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MENACE TO THE PRESS.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, has introduced to the senate an apparently innocent bill, nominally to punish offenders against the postal laws which can become and is likely to become a menace to the press of the country, as it gives the federal government the right to hale editors to any part of the country to be tried for libel as well as for alleged violation of the postal laws.

Senator Cummins was probably innocent of the menace contained in this statute and believed that he was only protecting the postoffice. It may be said, in this connection, however, that the post office authorities have all the protection they need, have been given as much power as they ought to have. Many cases of arbitrary and autocratic action on their part have recently been brought to light—cases where the aggrieved parties have had no chance or opportunity to secure relief, where an ex cathedra order from the postoffice department shutting a publication, a newspaper or magazine out of the mails meant ruin, and where the relief from the order is difficult to obtain expensive and slow.

Public opinion, we feel confident, will not tolerate any further extension of this irresponsible power of the postoffice department, even if the Cummins law was what it is claimed to be, and duly authorized the postoffice to take editors to trial in any state or county in the union that suited its convenience.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

THE REFORMING TEMPERAMENT.

Andrew Carnegie, who is a good deal of a philosopher in spots, is quoted as characterizing Gifford Pinchot in an interview at Santa Barbara, Cal. "He is well meaning, zealous, self sacrificing—a fine type. We need more like him, but he is inclined to walk so straight sometimes as to lean over backward. He does not seem to have much of the give-and-take." In other words, Mr. Pinchot has the faults of his virtues. The intense reformer, bent on achieving good ends in his own way, too often insists that all men shall walk his narrow path, and that those who diverge even slightly as to methods, but are sound on the main issue, are enemies of the cause and to be assailed with all possible vigor as such. The reforming temperament is often the berating one, and thereby injustice comes about, and that with the best intentions in the world. The zealot who will have no methods of reaching a given point save his own is a difficult person to work with, day in and day out. He is a great factor in the world's progress, we could not do without him, but as a yoke-fellow he is not the best at all times. When President Taft pleaded with "My Dear Gifford" not to make his own retention in the service impossible, the point was well illustrated. The country has plenty of need for Mr. Pinchot, but he does not seem to have much of the "give-and-take," as Mr. Carnegie puts it.—Springfield Republican.

INDUSTRIALISM NEEDED AS TEACHER.

Industrial education promises better living, and improved chances of earning a living, through employment in manufacturing industries mostly, for, although the land turns out raw materials from mine, farm and forest, and transportation and commerce relate to both finished and unfinished products, yet complete industrial activity is dependent upon factories in operation, so that it is really the factory which opens or closes the circuit of modern business.

Small, exchangeable traveling exhibits, with simple descriptive matter, are the elements of a system proposed, such as can be fitted up at light expense by specific industries, as required, to show what each kind of factory needs, and to direct teachers and students alike into locally profitable

channels, in accord with fashion, demand, expediency.

Permanent museums and libraries do much for the intellectual life, but the contention herein is that little exhibits of industrial crude and finished products, which could be passed around from school to school, would do more to fit boys for wage earning, and this is what industrial education proposes to do for boys.

No amount of argument can disprove the facts of evolution which show the dependence of a sound mind upon a sound body, and we have accumulated statistics enough during fifty years past to prove that healthful, continuous occupation is a means of salvation for young and old, poor or rich.

"The world is always tormented with difficulties waiting to be solved," and a list of small improvements and inventions, to say nothing of the greater ones, needed in American factories would serve to humble the jingo patriot some.—Edward Fuller.

A GERMAN ARMY OF 4,000,000 READY.

The peace strength of the German army has risen during the past year to 620,000 men of all ranks and 111,820 horses. The number of reservists called out for training during the year has risen to 456,398, excluding officers, or an increase of more than 110,000 over the figures for 1906. The German plan is to train each soldier twice for fourteen days while in the reserve and once for fourteen days while in the Landwehr. The number of reservists recalled during the year for training has risen to late at the rate of 20,000 a year and will continue to rise until the plan until is in full operation. Thus there are and hereafter will be more than a million men under arms at one time or another each year.

The year 1907 is the last for which complete statistics of recruiting have been published. The recruits examined numbered 1,189,845, among whom there were 532,000 of the age of 20 who were examined for the first time. In all 435,933 were incorporated in the armed forces, including 212,661 in the active army and 10,374 in the navy. About one-half of the army recruits were 20 and the remainder 21 or 22. There were only two one-hundredths of 1 per cent of illiterates. Voluntary engagements numbered 53,900 for the army and 3,839 for the navy.

"Germany leads the world in aeronautics," says a writer, "and the last year has only confirmed her supremacy in the air. Her aerial fleet consists of twelve dirigibles, systems Zeppelin, Parseval and Gross, while there are fifteen other dirigibles in private hands susceptible of being requisitioned. The German plan is to act by methods of registration and subsidy; to prepare, as for the navy, the establishments and the means for rapid construction and to aim in particular at increased speed so as to obtain relative independence of the weather. The successful trial of the Gross III, which made over 37 miles an hour on her trip on Dec. 31, is a case in point.

In many other directions there has been steady progress in preparing the army for war. The officers at the war school have been increased from 400 to 480. A census of motor carriages has shown that there are 41,727 of all classes available for requisition, and during the maneuvers of last year great use was made of them and also of motor cyclists, who will probably be formed into special corps. Mobile field kitchens have given good results and will soon be in general use. Wireless stations are being erected at various places. The latest census of horses shows that Germany possesses 4,345,000 horses of all sorts, including 3,500,000 four-year-olds and upward.

"It will be with young and highly trained men, aged from 21 to 27, that the first great blow will be struck in case of war, and all attention has been concentrated upon making the first echelon of the army as perfect as human effort can compass. The record of the last year shows that from almost every point of view the German army continues to receive constant accessions of material and moral strength."—The Union.

GOOD HORSES PAY.

No better illustration of the truth in the statement recently made by the Gazette to the effect that this is in no sense a horseless age could be made than the demonstration at the weekly horse sales on the South St. Joseph market. Last Friday one team of dapple grays sold for \$2,025. The horses weighed over 2,000 pounds each and were well matched. They were bred by a Kansas farmer and were purchased by Crouch & Son of LaFayette, Ind., who will use them this fall for show purposes. One breeder consigned two car loads to the sale last Friday and the entire lot went at high prices and were snapped up quickly. They averaged \$270 a head. There was a good crowd of buyers at the sale and the bidding was spirited,

demonstrating that there is an active demand for good draft horses.

The idea that seems to prevail among some that this is a horseless age is shown to be an erroneous one every time a horse sale is held. There is a constantly growing demand for heavy draft horses, and the breeder who gives attention to the quality of his stock is certain to command high prices. The local live stock interests have given considerable attention to the matter of building up a horse market here and are beginning to see their reward. Every Friday brings better horses and a larger number of buyers. Mr. Louis Swift takes a great personal interest in the horse market and wants to make it one of the features of South St. Joseph. Such prices as were paid Friday ought to stimulate the farmers in this section of the country to join hands with him in building up here the best horse market on the Missouri river.—St. Joseph Gazette.

"SOCIALIST" MILWAUKEE.

Something else has of a sudden made Milwaukee famous. It may be doubted if the year brings forth a more interesting political event than yesterday's dispatches record, the election of a socialist mayor of Milwaukee by the largest plurality ever given a mayor. But that feat has been equalled. John C. Chase was once elected socialist mayor of Haverhill, Massachusetts. But in Milwaukee the hide goes with the head. The council is socialist also, giving the city full into socialist hands. That is new.

Pity the poor gentlemen whom the thought, to say nothing of the fact, of socialism suffices to throw into a fit. About him crumble the foundations of society. All is lost. It will be well, while we are about it, to pity also his antipodes, the Marxian leaping with joy at the thought that Milwaukee and all America have slid to socialism. The joy of the one is as ill-founded as the other's grief.

The truth seems to be that the election is a victory for socialists, not socialism. The fact that the three platforms, republican, democratic and socialist read about alike hints as much. And why the victory of socialists?

That is an interesting story. Most of us remember that some half dozen years ago Milwaukee had a graft scandal similar to that now disgracing Pittsburg. This was a symptom of a chronic ailment. For a government Milwaukee had a choice between two machines. There was the democratic machine, headed by Mayor Rose—the mayor is shortly coming to Lincoln, by the way, to instruct us in city government—there was a republican machine of the same make but of different label. When one machine became intolerable, the people could put in the other—shift their burden, as it were, from one shoulder to the other.

Milwaukee is a German city, and many Germans are socialists. Long ago the Milwaukee socialist candidates began to get votes from democrats and republicans, disgusted with their respective party machines. At length these disgust votes were enough to elect a socialist councilman or two. These socialist officials owed nothing to machines or interests. Their party was organized on democratic lines, its campaign expenses paid by the rank and file. There's the secret. The record of these untrammelled officials was in such happy contrast to that of the boss owned statesmen that the honest people of Milwaukee have seen in them the avenue of public control of their city government.

That's all there is to the "socialist" landslide in Milwaukee. It is the result of the recreancy of the other parties due to the seductions of business interests. Here as everywhere socialism, the foe of property rights, thrives in proportion as there are property wrongs. Will our scared property owners and politicians never see the point?—State Journal.

ONE MAN AND ANOTHER.

The Roosevelt idolaters are preparing to use the president as the Bryan idolaters have long used the gentleman from Nebraska. They want him to run for all the offices. They expect him to make all the speeches. He must write all the platforms and make all the issues. He must be the principal guest at all banquets. There must be no other leader before him. This sort of thing may do something to equalize political strength and opportunity. For many years now democracy has suffered on account of the Bryan adoration. Mr. Bryan could not be elected himself, and his friends were formidable enough to prevent the election of anybody else. With parties, as with individuals, intense admiration is sometimes accompanied by selfishness, and selfishness leads to jealousy, just as jealousy results in revenge.

Pursuing the one man idea, the democracy lost its voice in public affairs in most of the Northern states. If republicanism is to follow its example

it will not be long before the two great parties will meet on more equal terms than has been the case of late. A million adherents of Mr. Roosevelt, lauding him and denouncing everybody else, voting only for him, and opposing all others, may presently reduce his party to that delightful throat-cutting level on which the Corsican brothers of democracy now find themselves.

This is a big country, and the personal followers of any one man are always going to have difficulty in running things. Mr. Roosevelt is like Mr. Bryan, and the devotees of the two resemble each other, in everything but their political labels. Is a man a republican? He must be for Roosevelt for president, for congress, for emperor of China, for prime minister of Japan, for chief orator, for chief writer, for the head of the table—or else he is a suspicious character and probably a public enemy. Is a man a democrat? Perish the thought—unless he can show a Bryan record for fourteen years without a blotch.

Counter-irritants are useful in some afflictions. Perhaps a Roosevelt mustard plaster will have a soothing effect upon the Bryan disorder.—New York World.

RICHERS SOON TAKE WINGS.

That the piled up wealth of the great captains of finance will in time become so huge that all the rest of the country's population will one day be dependent upon a few money kings, is a cry often raised by demagogues and others, but the actual facts show that these vast accumulations soon become widely distributed and lose practically all of their power with the second generation. E. H. Harriman left a fortune of approximately 100 million dollars. Under his will the bulk of it will be divided among his five children and his widow, with considerable sums going to other relatives. H. H. Rogers, who died last spring, left also approximately 100 million dollars, and under his will it goes to four children and his widow. Already there are nine grandchildren to share in a further division. Russell Sage, who died July 22, 1906, was the only great financier of recent years to die childless. He left \$66,753,000 and of this his widow inherited \$63,778,000. Since his death Mrs. Sage has spent immense sums for philanthropic purposes and the bulk of what she leaves will, on her death, go into the same channels.

Cornelius Vanderbilt left an estate of 724 millions and 691 million dollars was divided in different proportions among his five children. Jay Gould left 72 million dollars and it was divided among six children. George, the eldest son, received the largest share, and the other five children equal shares. All of them, with the exception of Miss Helen Gould, married, and of the five who married all have children except Howard. Thus of these five captains of finance who left 411 million dollars, this great sum has passed, or will pass, to twenty children, without counting the widows.—Belgrade Herald.

WHERE THE INNOCENT SUFFER.

The real hardships of crime fall heaviest in nine cases out of ten upon the innocent. Wives and children suffer equally in disgrace and far more in actual privation through the delinquencies of the actual criminals. He may go to jail or to the work house or to the penitentiary and the state puts him at enforced labor, from which it reaps a financial return, but it also feeds and warms and clothes him, while the members of his family are left in dire straits and dependent upon charity. They must look to sympathizing friends for aid and support, often at the sacrifice of their own pride and self-respect. The fathers eat sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge. It should not be so. Every dollar of earning capacity of the men in prison should be devoted to the maintenance of the family he has left helpless outside the walls. The law punishes a man for "non-support" of his dependent ones by shutting him up and appropriating the proceeds of his labor, when the merest justice demands that those proceeds should go into the home he has left.

His Good Work.

The director of a prison received an order after many years' service. He had all the prisoners called together and made the following speech to them: "As you see, I have been decorated, by royal grace, with an order. But I willingly acknowledge that this has been attained not alone by my own merits, but by the co-operation of all of us. I can also declare, with pleasure, that since I have occupied this office the number of prisoners has increased from 400 to 700—a fact of which both you and I may be justly proud."—London Tit-Bits.

The Makings in Church. "I never knew," said the nervous man, "what an inveterate smoker I am until recently in church, my first visit for a long while, I found myself mechanically rolling a cigarette. In fact, I had it rolled and was reaching for a match when I suddenly came to. Suppose I hadn't waked up? Rather awful, what?"—New York Press.

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A CURIOUS WILL.

Forces a Happy Family Under Peculiar Conditions.

An extraordinary will has been left by an elderly unmarried lady who died in Vienna. Her property, amounting to about £50,000, is appointed to be divided between her three nephews, now aged twenty-four, twenty-seven and twenty-nine, and her three nieces, aged nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-two, in equal parts on the following conditions:

The six nephews and nieces must all live in the house formerly inhabited by their aunt, with the executor, a lawyer, whose business it will be to see that the conditions of the will are strictly observed. None of the nephews is to marry before reaching his fortieth year or the nieces before their thirtieth, under the penalty that the share of the one so marrying will be divided among the others.

Further, the six legates are admonished never to quarrel among themselves. If one should do so persistently the executor is empowered to turn him or her out of the house and divide the share as in the case of marriage.

The executor is himself forbidden to marry or to reside elsewhere than in the house with the legatees as long as he holds his office, to which a handsome remuneration is attached.

The old maid is said to have made this peculiar will because her nephews and nieces continually worried her during her life by asking her to give them money to enable them to marry, requests she always refused.—London Express.

OLD MAN HARE.

The Actor's Meeting With Gladstone Outside the Theater.

John Hare, the eminent English actor-manager, said that the most delightful compliment he ever received was from Mr. Gladstone. It was a double ended compliment, as whatever way you took it it was satisfactory.

Mr. Hare earned fame playing old men's parts, his character as Mr. Gold by in "A Pair of Spectacles" being a good example. Added to this was a horror of having his picture taken.

Mr. Gladstone had never seen a picture of the actor, but he knew him well behind the scenes as well as before the footlights. The premier's favorite play was "A Pair of Spectacles," and he always went behind the scenes to chat awhile with the actor. The really old man and the made up old man would sit there and talk in the most delightful way for an hour after the show.

One day the Earl of Rosebery had Mr. Gladstone to dinner, and he also invited his friend John Hare. The actor came in smooth shaven, looking about thirty-five. He was presented to Mr. Gladstone, and the prime minister shook his hand most cordially and said:

"My dear sir, I am very, very glad to meet you. I know your father very, very well. Splendid actor! Fine old man!"

It took the whole evening for the earl and Mr. Hare to convince him that this son was really the father.

After All His Trouble.

Two men were hurrying along Park row when the wind seemed to be blowing from all directions to the peril of umbrellas and anything not firmly anchored. One of them noticed the handle of a wrecked umbrella which had been thrown into the street along with many others and, stopping to pick it up, remarked to his companion that it was too good to pass. As he stooped a gust of wind captured his hat, and he went spinning along toward St. Paul's chapel, he after it. He ran into a man, slipped, fell in the mud and arose in time to see his hat run over by a truck. At a nearby restaurant, where he was drying his clothes, he said: "I lost a five dollar hat and spoiled a suit of clothes for the handle of a thirty cent umbrella. That would not be so bad, but I see the handle is broken."—New York Tribune.

Needed an Explanation.

A little boy was often whipped by his father for lying. He usually took it as a matter of course, but on one occasion it seemed to excite him to reflection. After it was all over he stood before his father in a thoughtful way, which attracted that worthy's attention.

"My son," said the father, "what are you thinking about?"

"Father," said the son, "when you was a little boy, did you use to tell lies?"

"No, my son. When I was a little boy I did not tell lies."

"Father," returned the son, "when mother was a little girl did she use to tell lies?"

"No, my son," replied the father. "When your mother was a little girl she did not tell lies. But why do you ask me these questions?"

"Well," said the little fellow, drawing a long sigh, "it is the most mysterious thing in the world to me that a father who never told lies when he was a little boy and a mother who never told lies when she was a little girl could have a boy that tells as many as I do."

Generous.

Stranger—Did you ever recall your fishing hole to a friend? Angler—Once I did to a friend on his death-bed.—Brooklyn Life.

The man who is too proud to ask for favors doesn't get many.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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YELLOWSTONE PARK: All indications point to a larger number of Park Tourists during the summer of 1910 than ever before. The tour rates are very low, and include attractive diverse routes through Colorado and Salt Lake City.

TO THE EAST: Special rates will be in effect to eastern cities and resorts. Definite announcements should be made within the next thirty days.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURS: Tourist rates during the summer to Denver, Estes Park and Colorado resorts, Hot Springs, S. D., Sheridan and Ranchester, Wyo., for the Big Horn region, Cody (gateway for Holm's personally conducted camping parties through the park), Thermopolis, Wyo., the coming wonderful Hot Springs resort (railway completed July 1st).

HOMESEEEKERS' RATES: First and third Tuesdays for investors and landseekers through the newly developing sections of the west.

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