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STROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. This Jan 6 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1909, Feb 6 to Feb. 1, 1909 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

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CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

The democrats of Nebraska deceived the voters when they declared last fall in their platform for an agricultural college. That promise was the first one to be repudiated by the present legislature.

Some funny bills continue to be introduced in the legislature. One of the measures which is asked for is one providing for a state dentist, whose duty it shall be to extract the teeth of members of the house and senate, and perform all other necessary dental work.

Have you noticed in any of the dispatches sent out from Lincoln where Mr. Bryan appeared as the champion favoring any of the promises made in the democratic platform. The platform of one of the parties which endorsed Mr. Bryan declared for county option. Has Mr. Bryan appeared as the champion of that idea?

Thirty years ago Dennis Kearney, a naturalized citizen, known as the "Sand Lot orator," of San Francisco, was an advocate of mob law. He believed in righting alleged wrongs by physical force, regardless of law and order. Jerry Howard, member of the house from Douglas county, appears to have studied in the same school of agitation and lawlessness that Dennis Kearney did.

The two members of the legislature who went down to South Omaha and harangued a crowd of hoodlums and incited them to riot, should be held responsible for their lawless act. In 1884, August Spies, and the other Haymarket orators in Chicago, were held responsible for the part they played on that memorable occasion, which resulted in murder, and suffered the death penalty. The Greeks may not be what is termed "desirable citizens," but they are certainly as desirable as the men who were responsible for the riot in South Omaha.

Almost as terrible as the silent gun is the smokeless gunboat. The newest British battleship, the keel of which was laid the other day, will have no funnels. Its furnaces will convert coal into heat and gas instead of heat and smoke, and gas will run the ship. This will mean that the ship can run undiscovered close to a hostile fleet. If there is anything in the theory that these inventions for the more efficient killing of men are really peace makers, a theory not to be accepted without dispute, then producer gas or its discoverer deserves a peace medal.—State Journal.

It is not contended by Mr. Bryan that Mr. Carnegie stole the money he desires to give to professors in the university of Nebraska, but the Peerless one infers that the money was acquired dishonestly. According to Mr. Bryan, it would have been impossible for Mr. Carnegie to have accumulated a fortune and retired from business without the aid of a republican tariff law. If the contention of Mr. Bryan is true, then the tariff laws enacted by the republican party have accomplished the object for which they were enacted—to protect American labor and build up American industries.

The contest for senator in Wisconsin and Illinois still remains undecided. In the former state Stephenson was the choice at the primary election and in Illinois Hopkins won out. Both are republicans and the republicans in the states named are in a majority in the respective legislatures. For the past sixty years both political parties have named candidates for senator and the legislature has voted for the nominees named by the state convention, although, up to last fall, the choice of candidates was not decided by a primary election. The adoption of a primary law appears to have complicated matters rather than simplified them.

THE "OREGON IDEA."

The "Oregon Idea" will probably be adopted by the Nebraska legislature and the people allowed to express their choice for United States senator at the polls. This does not necessarily mean that a republican elected to the legislature would be compelled to vote for Mr. Bryan or any other democrat for senator in the event the people said, by their votes, that they preferred a democrat to a republican. It would be optional with the members of the legislature. Last fall the republicans of Oregon elected a majority of the members of the legislature, but at the same election the people endorsed a democrat for United States senator, and when the legislature met the republicans voted for the democrat endorsed at the polls. The republican endorsed by the state convention for senator was not popular with his party, and thousands of republicans voted for the candidate endorsed by the democrats. Conditions were different in Oregon from what they are in Nebraska at the present time. Senator Burkett, who will undoubtedly be a candidate to succeed himself, has made a good record. He belongs to that element in the senate that stands for a change in the appointment of committees and against what is termed the "traditions of the senate." Senator Burkett believes that the senators from the western states should be given a fair representation on the important committees which are now monopolized by eastern senators; he believes that ability should count for something in the formation of committees. With him stand LaFollette, Cummins, Brown, Beveridge and other members of the senate who are alluded to as "insurgents."

No argument, worthy of consideration, has yet been advanced why republicans should favor a democrat in preference to Burkett, and any action the democratic legislature and democratic governor may take in the effort to gain a partisan advantage in the coming senatorial fight in this state should not swerve republicans from their line of duty to their party and their country.

That the "Oregon idea," enacted into law, will strengthen the chance of Mr. Bryan to secure a seat in the senate, is acknowledged by leading republicans. The fight will be close. The Journal does not agree with some of the republican papers that it will be an easy matter to defeat Bryan. At the election last fall Mr. Bryan received a majority over President-elect Taft. True, the majority was small, but it was enough to give the electoral vote of Nebraska to the Peerless Leader. The contest for senator would be different. State pride would not cut such a wide swath. It would be a contest between Nebraska men, with the chance in favor of Burkett. Mr. Bryan is not as strong in Nebraska today as he was last fall. He is not as popular among republicans, and is less popular among democrats. The present legislature has not strengthened the democratic party with the people. When these changes in public sentiment are taken into consideration, the adoption of the "Oregon Idea" does not appear to be a serious menace to republican success.

The American people, and especially the people of Nebraska, are becoming suspicious of Mr. Bryan as a political reformer and moralist, and the attempt he is now making, in the role of a lobbyist, to induce the legislature to refuse the Carnegie pension fund, is proof sufficient to stamp him as a man who seeks to gain public favor by applying the doctrine of hate to men of means and commercial activity. In opposing the acceptance by the state legislature of the Carnegie pension fund, Mr. Bryan has insulted the learned men of the university by claiming that its acceptance would result in the teaching of plutocracy by the beneficiaries of the fund. Why should Mr. Bryan make such a charge? Has he no faith in mankind? Does he measure every man with the political yard stick of the democratic politician? When Mr. Bryan was a candidate for president on several different occasions and became the beneficiary of tainted money did it influence him morally or politically? Why, then, should Mr. Bryan now soar above the common herd and look down with scorn upon Carnegie's pension fund and insult the underpaid men who are liable to receive a portion of it for services rendered? Mr. Bryan was a beneficiary of funds collected in the red light district of Omaha; he was a beneficiary of the political pull possessed by Bath House John, "Fingie" Connors, "Nigger" Mike, Tom Taggart, Jim Dahlman and hundreds of other disreputable politicians who live on graft and thrive on crime, yet he denounces Carnegie and insults the men who resent his insinuations as to the influence the pension fund would have in their educational work. Nebraska is becoming extremely weary of Bryan and Bryanism.

UNITED STATES AS A WORLD POWER

The power of the United States in world affairs has for its foundation material resources and geographical location unmatched by any other country—we might safely say, unmatched by any other continent. Our peculiar advantages, our vast resources for the development of manufactures, for the production of food-stuffs with which to supply the needs of hundreds of millions of people and for growing the materials—cotton and wool—with which to clothe them, are unique. The world has no duplicate.

Europe, with 400 million people, has 42,000 square miles of coal land. The United States, with 87 million people, has 350,000 square miles of good coal and 150,000 square miles of inferior coals and lignites. Our coal supply is at least ten times as great as Europe's, and is greater than all the known coal supply of the rest of the world. Europe raises practically no cotton. We raise 700 million dollars' worth a year. Europe has five times as many mouths to feed, but of wheat and corn combined we raise one-half of all produced in the world, and about 500 million more bushels than all produced in Europe. Europe may partly offset this by rye, but we offset rye by rice and other foodstuffs.

With 6 per cent of the land area of the world and 54 per cent of the world's population we raise one-half of its wheat and corn, 70 per cent of its cotton, have more coal than has been discovered in the rest of the world, and as much iron ore. Our water powers can be developed to such an extent that they would furnish more power than is used in all the power plants in America. They are easily accessible, near to centers of population, or of industry, or to the raw materials for manufacturing or mining.

With 54 per cent of the world's population we have 40 per cent of the world's railroad mileage, and our traffic is growing so rapidly that we need to double our entire railroad facilities within the next ten or fifteen years. Our population increases at the rate of about 2 per cent a year. On the present basis of 87 millions this would give us 17 millions to 18 millions more people in the next ten years and something over 20 millions in the following decade. This will give us over 125 millions by 1930 and 150 million people by 1940.

In thirty years our population will be about 70 per cent larger than it is today, but by virtue of the increasing power of transportation on land and sea, the use of the telephone and telegraph—which are among the greatest agents that ever came into existence for accelerating business and adding to man's productive capacity—the 70 per cent of increase in population will have a far greater potentiality than the total population of today. In

It may contribute to an understanding of the situation to explain that most of these Greeks were brought to South Omaha as strike breakers.—Sioux City Journal.

It may contribute to a more intelligent understanding of the situation to explain that the most of these Greeks were not brought to Omaha as strike breakers. Three-fourths of the Greeks who resided in Omaha previous to the riot stirred up by Jerry Howard, "the member from Douglas," were employed during the summer months and until late in the fall on track work on the various railways traversing Nebraska. The Greek is a warm country native, and as soon as cold weather sets in seeks the comforts of a warm stove or leaves for a climate where the weather is more sultry than the climate of Nebraska. Since the riot in South Omaha occurred, Tom Wade, road master of the Spalding and Norfolk branches of the Union Pacific, has sent for Greeks to commence on spring track work as soon as frost is out of the ground. Thousands of Greeks are employed every year on the railways of the west, as it is impossible to secure native help. Greeks, Austrians and Italians can be depended upon to remain in the service of the railway company from spring until cold weather, while native help usually quits when harvest commences in order to secure better wages paid by farmers.

THE CABINET LAWYERS.

The majority of the members of the Taft cabinet will be lawyers, not ordinary lawyers, either, but leaders in their profession—lawyers who can make many times a year in their practice what they will be paid by the United States government; corporation lawyers, constitutional lawyers, men who have helped big clients out of big difficulties and have received big fees for doing so. In enlisting their services for salaries which in contrast with their professional earnings seem

ridiculously small Mr. Taft obtains for the work of the government some of the ablest, keenest and most judicious minds in the country; the nation will now command professional skill equal to the best that any of the private concerns can employ.

It is significant of the exalted patriotism of the lawyers in question that they are willing to relinquish their profitable practice to go into the nation's service at a sacrifice of income. It is creditable to their natures that they behold in the honor of a cabinet position and in the opportunity to serve their countrymen a sufficient compensation for the materialistic denial they must make. Of course, such a call as they have received should be in itself something to be proud of and to welcome, but it must be remembered that there are those sufficiently steeped in self interest to pass the proffer by. The affairs of the nation should profit greatly from the presence of such legal minds in the cabinet—the very seat of administrative authority.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Brain a Phonographic Record. Up to a certain age the brain remains plastic enough so that if an injury occurs to the thought brain, the person can begin over again and create new knowledge centers in the other hemisphere, says Wallace D. Wattles in Nautilus. This has happened in many cases where young people have lost certain powers or faculties by cerebral lesions, and have afterward recovered these faculties by developing new centers in the other brain. It rarely happens after the age of 45, and the reason is because most persons after passing that age soon clog their brains with calcareous matter by overeating, and destroy the plasticity of their brains by filling them with food waste. If all people past the age of 45 would live on 12 ounces or less of solid food per day, we should soon find that one may receive new ideas as readily at 75 as at 15. You cannot do it, however, if your brain is a hardened mass of waste matter. If you overeat you will be "set" in your ways, and a has-been at 60. Keep your phonograph records soft and receptive.

WORLD NEVER MORE SPLENDID.

Luxury of the Ancients Not Comparable to That of To-day.

The world is richer than it ever was before, and there is more splendor, more magnificence, more luxury and more means and methods of producing comfort than were ever dreamed of by Solomon, Midas, Croesus, Lucullus and those noted in history for their great wealth, their luxury and extravagance. A noted lecturer and author in a recent lecture at Columbia university declared: "If Nero and Hellogabalus could come to life to-day and see the dining rooms of the great hotels in Paris and London, resplendent with light, crystal, silver, etc., they would admire them as far more beautiful than the halls in which they gave their imperial feasts."

There never was an ancient city or building that is not easily surpassed by many modern cities and edifices. Rome in the days of its greatest splendor was dirty, unsanitary, mostly sidewalk and poorly lighted. The barbaric magnificence of ancient cities of the east, the history of which fades into romance and the facts of which are obscured by legends, was crude and cheap compared with that of the twentieth century. They seem to have used a vast amount of gold in the ancient days. If it was as plentiful as it seems to have been it could hardly have been as valuable as it is now. What became of the vast amounts of gold used in the building and adorning of temples and palaces, in the manufacture of vessels, etc., in the days of Solomon and before and after? What became of the bushels and carloads of precious stones which we read about in the Bible and profane history? These things did not perish. It is easy enough to know or to imagine where they came from, but where are they?

Volcanic Ash as Building Material.

Consul George H. Seidmore, at Nagasaki, forwards a pamphlet, printed in English, issued by a Japanese company, which describes the use and importance of volcanic ash in combination with Portland cement, especially for construction work in salt water. The advantages claimed for this volcanic ash are that, in combination with Portland cement, it gives a greater tensile strength than cement mortar alone. It is also claimed that the mortar is denser than cement mortar, and does not permit the percolation of water, thus obviating the injurious action of sea-water salts. This density gives it a superior quality for construction of water reservoirs and reinforcement of concrete for the protection of iron from oxidation. The consul adds that, should the correctness of the Japanese company's claims be proved by trial, it is highly probable that the enormous volcanic resources of the Philippines will provide for a new and profitable industry.

Where Forests Die Hard.

That is the one astounding thing in this whole region of northern Maine, the regenerative power of the forest, says the Boston Transcript. Men with axes have been hacking at the giants of the wood up here for two centuries and more. The goliaths have been laid low, indeed, yet for one tree that stood on a given space along the hillsides and in the valleys of Number One a century ago five stand to-day. They are giants no more, it is true, but they are splendid trees, and just as the Lilliputians might prevail where Gulliver was bound, so these trees hold their own against man and even press in on his clearings and wipe them out. There must be many more lumbermen with axes along the Macwahoc, the Moluncus and the Mattawamkeag before this beautiful region will fail of its forests.

A Contagious Idea.

A teller who was detailed to the woman's window in a bank was asked by a portly German hausfrau for a new envelope for her bank book. The lady behind her, noting that her own envelope was a trifle dingy, asked also for a fresh envelope.

No. 3 said "Me, too," or words to the same effect, and so it went down the line.

When his patience and his stock of envelopes threatened to give out the teller determined to call a halt. A fastidiously dressed lady appeared at the window holding out a perfectly gloved hand.

"I should like one, too, please," said she.

"One what, madam?" asked the teller.

The lady flushed and began to look comical.

"Why," she stammered, "what the other ladies had."—From the Outlook.

Old Thoughts May Be New.

A thought is often original, though you have uttered it a hundred times. It has come to you over a new route by an express train of associations.—Holmes.

Introduce Method.

"More time," is the usual exclamation, even by those who have all the time there is. They should bethink themselves about more method, or else waste less time.—W. H. Howe.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that E. H. Chambers, H. F. J. Hockenberger and W. E. Harvey have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming and becoming a corporation under the laws of the state of Nebraska. First.—The name of this corporation shall be The Home Builders Company. Second.—The principal place of transacting its business shall be Columbus, Nebraska. Third.—The nature of the business to be transacted by this corporation shall be to buy, sell, exchange, hold, plat, subdivide, improve, mortgage or lease real estate and to take, hold, sell, assign, transfer or pledge any mortgage, contract or other property acquired in the course of said business. Fourth.—The authorized capital stock of said corporation shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, Forty Thousand Dollars of which must be subscribed and paid up before commencing business. Fifth.—The existence of this corporation shall commence on the 24th day of November, 1908, and continue for a period of Ninety-Nine years. Sixth.—The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation shall subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its paid up capital stock. Seventh.—This corporation shall be managed by a board of directors not less than three nor more than five and the officers shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The secretary and treasurer may be one and the same person. H. F. J. HOCKENBERGER, Secretary.

COOK WITH ELECTRICITY

There will be a demonstration of all kinds of ELECTRIC COOKING UTENSILS and household appliances at the Columbus Mercantile Co. Store EVERY DAY THIS WEEK

Don't fail to call during the week and have a talk with Mrs. A. F. Haerlin, the expert demonstrator in charge, representing the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y.

Demonstrations Daily From 10 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m.

PASSING OF THE VETERINARY.

Few Young Men Are Joining the Ranks of This Profession.

In times of epidemic among cattle the veterinary surgeon is invaluable. His general field of work, however, is limited to-day, because of the prevalence of automobiles, and few young men seeking a profession join the veterinary ranks.

While there is much work for a veterinarian to do among invalid dogs, cats, cows and other domestic pets, the subject of his most careful study and most remunerative work is the horse.

Horses, so valuable and necessary, are watched devotedly for the slightest sign of indisposition. The wife may cough unpleasantly for a week before the doctor is sent for, but the veterinary will hurriedly answer the frantic summons of her husband if his horse shows the slightest symptoms of a cold. And the gradual disappearance of the horse robs the veterinary of his chief source of income. Many of the profession who foresee the continual decrease of their horse patients are applying to the government for places as surgeons in the cavalry—perhaps the least likely seat of automobile invasion.

Lake Erie Rich in Fish. Lake Erie is the richest body of water in the world in fish.

Shoplifters' Clever Device.

When a woman with an infant in her arms was detected in the act of stealing a shawl at a shop in Paris she pleaded that she was utterly destitute, and had taken the shawl to keep the baby warm. But the latter proved to be a hollow tin doll containing stolen articles.

Hitting Back.

"Your nearest rival gave me a gold bracelet," boasted the pretty girl. "And I will send up my present to-morrow," replied her other suitor, in caustic tones. "Ah, something gold, too." "No; a bottle of acid to test my rival's present."

How It Looked.

"I think you ought to turn the lights up a little when your beau comes," said the boy who is beginning to use big words to his older sister. "I wouldn't sit in the dim light, if I were you. It looks too conspicuous."

May Be a Whited Sepulcher.

It is a woman's way to think there is always some good in a man who wears a white vest.—Galveston News.

Generally.

The man who thinks he is one of the chosen few generally turns out to be one of the disappointed many.

Where Pride is Ignorance.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.

Globe-Wernicke

Isn't it about time to discard that old clumsy solid bookcase, that never accommodated your books or your space, and start a Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcase that grows with your library and always fits it, that is made up of units and can be arranged in a variety of artistic shapes. Easily moved, one unit at a time, without disturbing the books. Fitted with the only perfect dust-proof roller-bearing non-binding door that positively cannot get out of order. Call and see it or write for our illustrated catalogue.

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