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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1908.

STROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors,

RENEWALS-The date opposite your name shows to what time your TOGET DADAT. OF WEADOW ion is paid. Thus Jan05 shows that t has been received up to Jan. 1, 1906, Feble to Feb. 1, 1905 and so on. When paymen is made, the date, which answers as a will be obanged accordingly.

DINCONTINUANCES-Besponsible subscri ers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to disc when all arrearages must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year at tor the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS-When ordering shange in the address, subscribers should be sur to give their old as well as their new address.

Keep a boostin' for Taft.

And now Banker Latta must tan another barrel for the big battle in November.

The check book, not the "people," ruled at the Democratic primaries in this congressional district.

The railroads and the people are fighting together on one question. Both are against the cigarette.

Speaking of "plutocrats," there'll be two of them on the official ballot this fall-Banker Latta and Banker Shallenberger.

The state campaign is now on, and hot air about prosecuting the Lumber Combine from Attorney General Thompson is in order.

Jim Dahlman has heard from the sand hills, but the vote wasn't for Jim. The only man who has a cinch on the sand hill vote is Judge Kinkaid.

THE CHECK BOOK WON. The check book won out in the Democratic primaries in the Third congressional district. J. P. Latta Edgar Howard, who put up a good fight and made a splendid showing against the Tekamah banker. But the result of the fight is not creditable to the party. It was a fight of dollars against the man, and the dollars won The contest has left a bitterness which will cripple the Democrats in the fight. Charges have been made by both factions and a hostile feeling engendered which caunot be kept down. Some of Mr. Howard's triends think he has not been treated fairly-

that he was entitled to something after battling for years for the success of his party; that money was used to defeat him and to nominate a man who has never aided the party only when he

had a selfish object in view. The friends of Latta are over confident, and assume that their candidate

can be elected without Howard's support. Success appears to have saturated their mind with the idea that a lavish use of money can overcome all opposition and line up the Democrats throughout the district for Check Book Latta.

seat in congress. He represented an Indiana district. At the same session Andrew Johnson of Tennessee drew a seat near the Indianian. Both had prepared homestead bills for introduction. After a conference, some changes, at the suggestion of Julian, were made in the bill drawn up by Johnson, and the measure was introduced and passed the house and senate and was signed by Abraham Lincoln. A few years later Jim Latta came to Nebraska and filed on a quarter section under the provisions of the Johnson-Julian law. That quarter section of land, secured through an act passed by a Republican congress and signed by

a Republican President, was the foundation of Latta's fortune-a nest egg which has grown to two millions of dollars. Latta has already secured

OPPOSES PEERLESS THE

received the nomination over Editor Editor John Sprecher of the Schuyler Free Lance has Declared for Taft and Sherman.

> The editor of the Free Lance is not a | in time of strikes or riots and that the republican and does not expect to be. courts are powerless to protect life and This editor is a populist in belief, and property at a time when protection is endorses the principles of that party necessary. Labor and capital must trawhich has nominated Tom Watson again | travel hand in hand and one can not be for president. He is for the platform permitted to unjustly treat the other that Tom Watson runs on and is an ad- and be of permanent benefit to itself. mirer of Watson's, and voted for him The anti-injunction plank smacks too four years ago. But this year in Ne- much of demagogy for a man to aspire to brasks a populist cannot vote for Wat- the high office of president on.

son owing to the manipulation of the Bryan bas deserted "free silver", h electors by the machine element of that dropped "government ownership", he is party, which is made up of a lot of mas- weak on "imperialism" and he is not querading democrate. In Nebraska this frantically calling attention of the year a populist cannot vote for Watson American people to the dangers of our and must be disfranchised or else choose "enormous" standing army, but what he is doing aside from bidding for the labor

from the other nominees. Above all else this year, the Free vote is to go before the people on a lot Lance editor is opposed to the election of little matters that at best are but poliof W. J. Bryan to the presidency be- cies and not principles, such as guarantee cause he is simply disgusted with the of bank deposits and publicity of camstanding candidate, who is apparently paign contributions, and with the war cry of "Let the people rule," which is the for or against any proposition that will net him votes. In 1896, when Bryan ran rankest sort of buncombe and the words for president the first time, this writer of a grandstand player.

Why, Bryan is even patting the negro was enthusiastically for him and was a "silver" advocate, not that we consid on the back and urging him to form ered his bimetalism a solution of the Bryan clubs to defeat Taft because of an money question, but because we were act of President Roosevelt's that he himopposed to the single gold standard and self endorsed the while he has nothing In 1862, Geo. W. Julian took his looked upon "free silver" as a step in the to offer the colored man and stands by the disfranchisement of him in the southright direction of an increase of currency. But it was a part of the "intrinern democratic states. His words and sic value" sophistry as was the gold his acts on that negro question alone standard idea and a makeshift at best. stamp him as one who is after votes re In 1900, when still standing by his gardless of how he secures them, a prac "free silver" ideas, Bryan made the fake tice a chronic seeker ever indulges in. of anti-imperialism and anti-militarism The Free Lance editor is opposed to his chief issues. He based his charges Bryan and his alleged policies and prac of imperialism on the Philippine policy tices, and will vote for Taft, the republiof the government, after he was to a cans nominee, not that we are a republigreat extent responsible for it, and his cian. but consider that it is best to cry of the dangers of a large standing have him win. army was buncombe. While not a warm

Taft is an able man and bas had supporter of his, stlil he was voted for great deal of experience in public life. that year because we were not a McKin- He has a judical mind and is the best fitted man of all the aspirants by far for

But Bryan's actions since 1900 and his the high office of president. His years present campaign work and talk are of service on the bench of Ohio and in such that we cannot support him and federal court, his services in Cubs and feel it a duty to oppose his election and the Philippines and Panama and his in the most effective manner. work as secretary of war all are the best

In 1904, in the national democratic of evidences that he is a man of great convention, he was not a candidate-that executive abliity.

ley advocate.

is, he had put his candidacy on ice be-As an admirer of President Roosevelt he realized that no one could de- and a supporter of his policies, it is procause feat Roosevelt, so he stayed back and let per to support a candidate who will car Parker get the benefit, so that he could ry out those polices if elected, and Taft come forward again in 1908 as a greater will do that. It was the Roosevelt inand apparently stronger leader than fluence that nominated Taft and Taft is ever. All he did in that campaign was pledged to continue the work of the preto keep himself in line and regular, the sent administration and his past work while he saw to it that Parker and Par- is good. He is no jingo statesman who kerism were killed off. In that conven- talks one thing today and another to tion, as the Nebraska member of the morrow and changes as the political committee on resolutions, he made the winds blow, but is a man of honor and fight of his life to have "free silver" principle. endorsed in the platform, and failing The platform adopted by the republithere he carried the fight to the floor of can national convention was not satisthe convention and went down to defeat. factory to one who holds the views this But in so doing he alienated a certain editor does, not that it contained objec tionable matter, but that it failed to element from Mr. Parker that would contain planks that were voted down in insure his defeat. On the other hand, had he gained his point it would have that convention. But in Taft's speech meant defeat. No better proof of his of acceptance he not only endorses all coinage of silver. If, as the Bryanites insincerity in that need be pointed to the platform contains, but goes further claim, the late Mr. Cleveland was not than the fact that this year, when he and declares for rejected planks, showwrote the democratic platform and could | ing that he is better and more advanced have anything in it he desired, he fails than his party. After reading Taft's to mention silver, although it is as live speech of acceptance any hesitancy to an issue as it was in 1904. But in 1904 support him was removed. March. 1861. No one in the Repub- he was killing Parker and relegating There was an objection to Sherman. that element to the rear to be the one the nominee for vice president, who has candidate sought by the democratic been a republican congressman for twenty years. But his speech of acceptance hosts in 1908. This year he has little to say on imhas removed that objection. He declarperialism, although the republicans have | ed in no uncertain tones for the Roose not changed their policy, but it is a cold velt policies and puts them ahead of all issue and Bryan avoids all such regard- else. He said: less of his past expressed ideas. And he II"Not only am I in full and complete aceven fails to tell of the dangerous tend- cord with my party's platform, but I enency to militarism our enormous'stand- dorse every statement made by Mr. Taft ing army is, because that is not a winin his address of acceptance when notified of his nomination as the republican His professed belief in governmental candidate for president." And continuownership of railroads is dropped be ing later be stated that the overshadowcause he saw that it would not do and ing issue of the campaign really is, shall would lose him votes, so it is dropped, as the administration of President Rooseis all things that do not bring net revelt be approved. He declared himself sults. in sympathy and in harmony with his The tariff is again made one of the policies, so one can well support Sher-

LEADER **CHOICE** South Dakota Farms in the Famous JAMES RIVER VALLEY

We are offering on the market a great many beautiful farms; also several thousand acres of unimproved lands in quarters, half-sections and larger tracts, all of which are located in Spink County, South Dakota. These lands are all tributary to good towns and produce all kinds of small grains and corn.



SCENE ON THE FARM OF FRED HOWELL, 5 MILFS SOUTHEAST OF REDFIELD, S. D.

Our Mr. W. J. Else is now in Nebraska and will be pleased to call on you whenever possible and give any inforation desired. Should you desire to consult him, write us at once, so that we can ask him to call on you at the earliest possible moment. Our Redfield office will also gladly furnish information, lists of lands and free booklet upon request. Inasmuch as these lands are selling rapidly, and that the best tracts will go first, we urgently request that you arrange at the very earliest moment to make a trip to Spink County on the next excursion.

of 1907 was \$1,337,000,000. The

EXCURSIONS every first and third Tuesday of each month.

ELSE LAND 60., Redfield and Doland, S. D.

DOWN IN GEORGIA. The theory that prohibition would aggregate value of the country's farm

be enforceable in the south because of products, which was \$1,000,000,000 in overwhelming preponderance of public the year of Lincoln's first election. The Georgia story as now related is the same old story told in Iowa back in the 80s. State wide prohibition there are fewer mortgages on Amerilocal option. The larger towns either ignore the law or tolerate flimsy evasions of it. In Savannah, for instance, all the saloons were formally closed they were promptly replaced by an equal number of unlicensed "joints." The "joints" are fined each month an For this transformation in the Ameri-

merly paid. And the city pockets the money. The administration says the

city needs the money. In smaller towns, where there is stronger disposition to enforce the law, the saloon has been replaced by "temperance saloons'

entiment in favor of it is not borne will reach fully \$8,000,000,000 in this out by recent advice from Georgia. Taft campaign year. More persons are engaged in farming than in any other occupation. As compared with a third or a half of a century ago, does not prohibit. It is effective only can farms, and the farmer has more in the districts which were dry under money in the savings bank and in railway bonds, he wears better clothes, eats better food, gives his sons and daughters better education, is housed better, has more books and newspapers (great invention of "distance writing" in his home, has luxuries which were when the new law took effect. And formerly beyond the reach of the agriculturists of the country, and has a mastery in fields which, in the old days, he never dreamed of entering. amount equivalent to the license for- can farmer's condition he is largely indebted to the wise legislation of the republican party.-Charles M. Harvey

Jim Latta walked from Davenport, Iowa, to Tekamah, Nebraska, fortytwo years ago, and this journey is ostensibly purveying only soft drinks. alluded to as one of the reasons why Among the soft drinks on the menu is the voters of the Third district ought break from its own weight. I confess a "near beer" which looks like the to elect him to congress. That's nothbeer of commerce and tastes like it, ing. There are several men in this are not asking to be sent to congress.

LAPSES OF GREAT MINDS.

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Details Frequently Known to Baffle the Man of Genius.

To illustrate the kind of lapse of reasoning power from which great inventors are known to suffer, like that under influence of which Sir Isaac Newton cut one hole in a wall to let a cat pass through and then a small hole for the kitten, an old story in the life of Morse will answer well. Long before he invented the telegraph Morse was known to the officers of the patent office as a persistent applicant for patents. When his was about completed he wanted the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to try it.

To get rid of him the president of the road turned him over to a subordinate. This official was struck with the beauty of the invention and became so interested in it that he sat up half the night discussing it with the inventor. At length Morse confessed there was only one thing which baffled him. "As long as the railroad runs," he said, "where poles may be erected it will be easy sailing, but when we come to the big bridges what

is to be done then? We can't erect poles across the stream, and without them the wire would sag and perhaps I don't know what to do. Can you suggest a way out of the difficulty?" "Why don't you fasten the wires to the bridge?" asked his companion without a moment's hesitation. For a moment Morse gazed at him with open mouth, and then exclaimed: "Why not, indeed? Why, I never thought of that. It's the very way."

Mississippi contains more colored than white voters, and yet the white man rules down there. But a "nigger is not "the people"-according to the Bryanites.

If Latta's money can be successfully used to secure a nomination for con gress, he will not hesitate to employ the same means to secure an election at the polls.

Representatives of the Lumbe Combine and Grain Trust were very active in Platte county on primary day, working under orders from headquarters in Fremont.

The Fremont Fairplay will make mighty "interestin' readin'" during the campaign. The Journal has copies filed away for reference and will quote from them occasionally during the next two months.

Mr. Bryan wants Nebraska farmers to vote for a change-a political change, which also means a change in the price of farm products. The farmers got that kind of a change in 1892 and are not clamoring for another.

Will some good friend of Attorney General Thompson take him to one side and gently inform him that the Supreme Court of the State refused to affirm the decision of Referee Post in the Lumber Combine cases, and then suggest to him that he get busy.

The other day Mr. Bryan contributed \$2,000 to his own campaign fund, and the next day due publicity was given to the act; but the name of that mysterious Swede farmer who, so the World-Herald says, went to Fairview and handed Mr. Bryan a wad containing one hundred dollars has not yet been given publicity.

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, is making a tour of the country in a palace car and delivering political speeches. He says five million men are out of work and that millions of others are working on half time. Candidate Debs' expenses are paid by men who earn their bread S ephens to secure the nomination of a

the nomination for congress by the use of a liberal expenditure of money, so it is claimed on good Democratic authority, and the presumption is that he, through his chairman, will not be backward about purchasing enough votes to land him in the seat now held

by Judge Boyd.

In half a century the Democratic party elected only one President, and he was afterwards alluded to as a "bunco steerer" by the man who heads the National Democratic ticket today, and practically disowned and repudiated by his party for the patriotic stand he took in opposing the free a Democrat, then the Republicans have had an unbroken sway in the White House since the 4th day of lican party ever doubted the Democracy of Grover Cleveland. He was not a Populist Democrat, a Socialist Democrat, but a Safe and Sane Dem-

ocrat who retained the respect and confidence of the better element of his party up to the hour of his death. Had he lived, his vote would have been cast for Taft and Sherman. His letter, wrote a short time before his death, and recently given publicity proves that Grover Cleveland was patriot who placed patriotism above politics and duty above political subserviency.

The public has heard much in the past from the lips of Mr. Bryan about the Republican party placing "the dollar above the man." Recently, however, the Democratic candidate has not made "the dollar above the man" the paramount note in his chin music. His wail has been for dollars to assist in electing himself President, and it doesn't make any particular difference who contributes the coin. A dirty dollar to Bryan is just the same as a clean dollar. The money raised by Roger Sullivan, Hinky Dink, Nigger Mike, Boss Murphy, "Fingie' Connors, Tom Taggart or Jim Dahlman is just as acceptable and its purchasing power as great as the dollar

contributed by a Nebraska farmer.

"Will it be for the best to put the sea of approval upon the effort of Chairman by the sweat of their brow. They candidate by the unfair use of large

main issues, after being neglected for several campaigns, but in that he will The Free Lance editor proposes to vote not find a great issue, for the republicans | for Taft and Sherman this year and can do so with a clear conscience for he can are declaring for a revision the while they hold to the principle of protection. endorse the men and what they stand His main effort will be to gain the for almost entirely. On the other hand vote of organized labor with his anti-in- he is opposed to Bryan and his jingoism junction plank, which simply means that and consideres he has developed into labor is not protected in any legitimate politician with a bad case of office de rights, but is licensed to commit outlawry sire.-Schuyler Free Lance.

DEPOSIT GUARANTY A FAIL- now seem to have preponderance of URE. evidence on their side.

Mr. Bryan's pet scheme for the guaranty of bank deposits when he pointed to 1842.

its removal of the proper rewards for

but which is said to have so small a district who walked from Atlanta to percentage of alcohol as to permit sale the sea forty-four years ago, but they without a government license. The "near beer" resorts seem to be doing about as much business as the former saloons, and there is more than a sus picion that considerable real beer is

circulated side by side with the alleged imitation.

While the sale of intoxicants going on under cover in some localities, the mail order sales from outside the state are booming. The express companies have been forced to add extra cars for the "jug trade" and to insist that all jugs be crated, so they may be stacked in the car to economize space. The well stocked sideboard has become a feature in many families, where it was previously unknown. The sale of liquors in social clubs is permitted by law, and their popularity

Whether the Georgia prohibitionists will stand by their guns, making a long and determined fight to secure strict enforcement remains to be seen. At the recent democratic primary, Hoke Smith, the gubernatorial candidate who was pledged to veto any modification of the prohibitory law, was beaten by a man who agreed to amended to read as follows: sign any amendment the legislature might make. Undoubtedly an effort at amendment will be made, but its success, after such short period of experiment, seems doubtful. Meanwhile the customary appeal to the courts to test the constitutionality of various features of the new law is being made. -Sioux City Journal.

PROSPERITY OF THE FARMERS. The republican party, ever since it attained power nearly half a century ago, has been working in the interest of the farmers, as well as of all the rest of the workers. The farms and farm

property of the country, which amounted to \$7,980,000,000 in 1860, the year cans' entrance into office, reached the gene \$25,000,000.000 in 1907. The value of the farm animals of the country. which was \$1,000,000,000 in the former year, was \$4,424,000,000 in the latter. The cotton production of 1860. which at the time was considered wonderfully large, was 4,861,000 bales, Bection b. (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of Nebraska be amended

but it was 13,000,000 bales in 1907. The democratic position against the And the prices which the planter

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Ne-braska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Mebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, Mo-vember 3rd, A. D. 1908:

in Leslie's Weekly.

JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Sec tions 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 Powers.

Be it Besolved by the Legislature of the State of Mebrasha: 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 jurisdiction.) The Supreme Court shall consist of seven (7) judges; and a ma-jority of all elected and qualified judges

as an institution is said to be growing mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 2. (Amendment proposed.) That Section four (4) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

judges Section 4. (Supreme court, judges, dection, term, residence.) The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large; and elected by their terms of office, except as hereinafter rovided, shall be six years. And said upreme Court judges shall during their term of office reside at the place where he court is holden. Section 3. (Amendment proposed.) That

period of six years; that at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1911, and each the year 1913, and each six years incre-after, there shall be elected a Chief Jus-

tice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six years. Provided that the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office ex-pires in January, 1914, shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office. And, provided further, that upon the adoption of these amendments by the electors of the State, the Governor shall, Immediately upon issuing his proclama-tion declaring said amendments adopted, appoint four (4) judges of the Supreme Court, two (2) of whom shall be ap-pointed to hold said office until their ccessors shall be elected at the general immediately preceding the republiral election held in 1911, and

have qualified ion 4. (Amendment proposed.) That Section six (6) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be smended to read as follows: Section 6. (Chief justice.) The Chief

Section 6. (Chief Justice.) The Chief Justice shall serve as such during all the term for which he was elected. He shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and in his absence the judges present shall select one of their number temporarily. (Amendment proposed.) That to preside

Breaded Pork Chops.

Make dressing same as for fowl, only season highly with apples, celery and onions. Take baking pan, put any drippings in bottom; heat; put in dressing, then lay pork chops on top of same and bake in oven. When chops are cooked on one side turn over When done remove to a warm platter, garnish with parsley, add more drip-

pings, thicken for gravy, and pour

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

over all.

The following proposed the constitution of the State of Me-braska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Mebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be beld Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an Amendment to Section 9, Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Ne-

Be it Resolved and Enacted By the Lega islature of the State of Neuraska: Section 1. (Amendment.) That at the

general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday sucreeding the first Monday in November 1908, the following provis submitted to the electors of the state as an amendment cle 8 of the constitution of Nebraska:

(Educational Funds, Invest. Section ment.) All funds belonging to the state interest and for educational purposes, the income whereof only are to trust funds held by be deemed trust funds held by the and the state shall supply all thereof that may in any so that the same shall remain iolate and undiminished; and shall no he invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds of this state, or registered chool district bonds school district bonds of this state, and such other securities as the legislature years thereafter, there shall be elected such other securities as the legislature three (3) judges of the Supreme Court. who shall hold their office for the period funds with the interest and income thereof six years; and at the general election of are hereby solemnly pledged for the to be held in the state of Nebraska in purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses. Section 2. (Ballots; Adoption.) That

Section 2. (Ballots; Adoption.) at said election in the year 1968, on ballot of each elector voting there shall be printed or written the "For proposed amendment t tion with reference to the the permanent school fund " said proposed amendment to the constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund." And if a the permanent school fund." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment, the same shall be deemed to be adopted. Approved April 5, 1997. I. Geo. C. Junkin, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby cer-lify that the foregoing proposed amends. >14.

tify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirtieth session of the Begislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One dred and Eight, and of the Indepe to read as follows: Section 13. (Judges, salaries.) That and Thirty-third, and of this State the

Mr. Taft landed a death blow upon

that the Bryan idea is an infallible in-

out that the plan had been tried and Oklahoma cannot outweigh the lessons found wanting in New York from 1829 The conservative financial thought Evening Post.

vitation to reckless banking through

of the country has held from the first

In the judgment of the people the few months' experience in guaranty banking made by the border state of

of the thirteen years' experience with it in the State of New York .- Chicago

AN APOLOGY DUE FROM BRYAN

by leaps and bounds.

