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STROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors.

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For Post Representative.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of post representative of the twenty-fifth representative district, subject to the approval of the republican voters of Platte and Nance counties at the primaries, September 1, 1907.

JOHN SWANSON.

Vote for Taft. You can vote for Bryan at any time.

The Democrats have not yet produced the Republican who cut down the Taft Banner, as promised.

The dispatches state Bryan will speak in several eastern states. Invading "the enemy's country," eh!

Although it is the summer season, the Independence ticket appears to be cutting some ice—among the Democrats.

Mr. Bryan is still passing the hat in the agricultural districts. Why didn't he make the same kind of appeal in 1896?

The present campaign has brought to the front several new men. There's Stubbs, Hagen, Cowherd and Cow Boy Jim.

What has the price of silver to do with the price of wheat? That is a question the Democrats are not discussing this year.

As leader of the Aldrich forces in Polk county, Senator King is having a hard time in the attempt to induce Republicans to turn Hinshaw down.

Iowa is the only western state the Bryanites concede to Taft. They are repeating the predictions made in 1900 when there was a landslide to McKinley.

Now that the Democrats have nominated Cowherd for Governor of Missouri, it is up to the Democrats of Nebraska to do the right thing by Cow Boy Jim.

The "crime of 1873" has not been mentioned by Mr. Bryan since the campaign opened. Doubtless there are more important "paramount" issues this year.

Mr. Bryan appears to be in sympathy with the movement to disfranchise the colored voters of West Virginia—if they insist on voting the Republican ticket.

Mr. Gompers has concluded not to vote all the laboring men for the Denver nominees this year. He has heard from the labor unions and they declined to be coerced.

The Cedar Rapids Republican asks why the Iowa farmer who is getting 80 cents for corn and 7 cents for hogs should vote for a change. What does he want the change for?

The Democratic vote is always largest before election. For instance, the Democrats claimed 20,000 majority for Bryan in Nebraska in 1900. McKinley carried the state.

A law to guarantee the bank deposits of Nebraska farmers will not be necessary under a Democratic administration. Farmers did not accumulate surplus money under the last Democratic administration on ten cent corn and thirty-five cent wheat.

Nebraska farmers who have bank accounts do not appear to be crowding around the cashier's window to draw money for Bryan's campaign committee. If Bryan has concluded to buy votes he should dip into the Commerce fund and not appeal to the farmers to divide with him.

The Democratic committee has declined the offer of Standard Oil Bailly to stump northern states for Bryan. But Standard Oil Haskell, treasurer of the committee, finds time enough to "touch" the admirers of Bryan for coin when he is not busy fighting for a pipe line for Mr. Rockefeller through Oklahoma.

WILL THOMPSON ACT?

"Grand" This little word of five letters has played a prominent part in the history of the country since the formation of the government. Men long since dead, laid the foundation of their fortunes on that word. But it is only in connection with the theft of the public domain that the Journal desires to use the word.

A few months ago, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose bones had rested for more than a hundred years in the soil of South Carolina, were taken up and reburied in Philadelphia. As the funeral procession passed down the streets of the Quaker City, it halted by the grave of Benjamin Franklin. Hats were removed, heads bowed and a silent prayer offered up; then the procession moved on and reentered the remains of the man who had passed away one hundred years previous. This incident recalled the fact that early in the history of the government the man, while occupying a position on the bench, had entered into a conspiracy, with other politicians, and robbed the government of five million acres of land in Georgia and Alabama. Part of the tract obtained through fraud was afterwards recovered.

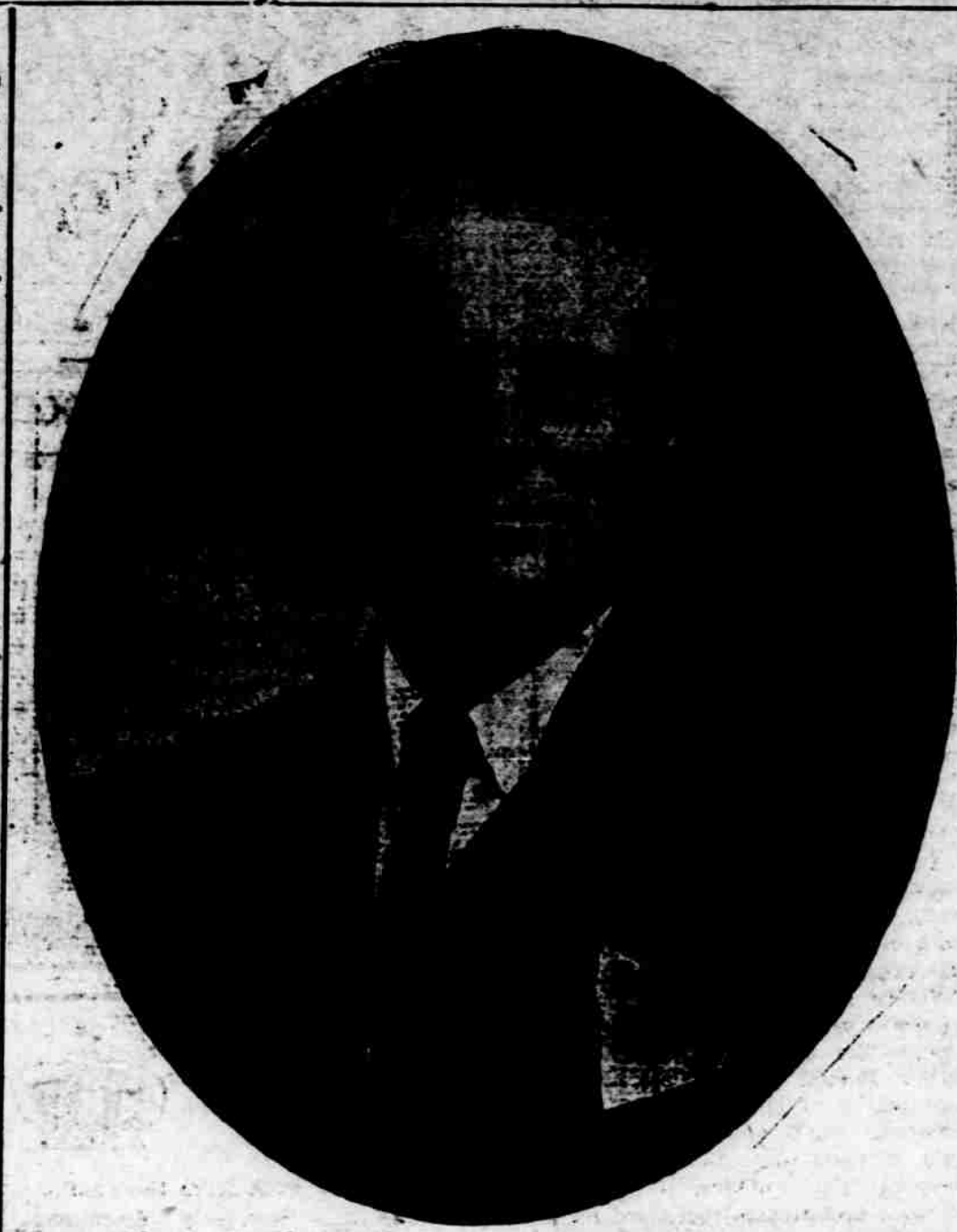
The government domain has always been a favorite source of plunder by politicians, and a history of the frauds perpetrated against the government would startle the people. It is of the land frauds of a more recent period that the Journal desires to mention—frauds that made it possible for the formation of the lumber trust—a monopoly which grinds at the door of every home, crushes all attempts at competition, stifles legislation, appears to control the courts and forces the retailer to sell lumber at stipulated prices or get out of business.

The foundation of the lumber trust was laid thirty years ago, when a man named Weidenhauser, now a resident of St. Paul, Minn., with the assistance of other capitalists, planned to steal all the vacant lumber lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. With the aid of the Republican and Democratic members of congress, they succeeded, and today Weidenhauser is the richest man in the world. He could buy all that John D. Rockefeller owns, and then have enough money left to purchase the stocks, bonds, mortgages and other property owned by Morgan and the Vanderbilts. Weidenhauser's wealth is estimated at one and a half to two billions of dollars, and lumber, obtained through graft, was the basis of the colossal fortune.

It was in 1878 that plans were laid by the conspirators to obtain, through fraud, the pine lands owned by the government in the states above named. In the summer of 1879 men were gathered up in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities and induced, for a consideration, to file homestead rights on pine lands. Then the conspirators lobbied through congress what is known as the "Act of June 14, 1880." This act allowed all parties who had taken government homesteads, prior to that date, to go before the government land office in the district where the land was located and prove up by paying \$1.25 an acre for the land; less \$14, the amount of the filing fee at the time the land was entered. All the land cost the conspirators was \$186 a quarter and the small amount paid the party hired for making the filing. Under the provisions of the "Act of June 14, 1880," it was not required that improvements of any kind be made on the land or a residence established thereon. The excuse given at the time for the passage of the bill was that the government land office was behind in its work and that an act of this kind would relieve the department from a large amount of labor.

Many of the men who participated in the steal are now dead, but some of them still live, and one of them, Senator Teller, of Colorado, represents his state in Washington. Soon after the act was passed, Senator Hill, of Colorado, who had been deceived as to the true object of the bill, denounced the measure, and also denounced Teller, who was a beneficiary of the act, having previously obtained a questionable title to a large tract of land in Colorado. Teller and his friends drove Hill from public life. Hill died ten years ago, hardly known outside of his own state, forgotten by his countrymen for his work in giving publicity to a fraud that deprived him of his seat in the senate and drove him into obscurity.

If it any wonder, then, that Attorney General Thompson hesitates about bringing suit against a trust that has its representatives in congress, in the legislatures and, it is alleged, on the bench—a place where the man of wealth and the man who labors for his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, are supposed to be equal before the law. If the lumber barons possess the power to drive a man who opposes them from the senate of the United



M. D. KARR A CANDIDATE

Endorsed For State Railway Commissioner By the Republicans of Platte County.

In response to a call, a large number of Platte county Republicans assembled at the Thurston annex last Thursday evening, and unanimously endorsed the candidacy of our townsman, M. D. Karr, for State Railroad Commissioner. Henry Ragatz, sr., was chairman of the meeting. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Ragatz and unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Republican citizens of Columbus and Platte County, in Mass Convention assembled: That we most heartily endorse the candidacy of Myron D. Karr for the office of State Railway Commissioner. In support of his candidacy we wish to state that Mr. Karr has been a resident of Columbus and Platte County for a number of years. He has held the position of President of the Columbus Commercial Club satisfactorily, and we have always found him ready to respond to the needs of our citizens in an energetic and businesslike manner. We believe he is in full sympathy with the National and State Republican Platforms, and, if elected to the office of Railway Commissioner, that he will fill said office with that energy which is characteristic of the man.

The office of State Railway Commissioner demands a man who will act with fairness, impartiality and good judgment on all questions brought before the commission, having due consideration for the rights of the railways as well as the interest of the shippers. As president of the Commercial Club Mr. Karr has shown commendable zeal in advancing the interests of Columbus, and if elected to the office to which he aspires would act with the same spirit of fairness and energy he has displayed while holding the position at the head of the business interests of the city. He will make an open, clean, but active campaign for the office of Railway Commissioner, treating the other candidates on the primary ballot with due courtesy and consideration, and if defeated for the nomination will be found with his coat and vest off working for the successful candidate at the polls.

He is entitled to and should receive the vote of every Republican in Platte county at the primary election to be held on September 1st.

States, Attorney General Thompson doubtless realizes that they would not hesitate to defeat for re-election an Attorney General in Nebraska who attempts to prosecute them. Still, as Attorney General of the State of Nebraska, Mr. Thompson has a duty to perform, and it is up to him to act, regardless of his political future. After he has disposed of the lumber trust, he should follow up the good work by clipping the tentacles of the grain trust.

The Democrats expect to bring about the results promised has not yet been explained by Mr. Bryan or any of his followers.

WILLIAM HUSENETTER.

There is no man mentioned as a candidate for a state office on the Republican ticket, whose name is entitled to more consideration than that of William Husetetter, candidate for State Land Commissioner. Mr. Husetetter is a resident of Linwood, Butler county, where he has resided for many years. He has been a private in the ranks of the Republican party for more than thirty years and worked for the success of his party nominees at the polls. During the days, when the fusion forces were in the saddle, Husetetter's energy to secure a republican victory in his county never abated. He was always on the firing line, fighting for the onward march of Republican principles and the success of Republican candidates. Frequently defeated, but never discouraged, he has lived to see the fusion army defeated, crushed and destroyed, and his party victorious. And now the old warrior, after serving as a private for thirty years, wants a promotion. For the first time he asks his party for a salaried office. His name will appear on the primary ballot for State Land Commissioner—a position he is capable of filling to the satisfaction of the people. The old veteran has earned a reward, and should receive it.

DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT TAFT

The Richmond (Va.) News-Leader, a Democratic paper, says there are fully 1500 white Democrats in Richmond and 500 in Norfolk who will vote for Taft. Similar reports come from other Southern Democratic journals. There is nothing surprising in this. All the leading newspapers of the South, except the Louisville Courier-Journal, were opposed to Bryan's nomination. While nearly all of them are supporting the ticket, they are not concealing their aversion for the man who is at the head of it.

Bryan is counting on receiving the entire vote of all of the solid South which has been solid in recent presidential campaigns. He will get the vote of the eleven states of the Confederacy of 1861-65. In most of the four slave states of 1861 which refused to secede the current is against him. Delaware and West Virginia (which was part of Virginia until 1863) will declare for Taft. They have been in the Republican line for a dozen years, and not the slightest indication is shown that they will leave it. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are doubtful, with the chances in favor of Taft. While Missouri has never been a Southern State, the fact that it had slavery, and also that it voted the Democratic ticket for many years after the reconstruction of the Confederate States, placed it, for partisan purposes, in the solid South. It was carried by the Republicans in 1904, however, and is likely to remain with the Republicans in 1908.

This drift of Democrats away from Bryan and over to Taft in many of the Southern States has more significance than many appear on the surface. It marks a tendency which is undoubtedly in operation all over the country. While the change of base may not be great enough to sweep any of the old Southern Democratic fastnesses into the Republican column, it will count for much in the Northern and Western States, where there is no negro issue to hold men in line for a ticket whose head they distrust and whose principles they hate. Hundreds of thousands of men who voted for Bryan in his two previous canvasses will be against him this year. This is aside altogether from the old Bryanites who are with Watson or Hagen in the present canvass. In 1904 the country heard a good deal about the Roosevelt Democrats. It is altogether possible that the Taft Democrats may play as important a role in 1908.—Globe Democrat.

Mr. Gompers has commenced to wince under the lash of criticism, and cries out that he has been misrepresented. Gompers has drawn a big salary for years from the Federation of Labor, and no doubt earned all he got, but when he attempted to dictate what ticket the men he works for should vote, he heard from them in no uncertain tone. Criticism is not abuse, and in violating the confidence reposed in him by those who pay him his salary, Gompers is receiving what he deserves.

Up to last Friday, \$10.50 was reported as having been raised among the farmers of Platte county for Mr. Bryan's campaign fund. Nebraska farmers are not tumbling over one another in haste to haul their grain to market and hand over the proceeds to Democratic politicians.

The West Virginia negroes are as capable of voting intelligently as two-thirds of the Tammany Braves. If the "niggers" are to be disfranchised, then the right to cast a ballot should be taken from the followers of Boss Murphy.

All Kinds of Farm Implements. Clover Leaf and Success Manure Spreaders. Recognized as the leading Spreaders on the market today. More corn on the same acreage by using the Deere planter. It is always ready for either hilling or drilling. Farmers, bring in tools and implements to be sharpened and repaired now. It will save you time when spring opens up. We keep only the latest and best in buggies and carriages. Our horseshoes stick and don't lame your horse—try them. Louis Schreiber.

AN ELECTION PRIMER.

Pertinent Points About Our Election Machinery For New Voters and Old.

THE ELECTION OF 1908. What is the date of this year's presidential election? Tuesday, Nov. 3. What will be the total electoral vote? Based upon the apportionment act of 1900 and with the addition of the seven votes from the new state of Oklahoma the total vote in the electoral college will be 483. How many votes are necessary to a choice? A majority, 242. What is the electoral vote by states? It is given in the table below, along with this piece of advice: Cut out this table and paste it in your memorandum book for reference.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1908. Table listing electoral votes for various states: Alabama (9), Arizona (3), Arkansas (7), California (9), Colorado (7), Connecticut (5), Delaware (3), Florida (5), Georgia (12), Idaho (3), Illinois (12), Indiana (11), Iowa (7), Kansas (6), Kentucky (8), Louisiana (7), Maine (4), Maryland (10), Massachusetts (12), Michigan (16), Minnesota (11), Mississippi (7), Missouri (9), Nebraska (3), Nevada (3), New Hampshire (4), New Jersey (7), New York (21), North Carolina (12), North Dakota (3), Ohio (21), Oklahoma (7), Oregon (5), Pennsylvania (20), Rhode Island (4), South Carolina (8), South Dakota (3), Tennessee (7), Texas (12), Utah (4), Vermont (3), Virginia (12), Washington (8), West Virginia (6), Wisconsin (12), Wyoming (7). Total: 483.

A Cake Hint. Always steam fruit cake; you will not have to worry about your oven being too hot or there being a hard crust on your cake. Put on your boiler, being sure there is a good fire; put bricks in the bottom, so as to bring your cake about the center of the boiler. Invert a tin on the bricks, set your cake on this, cover with another tin, so the steam cannot drip on the cake. Keep the water at boiling point and steam three hours. Set in a slow oven one-half hour.

Raspberry Cream. Soak one-half of a box of gelatine in one-half of a cupful of cold water and when soft add one-half of a cupful of boiling water in which has been dissolved one cupful of sugar. Strain, add one pint of raspberry juice and set in a cool place or on ice until the mixture begins to thicken; beat slowly with an egg-beater until frothy and quite thick; stir in carefully one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth. Turn into wetted molds and set away until firm.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as heretofore set forth in full, is submitted to the election of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1908.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Sections two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6) and thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to Judicial Power. Section 1. (Amendment proposed.) That Section two (2) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. (Supreme court; judges; justices.) The Supreme Court shall consist of seven (7) judges; and a majority of all elected and qualified judges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum or pronounce a decision. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an Amendment to Section 3, Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. Section 1. (Amendment.) That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on Monday, November 3, 1908, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the voters of the state as an amendment to Section 3, Article 3 of the constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Spent Your Summer Vacation at THE FULLERTON CHAUTAUQUA. Aug. 7th to 16th. Finest camping grounds in the state. Abundant shade—High hills—Boating—Charming scenery—A splendid program continues through the ten days. Partial list of talent:—Mrs. Florence E. Myrick, of English pronunciation—Mrs. Carlton Lee—Walt Holcomb—Sylvester A. Long—Strickland W. Gilliam—H. E. Harmon—Bess Gearhart Morrison—Cleveland Ladies' Orchestra—Dunbar Bell Rogers—Fullerton W. O. W. base from Hon. Arthur K. Peck—Virginia Wardner and others. For program books, prices of tents and tickets, address H. M. Kellogg, Fullerton, Neb. People who get results advertise in the Journal.

Secretary of State. GEO. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.