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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.

Jim Dahlman has filed his name as a democratic candidate for governor, but it isn't always the early bird that gets the worm.

What has become of that eminent reformer, Senator King. If he attended the hater's convention he was conspicuous as a silent delegate.

Genoa was the first town in the state to organize a Burkett club. Nearly every business man in the town—some of them democrats—are members of the club.

Burkett clubs are being organized throughout the state and a strong campaign will commence at once to secure the election of men to the legislature favorable to the re-election of Senator Burkett.

The politicians who boss the Anti-Saloon League announce that they will not ask the party conventions to endorse county option, but will wait until nominations for the legislature are made and then demand that the candidates pledge themselves to support a county option measure, if they desire the support of the league. The fact that the next legislature will elect a U. S. senator is not taken into consideration by the leagueites. Republicans who desire to see Burkett or some other able champion of the principles of their party elected senator will not be caught by the confidence game framed up by the league schemers.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

Gifford Pinchot is a rich man, and not a very useful one, yet he is very popular with the people. William Randolph Hearst is a very rich man, and not a particularly useful one. Yet he "stands in" with the people, and they seem to worship him. The people tax themselves cheerfully to make him richer, and march in torchlight processions to make him more famous. Why do not the people hate these men, as they hate other plutocrats? Is it because Hearst and Pinchot accused other men of being thieves, Bribe-Takers and Disgraced Whelps generally? Is it possible that we the people are so debased that we accept scandal as Patriotism?

Some of these days, it will appear that we, the People, have our faults, and that someone should start a magazine to throw them up to us occasionally, for our own good.—Atchison Globe.

PATRIOTISM RUN MAD.

You may wonder why Germany worries Great Britain. Here are a few reasons: Every male German, no matter what his social status, is compelled to serve two years in the army, except that the term may be shortened to one year in the case of university students who are able to pay for their own equipment and sustenance. At the end of this term of active service, the German soldier is placed on the reserve lists, and there he remains for five years, with a few weeks of active training every summer. Then he enters the landwehr, and remains subject to call for a further period of twelve years. After that, until he is 45, he belongs to the landstrum, or last line of defense. The number of men actually under arms—the standing army—in Germany is 620,000, and to these, in case of war, could be called 1,500,000 reservists—young men just out of service, and still trained annually. Back of these is the landwehr, the second reserves, with another million and a half, which gives an army of 3,500,000 trained troops without touching the last line. Arms and ammunition are constantly kept in readiness for that number. Every surgeon or physician in the country is subject to call. The Germans are the ever ready in this war game.—Drake Watson.

A GRAND FIZZLE.

The much advertised state meeting of the Taft and Burkett haters held at Lincoln on the 20th was a fizzle. Outside of Lancaster county less than a score of representatives were present, and instead of denouncing Taft, the president was praised and complimented by some of the speakers. But in Burkett's case it was different. The speakers denounced the senator in unmeasured terms. The great crime charged against Burkett was that he voted for a tariff bill which the republican congress approves and a republican president signed.

Although the meeting was a failure as to the object sought, yet preliminary steps were taken to organize a new party for the purpose of making an anti-Burkett campaign. "Anything to beat Burkett!" appears to be the campaign cry of the new party, even to the extent of assisting in the election of a democrat to succeed him. One of the surprises of the stunt was the failure of the little band of Burkett haters and Taft defamers to send a delegation to the meeting. The jeweled crown wearers of Lincoln had been led to believe that Platte county republicans were almost unanimous in their hostility to Taft and Burkett, and the absence of a delegation of sore heads from this locality was a disappointment.

SENATOR E. J. BURKETT.

The meeting of so-called republican "insurgents" in Lincoln Monday sought to develop opposition to Senator E. J. Burkett. This in the face of the fact that Elmer J. Burkett, a Lincoln boy grown to manhood in their midst, but five years ago was regularly commissioned by the people of Nebraska to represent them in the senate of the United States. He had ably and faithfully represented his county in the legislature of the state, his congressional district in the house of representatives for six years, and his elevation to the senate was both a recognition of his unswerving fidelity, and an expression of high confidence in his integrity and judgment.

It may truthfully be said that Senator Burkett is the first senator from Nebraska to hold a commission direct from the people. He was voted for at the primaries, nominated in state convention, and his candidacy was overwhelmingly endorsed by the people in voting for legislative candidates who later elected him unanimously United States senator. The people endorsed the candidacy of Senator Burkett because he was a progressive republican and they knew from experience that he could be trusted to earnestly endeavor to carry their views on public questions into legislative effect.

In passing from the house to the senate, Mr. Burkett took with him an experience in legislative affairs, and an understanding of the people's needs, which afforded at once intelligent guidance in his attitude on all public questions.

Senator Burkett throughout his public career has been an aggressive champion of the people's rights. He has squarely and courageously faced every important question that has arisen during his congressional incumbency, and has dealt with problems affecting the general welfare with such intelligence and fortitude as to even challenge the admiration of his opponents. His position on every important issue has resolutely evidenced that his one and foremost thought is to conserve and promote the best interests of the people of this state.

Senator Burkett stood squarely with Roosevelt in the correction of wrongs and in the promotion of reforms, and he is just as ardently augmenting the efforts of President Taft in spreading the arm of regulatory legislation around corporate privileges. He recognizes the essentiality of corporations in meeting the great commercial demands of this country, but he believes that capital under all circumstances and conditions occupies a position of servitude, and as such should be legislation be required to respond to all just demands of the people. He holds that capital is the servant, and the people its lawful master, and that the interests of both are best conserved by legislation which will afford the widest latitude to commercial effort while yet fully preserving this essential relationship.

Senator Burkett is rounding out his first term as senator. He is closing twelve years of faithful service as a national legislator. If he shall again be a candidate for the senate, surely he may safely predicate his appeal to the people on a record which for zeal, fidelity, honesty and well directed effort stands without an equal in the political annals of Nebraska.

The action of a small band of Lincoln "insurgents" can certainly not blind the people of Lincoln or of the state of Nebraska to the long and honorable service rendered by this young man who commands important recognition already at the nation's capitol.

who has achieved much needed legislation for the citizens of the state in the past, and is fully equipped to do valiant service for the progressive ideas of his party in the future.—Beatrice Express.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

The American association for the advancement of science is told by Dr. W. L. Dudley of Vanderbilt university that he has discovered the cause of that mighty and mysterious force which routs the darkness of the continuous Arctic night, the aurora borealis. It is neon, a newly discovered gas. At the poles it is subjected to the vast pressure of extreme cold and is flashed into light by the action of electric currents. Even to the lay mind, that appears entirely plausible.

This explanation—if it be one—has long eluded us. Since the time when superstitious, primitive man stood awestruck, the human mind has speculated upon this gorgeous display of colors in the northern heavens. Most of us can recall that in our childhood we were told that it was the reflection of the midnight sun upon the eternal icebergs. That was an explanation full of poetry and romance. That the reflection, however, would carry 3,000 miles seemed, even to the immature judgment, improbable. More modern theories, that the aurora was caused by the passage of electric currents through the upper air strata, had to satisfy us until now, when we are given Dr. Dudley's hypothesis.

Whatever the cause, nature is astonishingly lavish in these northern lights. Best to appreciate them, one must be camped by some silent lake or the rapids of some northern river, far up in the Canadian wilderness. One must be sleeping upon a bed of balsam bough, wrapped in the cathedral quiet of the northern night, broken only by the maniacal laugh of some wandering loon. One must have left the warmth and cheer of the camp fire and the company of the brilliant northern stars. Then the zenith flames in purple, orange, violet, green, crimson, and through the canvas walls of the tent there comes an illumination as dazzling as the searchlight of a battleship. Streamers, filmy curtains of light, are flung across the northern heavens and roll backward and forward, all centering in the vast canopy above. The wilderness, the rocks, the gaunt pines, the ridges and ravines are lighted as by the noonday sun, but it is a yellow and greenish light that brings unreality and ghastliness. It is small marvel that primitive man fell upon his knees and prayed to a God whose name he did not know and felt only his presence and his might.

The "friction of neon against mercury" appears a very prosaic sort of a process for a phenomenon so impressive. But no doubt Dr. Dudley is right.—Detroit Journal.

DIXIE.

The Grand Army men who cannot restrain the rapid beating of their pulses when they hear the strains of "Dixie" may convince themselves that they are not unpatriotic by reading the report of the chief of the musical division of the congressional library. He finds that "Dixie" now leads all of the American songs in "patriotic popularity." That means that it is now a national and not a sectional air. Its greatest vogue is yet in the south, but any prejudice that may exist against it in the north is fast passing away.

"Dixie" was written just before the war by D. D. Emmett and was first performed by a minstrel company in New York. It was appropriated by the south at once and became a great confederate battle song. Since the war it has won its way slowly but surely in the north and its almost universal acceptance now is a sign that this is a reunited country. One reason for the acceptance of a once hated song is found in the paucity of music expressing the spirit of the American people. "America" is borrowed from the Germans, through the English. "The Star Spangled Banner" is an inspiring air, but can be used with effect only by good military bands. "Yankee Doodle" is musical and verbal doggerel. A nation that needs music to express its feelings so keenly that it almost makes "Hot Time" a national air can afford to unite on "Dixie" and be thankful for the joyous and uplifting quality of its melody. As the people of this country have about given up the attempt to sing, the lack of dignity in the words can readily be excused.—Lincoln Journal.

The Little Thing Counted.

The pastor (dining with the family)—Ah, yes, Brother Smithers, it is the little things of this life that count! Little Willie (in a loud whisper)—Maw, that's the sixth biscuit he's took.—Exchange.

Emotional.

"What sort of role does Roudner take in the new drama?" "An emotional one. In the big scene he is offered a drink which he has to refuse."

Labor bestowed on trifles is silly.—Martial.

AS TAFT SEES IT

Washington dispatch.—It is no longer a secret that President Taft and his advisors have become somewhat vexed at the prevailing character of criticism that is sweeping the country, in and out of the republican party, criticism that is aimed against the cooperation the president is trying to establish between himself and the leaders of the party in the two houses of congress, and which must be established if there is to be any forward step during the session that is now under way.

This criticism, as the president and his friends see it, loses sight of all the fundamentals in the existing state of affairs.

It is not a question of whether the president likes Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon, and their associates in congress, or whether they like him, or approve his policies. He might entertain for all of them a profound dislike, personally and officially, and yet, if the present session of congress is to do anything to give the country the legislation it is demanding, he must work with these men and they must work with him.

Failure to do this would bring the present session of congress to an inglorious end on the eve of a political campaign, the party pledges unfulfilled, the president more or less discredited with the people, and would pave the way for the election of a democratic house in November.

The democrats could ask for nothing better than that the president listen to the advice of may of his well-meaning friends all over the country, and bring on a breach himself with the congress leaders. Such a course would result in legislative stagnation during the remainder of the sixty-first congress, continue the same throughout the sixty-second congress under the beneficent management of a democratic house, and bring the Taft administration to a close on March 4, 1913, with the record of nothing done.

The foregoing are the plain facts and the president is anxious to have all his friends in the country understand them. As he sees the case, a break between him and the leaders of either house of congress, no matter how much people seem to think they would be pleased to see it brought about could only result in party disaster.

And so he has made up his mind to disregard the criticisms here referred to and work with those leaders in the most cordial sort of way, to the end that the present session of congress may have to its credit legislation that will appeal to the country by showing a real intent on the part of the republicans to carry out their platform pledges.

President Taft realizes that he came into that high office at a time when the difficulties surrounding it were very great. Some of this difficulty has been caused by his political enemies, much of it by men within the republican party. Many in this latter class sincerely wish him well, and would be glad to help in any way possible; but other of them are under the influence of the so-called ultra-insurgents of the house and senate, and, therefore, hardly in a position to do him justice, even if disposed to do so.

To all these critics the president has one reply—that they are demanding that he do something which he has no power to do except by associating with the republican party and the men who lead it in the house and senate. The general feeling of these administration critics, as the president sees it, is that he should enact laws without any party and reach affirmative results by the united power of his good right hand. The president believes that the ab-

surdity of this view will ultimately be recognized by the people, although there is a possibility that this will not happen until after the republican party has been defeated two or three times.

It is, of course, obvious that all the president can do is to do the best he can to make the government as good as he can and to secure as much legislation as he can in the right direction. It should also be obvious that, in doing these things, he must use those instruments which are indispensable to the passage of laws. This statement is elementary, and the president fails to understand why his friends do not all understand it.

The truth is—and he and his advisors have been quick to realize it—that the United States is now passing through a period of supreme hypocrisy in which the man who makes the loudest protestations of hatred of monopoly and political corruption and bossism has a great advantage.

The person is at a disadvantage upon whom falls the necessity for affirmative action, and the enactment of beneficial legislation. The irresponsible ones are free to formulate their ideals, and make mouths before the public in favor of them and then blame others for not coming up to these ideals in practice. This has frequently been the case in America politics, and President Taft realizes his fate is not different from that of men who have been president before him.

But he is anxious that these people who are sincerely desirous of his success, and that of the party whose leader he is, should remember that he is laboring entirely to do something, that his full measure of responsibility to the country; that he personally has a good deal more at stake in seeing something done than anybody else. He is not and cannot be in sympathy with the idea that he is to stop all the activities here referred to and make enemies of congress leaders, and of all those who in the present congress have the power to bring about the reforms which he has advocated.

As to his own political future he is supremely indifferent. He feels that he can well afford to get along with one term as president, if he can point back to things done, and not to a record of noise and fury, and hypocritical demagoguery. The future concerns him not in the least. He is busy with the present and is willing that the future should take care of itself.

He does want the approval of his countrymen, and this he feels sure he is to receive—if not now, then at some future time. When in the light of his historical perspective his administration is judged by its true relation to the real issues the present day. As to all these issues he feels certain that his attitude is correct.

The trouble with people who look at the president and try to pass judgment upon him from the outside, is that they do not take into consideration the responsibility they would have if they were in his place trying to do something, and were looking about to find out how.

In other words, as the president tells his visitors these days, if his critics were to get down to "brass tacks" and talk about practical steps to be taken, and just how this was to be done, they would stop condemning everything, and no longer find as much satisfaction in the gloom they think prevails in political affairs. And while doing this, it is the belief of the president that they would reach a state of mind that would give their views on public affairs a real permanent view. So much by way of comment on the present situation that represents the president's views.

Military Rats.

An old military dictionary tells us that rats were sometimes used in war for the purpose of firing powder magazines by means of lighted matches tied to their tails. We cannot offhand recall any historical instance of this, but presumably it did occur, seeing that Marshal Vauban laid down special rules for counteracting it. Anyhow, the dodge is as old as Samson, who you may recall, used foxes in a similar way for a somewhat similar purpose.

As to the royal rat catcher, we may add that he had a special official livery. According to Pennant's "British Zoology," it consisted of a scarlet costume, embroidered with yellow worsted, in which were figures of mice destroying wheat sheaves. By the way, rats were not the only animals honored with a special catcher. Leicester, for instance, used to pay a yearly salary of £1 11s. 6d. to its municipal mole catcher.—London Standard.

Of Vital Importance.

Mrs. Benham—The doctor says that mother won't live until morning. Benham—Does he promise that or merely predict it?—New York Press.

He Knew.

Young Woman (adoringly)—It must be awfully nice to be wise and know, oh, everything! Yale Senior—It is.—Yale Courant.

Early Earnings.

The earring is not a modern invention, for more than twenty centuries ago the daughter of Aristotle wore golden hoops. The philosopher's daughter's earrings were found in her tomb near Chalchis, in Euboea, by exploring archaeologists, and certainly modern workmanship cannot produce their equal. In each golden hoop swung a tiny dove, with precious stones for eyes and bands of minute gems to give the color of the iridescent breast and wings. The feathers were of granulated gold, and the tail feathers were so marvelously wrought and adjusted that they acted like a balance, as in a living bird, so that the exquisite miniature creatures whenever the wearer moved or laughed or tossed her head would move and balance themselves upon their pendant perches.

Ancient Eyeglasses. "Indeed, the ancients did have eyeglasses," said the schoolgirl. "My history says, 'The Romans were extremely fond of spectacles.'"—New York Post.

The Yard.

Myer—Try one of these long cigars. They measure four to the yard. Gyer—What yard—the graveyard?—Chicago News.

Stubbora labor conquers everything.—Vingil.

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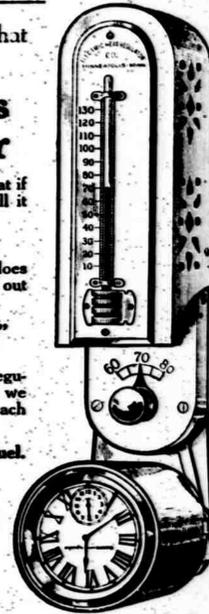
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Not Worth a Rush. "Not worth a rush" is, as a popular saying, the predecessor of the now more common simile "not worth a straw." In pre-earthen days it was the custom to strew the floors of dwelling houses. When guests of rank were entertained fresh rushes were spread for them, but folk of lower degree had to be content with rushes that had already been used, while still humble persons had none, as not even being "worth a rush."—London Standard.

When He Feels Safe. Bacon—A man feels more secure when his views are endorsed by others. Egbert—Especially so if the other in question is a baseball umpire.—Yankees Statesman.

Out on Top. Fuddy—Did you ever notice that successful men are generally laid? Duddy—Certainly. They came out top.—Boston Transcript.

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