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R. G. STROTHER, Proprietor.

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What has become of Crazy Snake?
The government does not intend to let Haskell escape. Another grand jury has been summoned to probe the Muskogee town lot land frauds.

The time is now ripe for the organization of a Men's Christian Temperance Union in Albion. Of the thirty free holders in that town who signed saloon petitions, ten of them are women.

The Daughters of the Revolution quarrel is worse than Washington's general. Women are much like men when it comes to seeking office. There's usually charges and counter charges, bosses, rings and hot air.

You can find almost anything in Oklahoma from a horse thief down to Governor Haskell, but about the worst thing aside from the latter that has been unearthed is the law governing election returns. The precinct inspector is responsible for the election returns. If the vote cast in his precinct fails to make a return the next day after election, the inspector loses \$2 of the \$3 salary he receives; if he fails to make a return within a year he may be fined \$25. The law makes it possible for the inspector to defeat the will of the people of any county, if the contest happens to be close, by holding back the returns if the result does not favor his party, and the only penalty for his act would be a fine of \$25. This is Haskellism, to which Mr. Bryan points with so much pride.

At a Sunday meeting of farmers near Comstock, in Carter county, there was an almost unanimous expression of sentiment in favor of trading with the merchants who had opposed licensing a saloon in that village. It is this sentiment among the farmers that makes the brewing interests fearful of county option.—Lincoln State Journal.

The above sounds like a veiled suggestion from a farmers alliance organ of twenty years ago, when members of that organization instituted the boycott against business men in South Dakota, Kansas and in some parts of Nebraska to force them to vote for alliance candidates for office. In Kansas scores of republican newspapers were crippled by the alliance organization. Merchants who advertised in republican papers were notified to withdraw their advertisements or the alliance would boycott them. The notice copied above from the Journal is nothing more than a gentle hint for the prohibitionists to get busy and use the old alliance weapon to pound into submission all who do not agree with them. A boycott is a weapon that sometimes cuts both ways.

In 2,000 cities and 100,000 towns and villages in China men are being drilled for service in the army; military schools are being erected; arsenals and powder mills are being built and other preparations made to equip and place in the field an army of four million soldiers. For centuries China has been a standpatter, but she is moving at last. The ancient kingdom took a long stride forward when she resolved to wipe out the opium traffic which Christian England forced upon China after a bloody war. England wanted a market for the opium grown in India, and looked upon the four hundred million human beings in the Flowery Kingdom and resolved to make them slaves to the deadly drug. First, England sent her missionaries and bibles, and then followed with her ships of war filled with fighting men, and these in turn were followed by India's opium. The world knows the result. The Chinese became an opium eating and opium smoking people. When China places four million soldiers in the field armed with modern weapons, puts in commission the battle ships now in course of construction and others that are to follow, Japan, Russia and other nations of the world will have more respect for the "Heavenly China."

HE'S FOUND ONE.
Since his last defeat for the presidency six months ago, Mr. Bryan has been somewhat at a loss for a new issue. He has been taking an inventory of sentiment in strongly democratic states and discovered that the prohibition sentiment is very strong, and that there is a possibility that the sentiment may spread to such an extent that the states which usually cast their votes in the electoral college for the democratic nominee will demand a plank in the next national convention of the democratic party for national prohibition.

Here is one issue, at least, that Mr. Bryan cannot truthfully claim to originate, but if the future is to be judged to some extent by the past, Mr. Bryan will insist that he, and not Neil Dow, is the first "statesman" that ever advocated the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of liquor.

As a preliminary step in the direction of prohibition, Mr. Bryan, in his Commoner, denounces the republican party for licensing the sale of liquor in prohibition communities, and prates about local self-government, or "home rule" as it is called in the last platform adopted by the democrats of Nebraska. Mr. Bryan believes that the Payne tariff bill should be amended so that it would be impossible for a man to secure a government liquor license in a town or county which has been voted dry.

It has taken Mr. Bryan seventeen years to discover that a law of this kind is sorely needed. It has not yet been forgotten that Mr. Bryan was a member of congress when the Wilson tariff measure was passed, and that he was a member of the committee that had the bill in charge and reported it to the house. Now Mr. Bryan has thrown a fit because the republican party is "in league with the liquor interests of the country," and criticizes them from the standpoint of a prohibitionist for not enacting legislation he refused to champion during the time he served in congress.

Mr. Bryan will shift his position a year from now and advocate county option, and three years hence will throw aside the mask he now wears and become the outspoken champion of national prohibition. With him it will be the paramount issue of the hour and the "fearless leader" will attempt for the fourth time to break into the white house on the "paramount issue" mule.

All this talk of stamping out the liquor traffic by one decisive blow will not come to pass. If national prohibition is adopted there must be a gradual curtailment of the business until the last brewery is closed and last distillery goes out of business, and when that time comes, provision must be made for raising revenue by taxation to reimburse the government for the money now received by taxing the manufacturers and venders of liquors. Immediate prohibition one week from today would bring a panic upon the country. According to figures presented by William H. Lee, president of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank of St. Louis, state-wide prohibition would wipe out an investment of \$100,000,000, throw 195,000 persons out of work in Missouri, and would cause the state to lose annually \$9,000,000 in wages, \$4,500,000 in rentals, \$21,000,000 for material, \$3,000,000 for freight and express charges, and \$30,000,000 for contingent expenses, besides reducing taxable property \$3,000,000, and cutting off \$4,400,000 revenue. If this would be the result of prohibition in one state, what would follow when all the states mounted the water wagon. Up to the present time the prohibition leaders have not come forward with a reasonable plan for raising about \$250,000,000 in revenue which the government would be cut out of by prohibition. The suggestion has been made that a government tax of ten cents an acre would yield more than enough revenue to make up the deficiency. This is the idea of some of the prominent prohibition leaders of the South, who are now at work in their party creating a sentiment for the adoption of a plank in the next national convention of the democratic party in favor of prohibition. This question of taxation cannot be separated from the prohibition question, and the leaders in the democratic party of the South realize it; they know that the same platform that contains a national prohibition plank must also contain a declaration in favor of a government land tax or some other form of taxation to provide revenue for the government.

We Touch One Another on All Sides.
No individual can be happy unless the circumstances of those around him be so adjusted as to compare with his interest. For, in human society, no happiness or misery stands unconnected and independent. Our fortunes are interwoven by threads innumerable. We touch one another on all sides. One man's misfortune or success, his wisdom or his folly, often by its consequences reaches through multitudes.—Blair.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

The democratic party in the national legislature is just as strong on principles, just as devoted to principle as it ever was, when it is a matter of speech making. The unprincipled republicans of the sixty-first congress have had democratic principles, the principles of Jefferson and Bryan, waved in their faces until they would be sick of them and ashamed of themselves for not having any if it were not for the difference between making speeches and casting votes. On the roll call an ounce of republican protection seems to be worth a ton of Jefferson or Bryanized principles to the representatives of many democratic districts. It is a question, indeed, whenever a democratic congressman's name is called on a tariff vote whether principles or protection will kick the beam. While the house is marking time and waiting for the senate to send back the Aldrichized Payne bill, the Congressional Record is filling up with the tariff speeches which democratic representatives are going to circulate in their constituencies, and it is painful to read these and then turn to the tariff votes which have so far been taken in the house to note how principles yielded to protection when the roll was called.

Democratic principles were gloriously celebrated by Representative Choice B. Randall of Texas, in an invective against the fruit of republicanism. He said:

The promised delivery of the people from the Pharaohs of protectionism has not even begun. The Payne bill is only a refinement and a flagrant reinforcement of the enormities of the Dingley act.

Probably, therefore, it was to give the republican party a push in the direction of its doom that Mr. Randall voted to put a protective duty on hides.

Nothing less than the death of protectionism was the text of an eloquent speech by Representative Burgess of Texas. He said it again and again, as for example:

I repeat with all emphasis possible that we have reached a period at which the doctrine of protectionism is doomed to death by the changed conditions, which make its continued-application more and more unjust and injurious. I have said, and I repeat, that this bill makes the clock of protectionism strike 12; that this policy has reached its fruition, and that the process of dissolution as certainly awaits it as ultimately it must await every other development policy.

Then Mr. Burgess satisfied his democratic principles and helped along the dissolution of protection by voting for protected hides.

Another Texan, the Hon. Alexander Gregg, was inspired with mortuary thoughts by the Payne bill. He said in effect that he rose to bury it, not to praise it.

The sadness of the republican heart at this funeral is aggravated, because it feels and knows that the party is burying its idol of protection through prohibitive tariff rates.

It must have been sympathy for the republicans that impelled Mr. Gregg to vote for a protective duty on hides and against free lumber.

Representative Bell of Georgia, out of his democratic vocabulary, called the Payne measure such hard names as these:

This tariff bill is nothing short of an outrage. The witches whom Macbeth

met on the heath never brewed a hell-broth half as vile as this legislative compound.

In so far as he could Mr. Bell tried to make the Payne bill more outrageous by voting against free lumber.

The democratic principles of the Hon. William A. Ashbrook of Ohio were in fine working order when he got up to speak. Here is a specimen:

I am a democrat, I am proud to say, and believe in the principles of democracy, but I am here to first represent the people of my district.

Accordingly Mr. Ashbrook voted for 60 per cent increase in the protection which the Payne bill originally provided for barley and barley malt.

One of the grandest of all the principles of democracy rang in the house as Representative John A. M. Adair of Indiana cried out:

In the consideration of this bill I insist upon equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

For this reason, then, Mr. Adair voted for the imposition of a protective duty on hides, taking his stand with the Hon. Courtney W. Hamlin of Missouri, who stirred the house with this:

I prefer to follow him whose heart is broad enough and whose intellect is broad enough to take in the interest of all the people, him who stands for "special privileges to none" and whose lead will bring me to the shrine of a happy and contented home—where the ruler thereof worships, not Mammon, but the true God—and who is willing to sacrifice his life upon the altar of the country he loves.

Wherefore, said Mr. Hamlin in effect, count me as opposed to the iniquitous proposal of the Payne bill to let hides come in free.

Said the Hon. Eaton J. Bowers of Mississippi, placing protection in one scale and democratic principles in the other:

I am expected, because I am a democrat, because I am opposed to the principle of protection and believe in a tariff for revenue, to illustrate that abstract idea by voting to put lumber on the free list and destroy one of the great interests of this country and the greatest one of my district.

Needless to say, Mr. Bowers did not see it that way. His vote helped to kill free lumber.

The very spirit of democracy spoke through representative Edwards of Georgia thus:

I yield to no man in my loyalty to the democratic party, and to the principles of Jeffersonian democracy.

Accordingly, in obedience to the dictates of Jeffersonian democracy, Mr. Edwards voted against free lumber.

There was democratic belief to spare in the speech made by Representative Martin Dies of Texas, as witness this specimen:

We regard taxation in every form as a burden upon the people, and the greater the tax the greater the burden. Under the republican doctrine the greater the tax the greater the blessing, while under the democratic theory, the greater the tax the heavier the burden to those who must pay and bear it.

In order not to be consistent, however, Mr. Dies voted against untaxed hides and lumber.

All the speeches are not in yet. The Record is printing a fresh batch in every issue. Still enough have appeared to show that the democratic party is much in need of a new set of principles. The old stock does not wear well.—New York Sun.

not stop it. A change of administration or legislature does not turn the trick, since all those who play politics, play a similar game. And, until the people find a way to regulate this matter, and a number of others not run to suit them, or for the best, they have small reason for conceit concerning their power. The power of government lies largely with the politicians, and it might help the people to find it out, although they have other things to learn.—Atchison Globe.

The people of this country were eating poisoned food. The president, the secretary and the treasurer met, discussed the matter and the Pure Food association, greatly to be sniffed at by the entrenched forces of culinary poison, began its work. It had no money. It had no newspapers. Newspapers and magazines ten years ago were taking millions of dollars in advertising from manufacturers of improper foods. But the pure food show began to appear in American cities and towns just as the tuberculosis exhibit is moving over the country today. The people learned the truth. The wholesale grocers' associations took up the fight, and in spite of all the money behind the manufacturers of the adulterated and poisonous food, the pure food and drug act passed congress and became a law. The sacrifice of hundreds of men and women who were willing to give their time, their savings and their names to the cause of pure food for the masses was more potent than all the legislative machinery, all the lobby of retailers, all the flood of telegrams from growers and all the forces of selfishness.—William Allen White.

THE INCOME TAX IDEA.

The income tax provision of the revenue act of 1894 was nullified by the supreme court of the United States upon a constitutional technicality. To frame a new measure which would avoid the criticism encountered by that enactment would not be difficult.

In the senate two bodies which finally may ally themselves in a common cause propose income tax amendments to the Aldrich tariff bill. These are the democrats, who will support Senator Bailey's measure, and the so-called "insurgent" republicans who number perhaps 18, who are believed to be pledged to the Cummins proposition, which is said to be ready for immediate introduction.

If these two followings can do combine, they will carry any measure in that senate they agree upon, even against the opposition of the regulars led by the redoubtable and imperious boss from Rhode Island.

There is a natural and inherent equal justice to all in the income tax theory, which appeals to the fairness of every democratic mind. As a man hath, so should he give. The greater his income, the more fitted it is to bear increasing percentages of levy for government support.—St. Louis Times.

WHAT IS A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Bryan repudiates Secretary Dickinson as a representative of the south and of southern democracy. "In sentiment he is entirely out of harmony with the people whom he is supposed to represent in the cabinet. If the president wanted to appoint a democrat he ought to appoint a sure-enough democrat, and not one in name only."

The World has never been able to get a satisfactory answer to its question "What is a Democrat?" Now that Mr. Bryan has narrowed the issue, perhaps somebody would tell us, "What is a southern Democrat?"

Does he favor a tariff for revenue only? Or does he favor a tariff on lumber? Or on rice? Or on sugar? Or on hides? Does he vote with his party in congress, or does he vote with the republicans when they need his vote?

Secretary Dickinson may be somewhat wabby in the democratic faith, as Mr. Bryan charges; but does that disqualify him as a representative southern democrat? Does it not rather prove that he is?—New York World.

NOT THE SPEAKER'S PROVINCE

Orator to Follow Was Proper Person to Comply with Request of Enthusiast.

Preachers of all denominations occupied chairs upon the platform. They were giving their voices and influence to the overthrow of a political boss. The Presbyterian clergyman had the floor and most vigorously attacked the enemy. He delivered some fierce, telling thrusts, and the audience was with him. The boss received some cruel jabs.

"That's right, soak him!" encouraged a man with a stentorian voice who had standing room in the rear. As the clergyman warmed up to his subject the interrupting "soak him!" came from the rear with greater power and frequency.

The speaker paused. He was not irritated, but gently threw the audience into a good-natured hysteria by saying:

"The intentions of the gentleman in the rear are good, but wholly inopportune and ill advised. If he'll kindly reserve his comments for the next speaker, Brother Herrick of the Baptist church, he'll be accommodated, no doubt."

Moving on Short Notice.

I was lying on the floor of an old country loghouse one summer day, near a big, open fireplace, when I heard a peculiar, frightened squeak. I got up to see what looked like a huge mouse moving at a very rapid walk across the room. When I got closer I saw that it was a mother mouse moving her whole family. At least, I hope there was none left behind, for very soon a small snake, but large enough to put into a panic the mother of four less than half-grown children, came through the empty fireplace, and after the little fugitive. The mother mouse had two in her mouth, and fastened to either side of her, apparently holding on with their mouths and for "dear life" were the other two. I killed the snake, and watched the moving family disappear through a hole in the corner.—St. Nicholas.

Bean Milk.

"Pigeon milk is a myth," said a milkman, "but there actually is a bean milk. It is drunk, put in tea and coffee, and even frozen for ice cream. The Japs are its inventors. This milk is made of the Soja bean. The bean is first soaked, then boiled in water. After the liquid turns white sugar and phosphate of potash are added, and the boiling is kept up till a substance of the thickness of molasses is obtained. Nobody could tell this bean milk from condensed milk, and when water is added it can't be told from the fresh. The Japanese poor use nothing else."

Good Manners.

The instinct of self-control, of gentleness, of consideration and forethought and quick sympathy, which go to make up what we call good breeding; the absence of noise and hurry, and thousand and one little ways by which we can please people, or avoid displeasing them—are all taught us by our own hearts. Good manners are the fine flowers of cultivation, and everybody can have them.

The Great American Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower
This Machine is the most imitated, and the best all-around mower of its class in the world.
It was the first successful ball-bearing machine on the market, it has the largest sale of any, and its quality has never been approached by any other manufacturer.
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GLANCING OVER THE LIST.
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Would Go There For Their Photographs.
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DeHART STUDIO.

MR. JONES IN AN EMERGENCY.

Except for Single Unfortunate Incident He Was Just the Man to Deal with it.

When Jones reached home the other night he found Mrs. Jones huddled up in a corner of the sofa weeping, and about four inches of water on the kitchen floor.

The Joneses hadn't been married very long, so he contented himself with a general remark concerning the nonresourcefulness of women and asked how it happened.

"The water pipe under the sink burst," Mrs. Jones told him. Jones smiled pityingly, walked deliberately to the kitchen closet and produced a wrench. Opening the cellar door with a confident air he descended to the region below.

After bumping at least seven obstacles he finally reached the wall and reached out for the cock which he had noticed in a pipe which traversed the wall. He applied his wrench and shut it off.

Patting himself on the back for being able to cope with an emergency, he started back upstairs. Just halfway up the steps he bumped into his wife.

Mrs. Jones was the first to speak. "O, dear," she said, "what in the world did you turn off the gas for?"—Philadelphia Times.

Anger as a Virtue.

Anger is one of the sinews of the soul; he that wants it hath a maimed mind, and with Jacob, sinew-shrunk in the hollow of his thigh, must needs halt. Nor is it good to converse with such as cannot be angry, and, with the Caspian sea, never ebb nor flow. The anger is either heavenly, when one is offended for God, or hellish, when offended with God and goodness, or earthly, in temporal matters, which earthly anger may also be hellish, if for no cause, no great cause, too hot or too long.—Thomas Fuller.

A Turtle Which Doesn't Grow Up.

A Brooklyn boy who spent last summer in Connecticut found a turtle's egg in the course of his country war derings. He broke the shell and found inside a perfectly formed turtle. He resolved to bring up the turtle for a pet and experienced no difficulty in feeding and caring for it.

To Prevent Smoke.

Here is a hint on preventing the smoke that usually accompanies adding fresh fuel to an open fire or grate. When adding the new wood put it at the back, drawing the pieces already burning to the front to keep in the heat and prevent smoke.

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