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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1908.

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

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Republican State Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the National Committee issued December 7, 1907, the Republican Electors of the State of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in convention in the city of Omaha on Thursday, March 12, 1908, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of selecting four delegates at large and four alternates to the Republican National Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago, June 16, 1908, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The basis of representation of the several counties in said state convention, shall be the vote cast for Honorable H. H. Wilson for President Elector at the general election held November 4, 1904, giving one delegate for each one hundred fifty votes and the major fraction thereof so cast for said H. H. Wilson, but each county to be entitled to at least one delegate. Said apportionment divides the several counties into the following representation in the said convention:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Number of Delegates. Includes Adams, Antelope, Banner, Blair, Boone, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Butler, Cass, Chadron, Cherry, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Columbus, Dawes, DeWitt, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furness, Gage, Garfield, Grant, Gosport, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Healy, Hooker, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Kearney, Keith, Keya Paha, Kimball, Knox, Lancaster, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Phelps, Platte, Polk, Red Willow, Richardson, Rock, Saline, Saunders, Scotts Bluff, Sherman, Sioux, Stanton, Thayer, Thomas, Thurston, Valley, Washington, Webster, Wheeler, York, Total.

It is recommended that no proxies be allowed and that the delegates present from each of the respective counties be authorized to cast the full vote of their delegations.

Attention is called to the method provided for by the resolution of the State Committee giving the Republican Electors in each county where desired, an opportunity to express their preference for candidate for President of the United States, which plan of expressing said preference has been forwarded to each county chairman.

Attention is also called to Section 2 of Rule VI adopted by the said State Committee, providing for the filing of credentials and which rule is as follows:

"Credentials of delegates to Conventions shall be filed with the Secretary of the State Central Committee at least five days before the date of said Convention."

Pursuant to said call of the National Committee and the laws of Nebraska, the several Congressional Committees are instructed to proceed in the usual manner to name a time and place for holding their respective district conventions for the election of two delegates and two alternates from each of said Congressional Districts, in conformity with the requirements of the call of the National Committee, the same basis of representation being used in the several counties as is herein provided for the State Convention. It is recommended that the place and date be selected by said Congressional Committees for holding said District Conventions as have been selected by this Committee for the State Convention.

F. F. CONNOR, Secretary
WM. HAYWARD, Chairman
Lincoln, Nebraska, January 8, 1908.

Our school board, at its adjourned meeting last Friday night, re-elected Prof. U. S. Conn as superintendent of our city schools and raised his salary to \$1,450 per annum.

Ohio has had its republican state convention, and as we predicted, went solidly for Taft. We, as well as every true republican, admire Senator Foraker, but he has made the mistake of his life in trying to obstruct the Taft landslide.

It is said that all was harmony at the democratic state convention at Omaha last week, but we notice that the Hon. W. H. Thompson, the "Little Giant," was knifed in the house of his friends, and the Platte county delegation assisted in the killing, which means that our clerk of the district court is a bigger man than the editor of the Telegram.

We think Columbus should have a new depot, one that is large and commodious enough to do business in. It is an outrage to pack all the men, women and children into one waiting room. The present depot has no smoking room, and no ladies' room. The Union Pacific Railroad company does an immense passenger business here. Its Columbus branches are known to be well paying, and it is really marvelous that the management permits this prominent station on their line to be so poorly served.

After all it seems now that our Billy Bryan will not get the democratic nomination for the presidency by acclamation. The democrats of Minnesota are going in favor of John A. Johnson of their own state. Now, if the democrats of Ohio will name Tom Johnson for vice president, the Johnsons, at least, will not complain of not being represented.

The democrats of Nebraska have had their state convention. It was a well attended, noisy, enthusiastic convention. The democrats always have big conventions, it is in November at the election when they are always short. It will be so this year, everybody will be shouting for Bryan apparently, but when the sober, level headed, sensible voter goes into the election booth, he will make his cross opposite the republican column, and that is what counts.

The terrible catastrophe at Collingwood, Ohio, where nearly two hundred school children lost their lives through fire, has shocked this country of ours, and our sympathies go out to the bereaved parents and relatives. We should not, however, rest at that. Every school building and every college, in fact, every public place where large bodies of men, women or children congregate, should be carefully investigated to see to it that no similar accident can possibly befall them.

The Nebraska Commission for the National Corn Exposition, to be held at Omaha in December, have been appointed by Governor Sheldon, upon recommendations from the State Board of Agriculture and the Corn Improvers Association, and are as follows: William Ernst, Johnson county, president; E. A. Burnett, Lancaster county, vice president; R. Hogue, Saline county, 2nd vice president; W. R. Mellor, Sherman county, treasurer. At the first meeting held by this commission E. G. Montgomery of Lincoln was appointed secretary. The State Board of Agriculture have appropriated sufficient funds to start the promotion for a first-class Nebraska exhibit and we would suggest that every enterprising farmer in this vicinity join in perfecting an organization for the growing of a superior grade of corn. If you will try, send in your name to the secretary. Let us show that our country is progressive.

DRILL IN YOUR SMALL GRAIN. We have reached a point in the agricultural west when few men can afford to sow their grain broadcast, as has been the universal habit up to this date. We pointed out in a recent article the advantages of the drill in sowing seed, in securing more even distribution, and in giving all the seeds the same covering, thus securing a stand even in growth as well as in distribution—the result, a more even ripening, a better resistance to the wind, and because of better air movement between the drills less danger of rust, which so often blights the hopes of the farmer.

We mean to keep on in this line until the reader of Wallace's Farmer who does not have a drill will be the exception. We would not urge this, were it not that we are thoroughly convinced from long experience of the profit from drilling not merely winter wheat but all kinds of grain. It is more than half a century since we became firmly convinced of the profit of drilling winter wheat. We have since become convinced that while the necessity for the drill of winter wheat is imperative, yet the profit in using it in seeding any kind of grain is amply sufficient to pay for the cost of the drill in a very short time.

If you do not have a drill do not ask the loan of it from your neighbor, but rent it from him. You can well afford to pay twenty-five cents an acre for the use of it.—Wallace's Farmer.

A POWERFUL PACIFIC FLEET. The sixteen battle ships now steaming northward along the west coast of South America are by no means the only formidable force the United States has in Pacific waters. On reaching an American port the sixteen will be joined by three other battleships, the Nebraska, Wisconsin and Oregon, and by no less than eight fine, modern armored cruisers. The battle ships Nebraska and Wisconsin are new ones of the first class, and the battle ship Oregon, one of the most famous fighters of the American Navy, has been undergoing extensive repairs. We have two monitors in Manila Bay and, with guns of equal power, they would not hesitate to engage any ship afloat under circumstances where speed would not be essential. In a short time this most formidable fleet ever seen in the Pacific will go through a season of target practice in the long landlocked Magdalena Bay, which has been leased from Mexico for the purpose. The fleet is understood to be in a high state of efficiency, and the ships composing it are believed

to have made the best-known record in marksmanship during the last year or two. No longer can it be said that our territory in the Pacific is at the mercy of any possible adversary, or that the open-door policy has been weakened as an international obligation in the Pacific. Our augmented fleet in the Pacific is an accomplished fact, and it is the best possible pledge of peace and quiet in that increasingly important ocean.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

SAME OLD DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

It was to have been expected that the democrats of Nebraska in promulgating a platform should make it embody the well known views of Mr. Bryan so as to furnish a guide to the platform makers in the Denver convention, where his third nomination for the presidency is assured. It was also to have been expected that in formulating such a platform much that is old and little that is new would be incorporated into it. In these expectations, no one will be disappointed. Comparison of the platform just put out by the democratic state convention with that put out a year ago by the Nebraska democrats shows that this year's platform is mere repetition without change of substance or phraseology in nearly every plank and that the new material in it consists only of those pronouncements grounded upon the recent panic and the conditions growing out of it. Mr. Bryan wrote the platform in 1907 and has simply added a few paragraphs to bring it down to date and make it pass current in 1908. The new sections are those which deal with stock watering and stock gambling, bank deposit guaranties, the Aldrich and Fowler bills and the stricter enforcement of immigration laws against the admission of foreign anarchists.

In many of his positions on public questions Mr. Bryan is not at variance with the republicans, but no others, such as the tariff, the management of our island possessions, the annihilation of industrial combinations rather than their regulation, he is in direct variance with the republican position. It is on these variations that the issues of the coming national campaign will be made up and they will furnish the theme for most of the campaign discussion.—Omaha Bee.

NOT A SHAM BATTLE. Fight for Enforcement of New Laws in Deadly Earnest.

LINCOLN, March 9, 1908. When honest laws affecting the interests of powerful corporations are enacted, as was done by the last session of the Nebraska legislature, it is to be expected that they will not be complied with until every point of attack has been assailed and successfully defended. Dishonest laws—laws passed with the consent of affected special interests for the purpose of deceiving the public and temporarily quieting its unrest—are accepted without protest. Witness the old state board of transportation, whose authority was never questioned by the railroads until a serious effort was made to assert it, when the law was taken into court and found to be technically invalid.

That many recent laws are now pending in the highest courts of the state and nation is the best guarantee of the sincerity of their authors and the squareness of the men charged with the duty of enforcing them. After the slow moving wheels of justice have finally established their validity the people will have something real and tangible in the way of results—not a hodge-podge of worthless laws passed by corporation influence for the special purpose of being set aside in case they threaten to disturb established conditions.

Having provided a commission for the enforcement of laws to regulate common carriers, the legislature proceeded to pass an act creating and defining its duties. This law is recognized as one of the broadest and strongest railway commission laws in force in any state of the Union. It was supplemented by legislation such as the two-cent fare law, the Aldrich act, reducing freight rates 15 per cent on live stock, grain, etc., the act reducing express rates 25 per cent, an anti-pass law, an interchangeable mileage book law, and many other laws of a similar nature.

Some of these laws carried the emergency clause and became effective immediately. Others took the regular constitutional limit of three months, becoming effective July 5, 1907. On June 5 a protest was filed with the commission by certain railroad companies intimating that the two-cent fare law and the maximum freight rate law were about to be attacked, and it was inferred that the favorite corporation weapon—an injunction from a federal court—would be selected. The railway commission, acting in conjunction with the attorney general,

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foreclosed this action on June 15 by filing a petition in the state supreme court for an injunction to prevent the railroads from putting into effect any other rate than that fixed by the Aldrich bill and to prevent violations of the anti-pass law, the two-cent fare law and the orders of the commission. The railroads promptly removed this case to the federal court, and the state responded with mandamus proceedings to compel the federal district judges to remand it to the state court. The final stage of the controversy will be reached next week in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, when the state's attorneys will make argument in support of their position. This case has attracted wide attention as one of the clearest and strongest presentations in history of the right of a state to enforce its laws through its own courts.

THIS CEMENT WALL A NOVELTY.

Action of Nature Has Given it a Distinct Artistic Value. There is a wall of cement in Los Angeles which shores up one side of a building lot that has an artistic value never intended by the builder. He had moved his bags of cement on to the ground to be ready for work and was then called away on some other job for a day or two. In the meantime one of the very infrequent rains came on and each sack turned into stone under the action of the water and the fabric of the sacks themselves were absorbed into the cement so that it was impossible to remove it. Consequently each sack was wrought into the wall as if it had been a bond on the line of an old stone wall. They were their chained and bound together with worked cement and after a time the weather disposed of the gunny sacking, but left the blocks marked with the impress of the weave. The result is a highly ornamental cement wall, resembling at a little distance a wall of some woven material.

THIS PENAL COLONY A MODEL.

Brazil Seems to Have Solved One of Civilization's Problems. The penal colony of the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, is on an island 300 miles off the coast. There are 600 convicts at present. They arise at 6 a. m. and work till 2 p. m. for the state cultivating cotton of a superior quality. After two o'clock they work for themselves. The island is one of the most orderly and productive bits of soil in Brazil. It is a model convict colony and the cheapest run of any in the world. The group of islands to which the penal one belongs is where the equatorial and south equatorial currents divide, and it is surrounded by a triangular sheet of quiet sea, full of all kinds of fish, valuable commercially. As convict labor may be had at ten cents a day there is opportunity for the fishing concessions there. It is regarded as a first-class location for a coal station. The islands also have valuable phosphate deposits.

enforcement of new laws is being made all along the line. It is no discredit to the legislature which passed them, or to the men who are trying to enforce them, that the actual results of some of these laws have not yet been felt. The magnitude of the undertaking, and the results to be achieved are worthy of some degree of patience. "Rome was not built in a day," neither can the existing order of things, which is the work of decades, be remodeled in a fortnight. The railway commissioners, the attorney general, and the other state officers are laboring zealously and systematically for the correction of long-standing corporate abuses. They have won every important point contended for thus far, and there is every reason to believe that the day of final triumph, when the real fruits of progressive legislation will be enjoyed, is not far distant. If supported by the people as they deserve, and permitted to carry their work to its proper completion, they will secure results of lasting benefit to every citizen.

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BIRTH OF TAMMANY

ORGANIZATION AN OFFSHOOT OF SONS OF LIBERTY.

Great Society Really Founded by William Mooney and Had Its Inception in Hatred of the Tories.

Tammany was founded by William Mooney, an Irishman by descent, an American by birth, an upholsterer by trade, and, according to Success, an organizer and doubtless an agitator by instinct. Mooney and most of the men associated in the founding of Tammany had been members of the Sons of Liberty. With the close of the revolution this society was disbanded, it being assumed that its work was done. The suspicions of the proletariat were aroused when Alexander Hamilton threw his powerful influence and protection over the hated Tories. They found themselves powerless to prevent to office men known to have been Royalists. They had no votes with which to prevent this, and the proud patriots smiled scornfully as they passed at the doors of coffee houses and taverns and listened to the denunciation of these landless and therefore disfranchised patriots.

CONSPICUOUS AMONG THE RESORTS

frequented by our ancestral New York proletariat was Barden's, or the City Tavern. This was located on Broadway, not far from Bowling Green, and within a stone's throw of the present Standard Oil building. The tavern was the forum of popular debate in those days, and if we were permitted to examine the original drafts of many famous and patriotic documents we would likely find them stained with ale and Jamaica rum. It was a day when the preacher drank his toddy from the pulpit and in which neither temperance nor abstinence was esteemed as virtues. William Maclay and Robert Morris were the first senators from Pennsylvania and both attended the initial session of congress in New York city. Senator Maclay kept a journal of its

THEIR POINT OF VIEW.

"Don't you think," asked one sheep in the flock of another, "that it is absurd for humans to be cutting off our wool in the way they do?" "I should say so," answered the other. "I call it sheer nonsense."

proceedings, and his comments and deductions are the delight of close students of history. Under date of May 12, 1790, we find this entry: "This day exhibited a grotesque scene in the streets of New York. Being the old first of May, the Sons of St. Tammany had a grand street parade through the town in Indian dress. I delivered a talk at one of their meeting houses and went away to dinner.

"There seems to be some sort of scheme laid of erecting some sort of order or society under this denomination, but it does not seem well digested as yet. The expense of the dresses must have been considerable, and the money laid out on clothing might have dressed some of their ragged beggars. But the weather is now warm."

This rugged and fearless old hater of royalty and aristocracy had participated in the celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the Society of Tammany.

CARRIED OFF HER DEAD BABY.

Some strange and gruesome idea has led a French woman, presumably not sane, to disinter her dead baby twice, and to disappear the second time with the body. She was first seen apparently tampering with a grave in a cemetery near Arpaçon, in the south of Paris, and was found to have laid upon it a baby's remains. She had dug these up from another cemetery and wanted to inter them again in her husband's grave. The remains were taken from her, and placed in a provisional tomb. A few days later the latter was found to have been broken open, and the body had disappeared. A few days before the woman had announced her intention of making off with the remains, as she wanted to have her dead baby with her awhile. She has gone from the town where she was staying near the cemetery, and has not yet been traced.

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