Columbus Journal.

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

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Republican Ticket.

For Supreme Judge—
M. B. REESE.

University Regents—
CHARLES R. ANDERSON,
J. A. COUPLAND.

Railroad Commissioner—
HENRY T. CLARKE.

District Judges—
J. C. MARTIN,
C. E. ABBOTT.

County Treasurer—
F. K. STROTHER.

County Clerk—
FRANK SCHRAM.

Clerk of District Court—
JOHN GILSDORF.

County Superintendent—
J. R. ALCOCK.

Coun'ty Sheriff—
J. L. SHARRAR.

County Coroner—
DR. W. W. FRANK.

Coun'ty Judge—
JOHN MOFFETT.

County Assessor—
JOHN LEUSCHEN.

County Supervisors—
A. E. PRIEST.
W. J. NEWMAN.

The Republican State Platform.

Points with pride to the achievements of the Republican party under the splendid leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, and insists that his successor shall be a man who will continue the Roosevelt policies, and suggests Secretary Taft as such a man.

Commends the present State officials for their care of the State institutions, maintaining the Credit of the State, and reducing the State debt

Commends the Nebraska delegation in Congress.

Calls attention to the magnificent record of the last Legislature which carried out the pledges of the Republican party, as follows:

1. A statewide direct primary.
2. Abolition of the free pass evil.
3. Comprehensive powers for the state railway commission.
4. More equitable rates for transportation of passengers and freight.
5. Equal taxation of railroad property for city purposes.
6. Abolition of fellow servant law and full employer's liability.
7. A pure food and dairy law.
8. Rigid economy in appropriations.

Endorses the direct primary, and pledges such amendments as shall improve its workings

Commends the good work of the state railway commission, in its efforts to secure better freight rates for the people of the state. Calls for the rigid enforcement of the anti pass law.

Declares that in suits at law corporations should be deemed citizens of every state where they have filed articles of incorporation or exercised the rights of eminent domain.

Favors an enactment of the federal law forbidding the federal courts from issuing writs of injunction against state officers charged with the enforcement of state statutes.

Regards with high favor the nominees on the state ticket and invites voters who believe in official probity and efficiency to join in electing them.

The republican ticket is worthy of the support of every republican in the county. Vote it straight.

Platte county has been solidly democratic for many years. If it has been an advantage to anyone except to the office holders, it is not visible to the naked eye. Have taxes been less than in other counties? Not much. Have we fine public buildings, or fine bridges and roads built by the county? Not any. Is it necessary to always re-elect the same gang to hold down the fat offices at the court house? We do not think so. The republicans have up a good, clean ticket, made up of active, competent men. Voters and taxpayers, give them a trial. Let us have a court house cleaning, and try a change. In two years, if the change is not satisfactory, the voters have the power to express their preference again. Let us have a new deal.

Professor J. R. Alcock, the republican candidate for county superintendent, is in every way qualified for the position, as he has made educational work a life study. He was educated in the public schools of Independence, and graduated from the Iowa State normal at Cedar Falls in 1882. He has had twenty-five years experience in school work in Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska, during which time he has held the position of principal for eighteen years. He is now serving for the fifth consecutive year as principal of the Monroe schools, where he has given the best satisfaction. During his incumbency at Monroe the school has reached the point of efficency in which the new standard course of study for first class ten grade schools is being maintained, as per the new high school law. Professor Alcock holds a professional state certificate, issued last year on an examination in Nebraska.

It is not so many years ago since the supreme court of Nebraska was composed of two democrats and one republican, Judges Holcomb and Sullivan being the democrats. When it came to the election of the third judge, did anyone hear of the Omaha World-Herald or the Columbus Telegram, or any other democratic paper advocating a good republican, so as to make the supreme court non-partisan. We ask, did any of these newspapers advocate a non-partisan judiciary then. No, not that any court knows of. On the contrary, they brought out what they considered their strongest candidate, Judge Conrad Hollenbeck of Fremont. But now, when it would help the election of a democrat they want a non-partisan judiciary. In this Sixth judicial district the voters placed one republican and one democrat on the bench. James G. Reeder, the republican, proved himself an exceptionally strong official. He was not only fair and impartial in all his dedecisions, but he has the faculty of clearing up the docket, disposing of more cases than any judge we ever had here on the bench. Everybody liked him, everybody spoke well of him. Men who have served on juries under him praised him for his kindness and the courteous treatment they received at his hands. The voters of this district have repeatedly approved of Judge Hollenbeck as a district judge. Here in this Sixth judicial district was a splendid opportunity to have a nonpartisan judiciary. Did any democratic paper or any democratic politician openly advocate it? Vote for Reese, Martin and Abbott.

It would seem that Omaha is a city big enough to have at least one train a day start on time on the Union Pacific railroad, without waiting for any other connection. The train service now is such that nothing is on time any more, either mail or passenger. It does not seem that it should be necessary to appeal to any railroad commission, but that the Union Pacific system should of its own accord think enough of its record to run its trains somewhere near schedule time. One train a day, at least, should start from either Council Bluffs or Omaha on time, and should be on time in Nebraska at least.

Four years ago J. L. Sharrar was a candidate for sheriff on the republican ticket. He received every vote but nineteen in his own township. Is not that an exceptionally fine record? That is an endorsement Mr. Sharrar can be proud of as long as he lives. Here in Columbus Mr. Sharrar was almost an entire stranger, and here, where the heaviest vote is, he was beaten. But conditions are different now. Mr. Sharrar is still strong with his home people, who know him best, and here in Columbus now has hosts of friends, for they know him now, and they know him to be the right man for the place.

NONPARTISAN BUNCOMBE.

It is plain that the campaign for the fusion nominee for supreme judge is to be urged on a plea for nonpartisanship on the supreme bench. Judge Loomis, himself, gave the cue for this in his speech to the democratic state convention, when he said:

> I believe that public confidence in the court of any state is strengthened by the fact that the judges of that court are not all of the same political party.

Following this up, the democratic World-Herald, after attacking Judge Reese as the republican nominee, declares:

> Added to this is the argument for a nonpartisan judiciary; in other words, a judiciary in which both parties have representation.

What buncombe this sudden conversion of hide-bound democrats to the principle of nonpartisanship is may be more readily understood by reviewing a little recent history in Nebraska politics. The demo-pop fusionists first secured a place on the supreme bench in 1897, when they secured one of the three judgeships by the election of Judge Sullivan over Judge Post. Two years later they captured a second place by the election of Judge Holcomb over Judge Reese. With the court thus consisting of two fusionists and one republican, the nonpartisanship idea would have required that the third place continue to be occupied by a republican judge.

When the time came, however, to choose another supreme judge in 1901 the nonpartisanship of the democrats and populists was strikingly noticeable by its absence. The republicans nominated Judge Sedgwick, who at that time was serving as a member of the supreme court commission, to which he had been appointed by the unanimous assent of the entire supreme bench, including the two fusion judges. His judicial qualifications were not at issue and the argument for a nonpartisan judiciary, "in other words, a judiciary in which both parties have a representation," demanded his unanimous election to the place about to be vacated by the retiring republican judge. But did the fusionists rise above partisanship and endorse the candidacy of Judge Sedgwick in order to keep the court from becoming wholly partisan? Not at all. They immediately put their party labels on Judge Hollenbeck, a dyed-in-the-wool democrat, as the fusion nominee for supreme judge and fought just as hard to exclude the republicans from any representation on the supreme bench as they are fighting now to smuggle in another democrat.

This record fully exposes the hollowness of demo-pop nonpartisanship. When the bench is occupied by republicans the demo-pop spokesmen beg the people not to allow the court to be made up of judges all from the same party. But when there is a prospect of filling the whole bench with fusionists, nonpartisanship is thrown to the winds and the party lines are strictly drawn.—Omaha Bee.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

Roland B. Molineux, whose own experience was one of the newspaper sensations a few years ago, says that no human being, whatsoever his crime, should be sentenced to a definite term in prison. For this he says there are "a thousand reasons," the first of which is the financial. The prisons of the United States cost a billion dollars a year. Annually, he declares, this country "spends 500 millions more on a fruitless and farcical contest with crime than it does on all its works of charity, religion and education."

A second reason advanced by Mr. Molineux for the indeterminate prison sentence is that in almost every case our prison system releases the criminal a more dangerous menace than before his incarceration. And in this connection Mr. Molineux voices a vital truth: "Our criminal law aims to benefit society. In this it fails. It should aim to benefit the criminal. In this it could succeed."

Whatever fault may be found with the rest of Mr. Molineux's argument we believe the words just quoted are sound and, indeed, we have so said on several occasions. Our penal institutions are "penal" in too strong a sense of the word. We seek to punish more than we seek to change the lives and tastes and ambitions of the criminal classes. Punishment at times is necessary. The most severe punishment is frequently required. But society has a greater work to do. It could save thousands of the guilty ones if it would seek to lead them instead of lashing them. Of course when a man is so depraved that he will not be helped, or led, or lifted up, then he must be kept away from the rest of mankind. His imprisonment must then be perpetual.

On the subject of indeterminate punishment Mr. Molineux says:

> The criminal court should determine but one thing—the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Has he, or has he not committed the crime of which he is accused? If guilty, whether of murder or of disorderly conduct, the one and unvarying sentence should be banishment. The criminal code should be stripped to a bare list of the acts constituting crimes and misdemeanors, and provision made for a uniform treatment of all those convicted.
>
> Banishment, which should be spent in prison, should be absolutely indeterminate. By his own deed a man has proven himself unworthy to dwell among his fellow men. He must remain apart from them forever, or until restored to citizenship by a "court of rehabilitation." Is not this equitable? It has required a judge and jury to deprive him of liberty; only by a judge and jury should it be restored. The second judge and jury should form the court of rehabilitation. It must be free from sentiment, have nothing to do with pardon, remain uninfluenced by political power or the prisoner's friends, be actuated only by absolute justice.

Do this, bring the question down to the simple one of guilt or innocence, let the sole permissible sentence for any crime be banishment with the only means of gaining freedom through a court of rehabilitation, and every evil of the criminal law will disappear.—Lincoln Star.

J. C. Martin's Platform.

To the citizens of the Sixth Judicial District of Nebraska:

Gentlemen:—As no political party has adopted a platform for this judicial district, I deem it fair to the electors of this district to advise them of the following principles for which I stand and which I would strive to my utmost ability to enforce should I be elected one of the judges of this district, to-wit:

1. "Equality before the Law."
2. Remove the law's vexatious delays.
3. No politics or favoritism known on the Bench.
4. Substantial justice unhampered by technicalities.
5. Purify the Courts by severe punishment for perjury.
6. "To do right as God gives me to see the right."

JOHN C. MARTIN.

JOHN R. LUSCHEN,

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters regardless of politics who want a "Square Deal" in the Assessor's office.

MY MOTTO:—"A square deal for everybody regardless of politics."

NEBRASKA'S RAILWAY COMMISSION

A Brief Resume of Things Accomplished and Methods of Procedure.

LINCOLN, NEBR., Oct. 14, 1907.

As the record of the Republican party is scrutinized in anticipation of another election, it is discovered that in the long list of creditable performances of the past twelve-month, none stands out quite so conspicuously as its assertion by legislative enactment of the state's authority over the railroads. For many years the undisputed right of the people to compell through their state government fair treatment and reasonable rates from the carriers to whom they had given special privileges, such as the right of eminent domain, land grants and bonuses in one form and another, has lain dormant. All political parties have recognized existing evils in their platforms, and legislatures have been repeatedly elected under pleages to correct them. But the system of free passes and the wiles of the persuasive lobbyist proved effective factors in preventing any legislation calculated to curtail corporate liberties until the rejuvenated Republican party under the leadership of such men as Norris Brown, George Sheldon and uncle Dan Nettleton assumed the reins of authority.

The ground work for effective control of railroads was laid in the legislature of 1905, when the Cady amendment to the state constitution providing for the creation of a State Railway Commission was submitted. This amendment was adopted in the election by popular vote one year ago. The most important duty which devolved upon the ensuing legislature was the passage of a law which would confer adequate powers upon the Commission thus created. That this duty was conscientiously performed let the record of the Commission bear witness.

Although it has been organized barely six months, during which time much of its attention has been devoted to preliminary work necessary to the intelligent solution of so intricate a problem as the adjustment of the rates, the Railway Commission has already accomplished definite results in a great many cases that have been brought before it. Approximately 100 complaints have been filed with the Commission during the first half year of its existence, and about 50 of these have been settled to the entire satisfaction of the aggrieved parties.

While little attention has been attracted outside the city directly interested, perhaps the most important decision rendered by the Commission up to the present time was in the case of the City of Lincoln against the street car companies, in which an order was asked to compel the sale of six tickets for twenty-five cents. The order was granted, and while on the surface the issue involved appeared to be of little importance, this case established a precedent which will be of far reaching effect in the future work of the Commission. In arriving at the reasonableness of the six for a quarter rate the commission followed the plan advocated by President Roosevelt in fixing a definite valuation upon the properties of the street car companies, thus forever preventing stock-jobbing schemes of high financiers or the earning of more than a reasonable dividend upon the actual investment. So far as known, this principle has never before been applied to the making of rates, and if followed in the more complex cases yet to come before the Commission, it will place Nebraska far in advance of all other states in the effective regulation of transportation companies.

Another important decision by the Railway Commission was rendered in the application of the railroad and express companies for permission to change rate on milk and cream. Instead of adopting the rates proposed by the carriers or continuing the old rate as desired by the big creamery companies, the Commission promulgated a schedule of its own which is designed to build up local creamery interests throughout the state. Although the new schedule will not go into effect until November 1, its influence has already been felt in a great many of the smaller cities of Nebraska, where the creameries will be established within the next few months. As a result of the Commission's action on cream and milk rates it is confidently expected that before another year has passed the output of Nebraska dairies will be converted into butter, cheese and other finished products near their point of origin instead of being hauled hundreds of miles to fatten the profits of the half dozen centralized concerns now existing in this state.

Still another important piece of work done by the Commission was the issuance of an order requiring the Missouri Pacific to repair its tracks and roadbed in Nebraska and place them in safe condition for public travel. A similar order has been made against the Burlington with reference to the "High line" running northwest from Holdrege. Both of these orders were issued after personal investigation by members of the Commission, the trips of inspection being made on freight trains, hand cars, railroad velocipedes, automobiles and on foot, instead of in luxuriously furnished special cars, as has been and still is, with some Commissions, the custom.

Aside from rate making and regulation, a very important feature of the Commission's work is the adjustment of minor complaints, each of little interest to the public at large but of great importance to the rights and property of the persons aggrieved. A poor widow is held up for $4 50 storage charges on baggage which has gone astray through no fault of hers. She appeals to the Commission and through that agency is enabled to secure her property without cost. A farmer whose claim for damages from fire set by a locomotive has been ignored for weary months lays his grievance before the Commission and secures prompt redress without the expense of a law suit. A shipper who has been discriminated against in the furnishing of cars complains to the Commission and is thereafter given fair treatment. Cases of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely, and they would all prove the wisdom of maintaining a department of government clothed with sufficient authority to command respect, one of whose duties shall be to act as a medium between the weak individual and the powerful corporation.

And so it has come to pass that Nebraska, once railroad-ridden and powerless to defend herself against corporate aggression, today occupies a position in the front rank of states which have asserted their right to control common carriers. Wisconsin, under the leadership of LaFollette, Iowa, under Cummins, Illinois, under Deneen and Nebraska under Brown and Sheldon, and Reese, and Clarke, and their coworkers are spreading the middle west doctrine of equal rights to all throughout the land.

Berlin's Woman Chauffeur.

Berlin's woman chauffeur is making—as she always intended to do—a very good livelihood. Clad in a simple but becoming coat and skirt of serviceable material, Frau von Papp drives one of the Bedag company's electro droschkes with consummate skill. She is not, however, at the beck and call of the general public, but is in the employment of the Kaiserhof hotel, and drives its visitors alone. The woman's story is interesting. Her husband—an apparently well-to-do lawyer—died, leaving her and three young children penniless. Frau von Papp always had a fondness for automobiling, and quickly decided upon her profession. Having satisfied the police authorities as to her capabilities, she obtained her present post and is keeping herself and family in comfort.

Only Thing Left.

The schoolmaster was trying to teach his class composition, and he was having great difficulty. Said he: "If I should ask, 'What have I in my hand?' the answer should be, 'You have an apple in your hand.' "Now suppose I should ask, 'What have I on my feet?' what should you say?" "Shoes," was the first reply. "Stockings," replied another boy. "No," said the teacher impatiently, "both of you are wrong. Remember what I have just said." For a moment no one seemed anxious to try to answer the question; but at last a lad raised his hand with an air which said quite plainly that he was perfectly sure of his knowledge. "Corns!" he shouted triumphantly.

Success and Business.

"I suppose it is necessary that business should be transacted; though the amount of business that does not contribute to anybody's comfort or improvement suggests the query whether it is not overdone. I know that unremitting attention to business is the price of success, but I don't know what success is. There is a man, who we all know, who built a house that cost ¼ million dollars and furnished it for another like sum, who does not know anything more about architecture, or painting, or books, or history, than he cares for the rights of those who have not as much money as he has.—Charles Dudley Warner.

A BARGAIN

IS NOT a matter of the price but purely a question of value received. Cheap clothes have little or no value. Good clothes are the only kind worth having—because you get a definate return on your investment

If you want to be sure that you get good clothes—isn't it just as important to be particular about where you get them?

This is strictly a store of good clothes for men and there's an honest dollar's worth for every hundred cents you put in the garments we sell.

J. H. GALLEY

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

Correct Dress For Men

To Clean Window Shades.

We have all heard the story of the woman who told the new maid to wash the curtains, meaning the lace ones, and came into the kitchen just in time to discover the newest window shades melting in the boiler. But we do not all know that when shades are merely dust soiled the surface can be freshened by the application of hot corn meal. The shade should first be spread out flat on a large table and the meal rubbed in with a circular motion of the palm. Then if rubbed gently with a soft, dry cloth the meal and the dust it has absorbed will be removed without leaving any trace of either.—Country Life in America.

"Fu Ju" Brooch.

A brooch which is unique, called "Fu Ju," is worn by the Chinese as a charm for long life, happiness and success. "Fu Ju," has been worn and worshiped by the Chinese people for nearly 4,000 years, and is implicitly believed in by them. The men wear these pins on their caps and the women wear them in a number of ways, usually as brooches and as pendants on chains. They are being imported for American wear in brooches, scarf pins, pendants and hatpins, and will probably prove extremely popular judging from the present vogue of Chinese articles.

What She Should Do.

They were interested only in their own affairs and didn't seem to care who heard them. "Gave me the icy elbow on Main street yesterday, didn't you?" he began. "Cross my heart, I didn't mean to," she replied. I just didn't see you. "But you looked right at me." "Can't help it, I didn't see you." "Huh! Well, if you didn't you ought to go to one of these octogenarians and get your eyes fixed."

As to the Scorchers.

"Do many 'endurance race' autos pass here?" asked the city boarder, peering down the road. "Yeas, stranger," replied the old farmer. "They are all endurance racers to us." "To you?" "Sure. It is an endurance test of patience to keep from blazing away at them every time they run over a cow or scare a horse."

Recipe for Mint Punch.

Wash and bruise fresh spearmint and strip off enough leaves to fill a quart bowl. Cover with boiling water and steep for ten minutes. Strain, chill and add one cup of grape juice and one cup of strawberry or raspberry juice, either fresh or canned. Sweeten to taste, using a syrup made by boiling equal quantities of sugar and water for ten minutes. This and all similar drinks are much more bland when sweetened with this syrup than when raw sugar is used. Mint punch may be varied by using these fruits, such as lemons or currants; a few tiny sprigs of mint should float on the punch bowl or pitcher.—Good Housekeeping.

Beef Olives.

Take a pound of lean beef from the shoulder or shin and cut in small slices. Spread these slices with sausagemeat (a quarter of a pound will suffice), mixed with an equal quantity of stale bread crumbs. Roll up the slices of meat and tie firmly. Season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, then brown in a spider in a little hot fat. After browning put in an earthern dish, with a little onion, catsup or any other seasoning, as preferred. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly, tightly covered, for three or four hours.

Caused Him to Warble.

"How funny! Grandpa has been singing like a bird all the morning." "Yes, that is on account of the mistake the dear old gentleman made at breakfast." "What mistake?" "Why he made a porridge out of the package of birdseed and thought it was a package of oatmeal.

Put His Foot in It.

"That's a beautiful photo of you." "I am glad you think so, then you'll be willing to exchange that ugly one you already have for it." "I'd rather keep it, it is so much more like you."

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