourth of July celebration with less than $10. Yet they expect their wives to take six children with them and have a good time on a quarter. Oh, consistency, thou art surely a molly-coddle.

Small pebbles make large circles when thrown into the water. When we say patronize your local paper buy it and read it, advertise in it, and write for it; these things are just little pebbles of kindness that will make business good in your town.

The small boy now with line and hook
Slips away, goes to the brook,
Sits on the bank all day long,
Don't care dare if 'tis right or wrong;
Comes home at night with muddy clothes,
Two little minnows and blistered nose.
Dad takes him out into the shed,
'Tis the old, old story—nufsed.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT

It runs so easy, our New Sunshine Washer. No need to worry about wash day, if you use the Sunshine Washer. No Friction, no Lost Motion. Accident Proof. Come in and try it.

Rothleitner & Co.

Fancy Groceries
AT
KEATING and SCHRAM'S

If you are not a customer at our store we ask of you to at least call and see our provision counters. All goods fresh—delicious and quality no better to be had—call on us though you don't buy

KEATING and SCHRAM
Eleventh Street. Columbus, Nebraska.

FOR SALE.

A farm of 145 acres, adjoining town site of Monroe. Good improvements, A large part of the land set to alfalfa. $60 per acre—a bargain.

Wm. WEBSTER,
Monroe, Neb.

Dr. D. T. Martyn, jr., office now Columbus State Bank building.

ROCKERS
AT
Special Prices

A new shipment of rockers just received and placed on our floor at special prices. Why not get the one you have been wanting and get some chances on that $25. piece of furniture we are giving away. Also a new shipment of music cabinets and Elwell Kitchcabinets. Come and see them.

G. H. Landon
11th St. Columbus

HARD AND SOFT COAL—ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. P. D. SMITH LUMBER CO.

Earthquake Philosophy.

Poverty has its compensations in some matters. Thus the Mexican peons who live in one-story adobe huts suffer little from earthquakes as compared with their richer neighbors who live in more pretentious houses of stone. The earthquake shock reduces the sun-dried adobe to harmless powder, but it piles stone houses upon the heads of those who live in them. "Poor and content," says the poet, "is rich and rich enough." It is probable, however, that the peon would be willing to exchange houses with the caballero even at the risk of earthquakes. It is the disposition of mankind to set small value on those things we have and to place a high estimate on those that we have not.

A Four-Decker Sea Pie.

A huge sea pie was served to a party of 50 guests at a feast at Gorleston, England, at which the member for Yarmouth was present.

It was made by an old trawl skipper and weighed a hundredweight and a half. It was a four decker and was boiled in a vast cauldron for several hours. The keel was laid with beef bones and there was a triple bulkhead of short crust, the bunkers being filled with beefsteak and ox kidneys.

There were holds also stored with meat, onions, carrots, turnips and potatoes, and the hull was constructed of a substantial short crust that alone took a stone and a half of flour.

To Mine Russian Copper.

According to advices from St. Petersburg to the London Times, a syndicate has been formed there for the exploitation of the rich copper mines in Russian Turkestan. The syndicate has acquired rights over 15,000 acres of territory. The district is said to comprise the finest copper producing area in the whole of the Russian empire. The company will shortly be formed with an initial share capital of 1,500,000 rubles ($750,000).

Historic Ground May Be Park.

The historic plains of Abraham will be dedicated as a national park at the celebration next year of the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quebec, provided those most prominent in the commemoration are able to have their way. At present the plains are marred by a rifle factory, and instead of listening to the demand that they remove to another site, the owners of the plant demand more room.

GUESS
YOU NEED SOME PRINTING DON'T YOU?

IF you do, there needn't be any guess work about the Journal being able to furnish you with anything you want in the printing line. We are supplying some very particular people.

You won't have to guess that you may get it when you want it or at any old time. The Journal is in shape to handle your orders promptly.

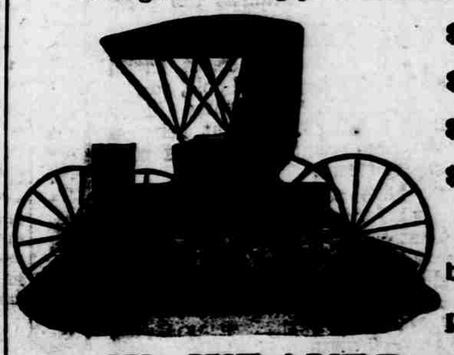
You won't have to guess that maybe you will get a good job. We will see to that part of it to the best of our ability. We'll do our best to please YOU.

If your job calls for something a little unusual, you won't have to guess whether we can handle it or not. We are equipped for your most fastideous fancies and very particular notions. Try us and see

Come in and see our typesetting machine at work. We have it running usually, every afternoon in the week but Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The Journal always enjoys your visit.

Special Sale on Buggies!

We sell the well-known Staver Buggies, and are making the following prices for a short time only.



$85 buggy $75
$75 buggy $65
$55 wagon $50
$65 buggy $55
And all other buggies in proportion.

L. W. WEAVER & SON.