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DREADNOUGHT BUILDING.

The battleship Florida, is today the most prominent member of a family whose numbers are quite out of proportionate to its age. The number of dreadnoughts either completed or under construction in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Japan and France is placed by Commander H. F. Bryan, in the New International Year Book, at forty-nine. Of these the United States has eight in the Michigan, South Carolina, Delaware and North Dakota completed, the Florida and Utah about half completed, and the Wyoming and Arkansas recently begun. The displacement of the last two, 26,000 tons, is exceeded in the entire dreadnought class by the two new English battleship cruisers Lion and Thunderer, or 26,350 tons and 700 foot length, of which the first was laid down last November. Great Britain's dreadnoughts number eighteen, without taking account of four ships ordered or just begun. Germany has thirteen completed or building; Japan has four, two completed and two building. France has no dreadnoughts in commission, but is building a fleet of six of 19,318 tons to be completed in 1911. Fastest among battleships are our own North Dakota, with 22.25 knots, and the British Vanguard, with 22.4 knots; but both are behind the six British dreadnought cruisers, with a speed ranging between 27 and 28 knots. The Florida will cost \$10,000,000 before she is done. The total amount spent by the five leading nations on dreadnought building in the past six years must be about a billion dollars. And the ultimate consumer has been footing the bills.—New York Evening Post.

FRANKING AND PUBLIC PRINTING.

Great as is the abuse of the franking privilege, it is as nothing compared with the printing abuse that is back of it. Before documents can be franked through the mails, they must be prepared. An instance of this double abuse is found in an alleged document issued under the frank of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. It is a book of 475 pages, entitled "The Story of the Tariff." Its subtitle is "Parts of the Congressional Record." The body of the book is made up of speeches, many of which were never delivered in congress at all, but were sent to the government printing office under leave-to-print orders.

The falsity of the leave-to-print business is revealed in the fact that frequently congressmen are found to have included in this class of remarks arguments which they could not have delivered on the floor in days of debate. Great clabs of statistics which were procured from departments, or worse still, from private and prejudiced source. These are dumped upon the government printing office, which obediently sets them up and binds them at public expense.

The members of congress gather then up and mail them to their constituents free of charge. There is not even the excuse for them that they give information, for usually they are so bulky as to defeat whatever motive there was for sending them out.

But bad as is the printing of speeches that were never delivered by congressmen, it is not so cheekey as the inclusion of speeches, by persons not members of congress. The president's speeches, for example, appear in this story of the tariff. There is also under print by the government a speech delivered by Senator Depew in Brooklyn on the occasion of his seventieth birthday anniversary. How it got a standing as a "part of the congressional record" only those acquainted with the mysteries of the senate can tell.

That the abolition of the franking privilege is not claimed, but that it would have a marvelous effect upon the printing of useless and cumbersome documents, there is no doubt. If congressmen could not send such stuff to their constituents free of charge they would lose a great deal of the ambition to have it printed.—Minneapolis Journal.

BRIAN MAKES STATEMENT.

A. W. Ladd, Albion, Nebr.—My Dear Ladd:—In my conversation with you while in Albion some time ago, I promised that when I filed declaring my candidacy for congress from the Third congressional district, I would make a statement relative to my position.

As I told you then, I am perfectly willing to answer any questions which you desire to ask, but in the absence of such knowledge, I will make a statement to you that should I succeed in receiving the nomination and election for congress, it will be my intention to support President Taft in his effort to fulfill the pledges as promised by the last republican national platform, and in questions other than platform pledges, I will be governed by the president's wishes in securing other national laws, providing they do not conflict with the best interests of the Third congressional district. In the absence of either the platform or the president's known wish, I shall use my judgment as a citizen of the Third district to vote upon all measures which I believe will be beneficial to their interests.

Should the tariff question be presented to congress during my incumbency, I will be for a revision downward on all things that are to the interests of the greatest number of people whom I represent; that I will be for progressive legislation at all times that will be consistent with the interests of the people of my district.

In an editorial of the News some time ago, you stated that I would be a stand-patter or a reactionary. I hardly know how this term could be applied to me as my record in county and state offices has been admittedly by you of a progressive nature and entirely satisfactory in every particular, and as I have been a farmer all my life, with the exception of four years as county treasurer of Boone county and four years as state treasurer, my interests are identical with the agricultural interests upon which the third congressional district of this state depends for its prosperity in all lines of business. I also believe that my knowledge of the needs of the farming element of this district will be sufficient to represent the district to the satisfaction of all the people who are dependent upon the farmers' prosperity.

In conclusion I will add that your support in my campaign for congress would be highly appreciated, and I hope that you can consistently lend your influence toward my success.

Yours very truly,
L. G. BRIAN.

BUSINESS-TRAINED GIRLS.

Girls who have been trained in business life are favored as possible wives by bachelors in all parts of the United States, according to the opinions that have been expressed by 500 of them. Some of the most striking things the bachelors say are given in Good Housekeeping Magazine.

A Massachusetts man says that "as a rule the girls who are in business know the value of money and expect less than the daughters of the rich." "The majority of the business girls I know live at home and pay a very small board bill, leaving a comfortable balance for clothes and little luxuries which would have to be materially reduced if they were to marry me," is the frank declaration of a Springfield (Mass.) man. "Every husband," says a bachelor, "has a natural pride in being able to provide better for his wife than she could for herself. Any other feeling on the part of the wife lessens her respect." "I am positive they are better companions for men than girls who do not know the real value of a dollar." So speaks a champion of the business girl from Washington, D. C.

The 500 bachelors were asked to express their minds in regard to the right income to marry on. Their ideas range from \$500 to \$15,000 a year. The average is \$2,439.40. They all agree that club life "isn't in it" with having a home of one's own, and they believe that the girls who want their husbands to provide the luxuries of parental homes aren't worth marrying.

"The young husband, unless he starts with some parental cash stowed away, cannot hope to furnish the luxuries the girl has been accustomed to for some time after his marriage," says another Springfield (Mass.) man. "His stunted resources must be taken as a matter of course. The girl undoubtedly has had the benefit of years of industry on the part of her parents, while her new-found better half is just beginning to get some for himself and others. Present salaries do not average as well on the whole for the young man as the income of the parents. The uselessness of competition is obvious."

"All depends upon the parties involved," is the sage pronouncement of one respondent to the inquiry. "How-

ever, I do think a good percentage of the girls today expect all the comforts and 99 per cent of the luxuries. The whole tendency of the day seems for the young men and women to begin life where their parents leave off. They want to set up housekeeping with silver and solid mahogany, when, perhaps, the parents purchased theirs only ten years back."—The Union.

DEMAGOGISM.

Demagogism is always busy according to what it conceives to be the humor of the people. Democratic managers think, or pretend to think, that a tidal wave is running their way. They insist that the people are disgusted with the new tariff, and that it is the cause of the high cost of living. As a matter of fact the new tariff is working well. It has materially increased the public revenue and is rapidly wiping out the excess of government expenditures over receipts. Its alleged increase of the cost of living has not been proved in any particular. Many theories are offered in regard to the advance in the price of food throughout the world. It is not greater in the United States than in other countries, nor greater under the policy of protection than that of free trade. But demagogues have no use for well digested facts. Any form of dissimulation is more to them than the truth, and they play upon prejudice, hasty emotionalism and defective information as their best plan of action. The shifting phases of partnership between the democratic minority and the insurgents in congress are essentially insincere. Insurgents will not say they are democrats, and democrats do not deny that their purpose in voting with the insurgents is to injure the republican party. The coalition is a surprise to the people of the United States who gave a large republican majority at the last election. They took it for granted that a republican majority of forty-four in the house, and of two thirds in the senate, would give the republicans control, with an accompanying responsibility. The insurgents have undertaken to reverse the popular verdict and put the minority on top. No insurgent when running for congress informed the people that he would pursue this singular course. The lack of square dealing is evident. Insurgents assert that they will not be classed as democratic converts, yet they join in with the minority and prevent the organized, legitimate action of the party to which they owe their election. In this situation good faith with the people is all on the side of what are called regular republicans, the kind that has been governing the country, and doing it well, for nearly fifty years. They can take care of themselves in the pending campaign."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GRAFT IN EUROPE.
It seems that graft in high government circles is not by any means confined to the United States. We have been disposed to think that America was the home of the grafter but as a matter of fact, some of the European nations can give us instructions along that line. The news from St. Petersburg of the discovery of tremendous graft in government circles is not a great surprise to those who remember the charges of graft and rascality made during the Russo-Japanese war. It was known at that time that the autocratic system which obtains not only in the civil government but in the army and navy as well, was one that fostered robbery of the Russian treasury. The payrolls were padded, the supplies, it was asserted, both of munitions of war and commissary, were low grade and high priced. The officers both of the army and navy held their positions not because of ability but because of favoritism. All this was so rotten that it was commonly believed to be the reason for Russia's defeat. These statements, made at that time, seem to be true. The government investigation which has been slow, is betraying according to the latest telegraphic reports, that all these statements were true, and there is a great alarm among government officers, many are fugitives and others are facing prison. Millions of dollars have been made out of the government by the sale of rotten stores, and bribery seems to have been rampant among the officers. The whole country is shaken up over the result of these investigations and the end is not yet.

Something of like conditions was found to obtain in Spain at the time of the Spanish-American war. Officers held their positions by favoritism or pull, and tremendous fortunes were made in contracts with the government wherein the contractors supplied even rotten gunpowder. It was asserted that Cervera's fleet was a hollow sham and fraud, the warships being hardly seaworthy, and were but painted coffins that the Yankee shots went through.

—Lincoln Star.

ATCHISON GLOBE NOTES.

A Big Church Row.

England has a fine prospect of a big church row. John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, already has protested against the form of the oath to be taken by the new king before parliament. While the House of Hanover resigns in England because it is protestant, the wording of the oath is offensive to Catholic Englishmen. The king is made to disavow any belief in transubstantiation, and to affirm that "the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous."

What Alaska Needs.

Governor Clark, of Alaska, is in Washington on a visit, and takes occasion to say that what Alaska needs is prosperity; that its development is greatly retarded by the work of demagogues who have taken advantage of muck raking methods to make the people believe Alaska is already in the grip of the corporations.

As one of the America people, you may count yourself part owner of the untold wealth of Alaska. But as a practical proposition you aren't in a position to get money on it. The untold wealth of Alaska will remain untold, and unspent, unless it is developed. The development of great mineral resources has always been the work of corporations. Unless the government is to turn socialist, and develop them itself, this work must remain with the corporations. Probably it is the better way. But, which ever way is right, it is work Alaska needs, and not the tiresome quarreling, which is keeping it in the public eye.

The Husband Beater.

For the wife beater no good word can be said, nor anything new in evil. If the wife will tell, the courts will gladly attend to him, and she doesn't have to put up with him for the sake of the children. And the wife beater is so old fashioned that he has ceased to attract much attention. A newer menace to invade the realm of the courts is the husband beater. A Connecticut physician has attracted a lot of attention because he has gone to Reno, Nev., to secure a divorce from his wife, because he made an athlete of her and she now beats him around a good deal. But, while the husband beater may be new in the courts, she isn't exactly a novelty. True, she doesn't often use her fists, nor yet an elm club, but the results are a good deal the same. The man who puts up with a nagging wife, or yields to her every whim because of ready tears, or the other weapons women know better how to use than fists or clubs, is a victim of the husband beater, and too proud, or too timid to acknowledge it. It isn't just as new as the courts and the paragraphs infer, this game of husband beating.

Only Half Civilized.

The men who make a big success in life have as much to worry them as the men who fail.

C. W. Post has done a great deal for Battle Creek, Michigan, as he built great factories there that employ hundreds of people.

Are the Battle Creek people grateful? If they are, they have a queer way of showing it.

A paper is printed at Battle Creek which abuses Post in almost every issue. If Battle Creek people did not like this abuse of Post, a Battle Creek paper would not dare pursue such a course.

At Dayton, Ohio, there lives a man who has made a great success in manufacturing cash registers. He has a model factory, and does much for Dayton. He has been abused for years by a Dayton paper, and in the most untruthful and indecent manner.

The fact is the people like to see a successful man abused. When you see so much praise of Col. Roosevelt, don't you think? "He is having entirely too much luck." And wouldn't you enjoy a right good piece of bad luck for Roosevelt?"

The people are not very fair; we are not more than half civilized.

Another Deposed Ruler.

The good women of England are shaking their heads in solemn approval and saying, "Hit serves 'er right, the humpudent 'usey," and they refer to the third ruler who has joined the Down and Out club: Mrs. George Keppel. For the woman who last week was the maker and unmaker of social position in England's most exclusive set, in fact the most powerful woman in England, has become a nonentity.

The ex queen naturally had no use for her. What woman does have much for her husband's most intimate lady friend; the new king has never liked her, and the new queen hasn't spoken to her in ten years. The blow fell at a particularly unfortunate time as Mrs. Keppel had arranged to soon

present her oldest daughter at court in the new house the king had just given her, and the king was to attend. With a hostile king and queen on the throne, Mrs. Keppel will not have as much future influence in England as poor kin. She will not exist.

Mrs. Kippel had a long head on her and prepared for the day when she would be no longer consulted in making out invitation lists, by salting down all the gifts her king lover gave her. It is said of her that she has a fortune, and her husband helped her accumulate it by keeping still.

The Wasteful Churches.

It is no uncommon thing for a minister to recommend economy, as one of the homely virtues receiving too little attention. Considering the high cost of living, the size of ministerial salaries, and the difficulty sometimes experienced in collecting them, it may be assumed that here is an instance where the preachers practice what they preach, at least so far as their individual expenditures are concerned. Considering the churches as institutions, however, their business methods are so wasteful as those of the federal government, which wastes, according to one high in its councils, something like \$300,000,000, a year. At the meeting of the national missionary congress, this waste was freely admitted by Bishop Anderson, the Episcopal church. He pointed out that sufficient energy and money are wasted in this country to preach the gospel all over the world. He pointed out that the divisions of the church are unchristian like and unstatesman like. Certainly they are unbusiness like. Pride, conceit, jealousy, prejudices, and ignorance, he said, are the things the churches must overcome, if they are to get together and stop this waste.

That is strong language to come from a prominent churchman, and it may do some good. It isn't new, to be sure, but hammering on an old idea occasionally accomplishes something.

W. F. Porter has broken into political limelight again, and it is evident, even at this distance from the state capital, that the worst form of office-seeking itch has the pocketeer of the "marks and brands" fees firmly in its grip. Porter wants the democratic nomination for railroad commissioner. We would suggest that common decency, if the chap has no respect for every-day honesty, would demand that Porter turn into the State treasury the money that our courts have held he unlawfully retained when he retired from office. Whatever he may do relative to the return of what he took from the pockets of the tax payers, one thing is certain—Nebraska democracy will not endorse his rascality by giving him a place upon its ticket. —Howells Journal (dem.)

SMITH DAMRON, POTTER CRAFTSMAN.

The Man Who Makes Vessels of Clay. All over the country ladies' clubs and other organizations have manifested a revival of interest in the ceramic arts. To satisfy the demand for a practical demonstration of this subject the Western Redpath Chautauqua management has secured probably the only man in the country who is able to carry this highly instructive and entertaining subject to the assembly platform.

Smith Damron was for several years an actual potter, working at his trade six days in the week at Macomb, Illinois, which is the recognized headquarters for clay pottery in the United



States. While serving as general secretary of the Y. M. C. in which position he remained for fourteen consecutive years, Mr. Damron yielded to the request of a pastor to give a demonstration of his art to a large audience. The lecture was well received and requests came from other pulpits.

"The Potter" carries with him an old fashioned "kick wheel" and upon it he demonstrates before the eyes of his audience the evolution of a handful of moist clay into a finished jug or vase.

His lecture "The Potter and the Clay" is deeply interesting and carries with it a healthful moral lesson.

An Autobiography.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, what is an autobiography? Mr. Chugwater—It's the story of a man's life written as he thinks it ought to be. Couldn't you tell that from the word itself?—Chicago Tribune.

A Success.

Byker—I attended a successful sleight of hand performance last night. Byker—Really? Byker—Yes, I lent a conjurer a counterfeit half dollar, and he gave me back a good one.

One Better.

First Child—We've got a new baby at our house. Second Child (contemptuously)—We've got a new pa at ours. —Presbyterian Standard.

This being called me, whatever it is, consists of a little flesh, a little breath and the part which governs.—Marcus Aurelius.

Absolutely Pure...
Royal Baking Powder
Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Our Few Real Needs.
As civilization and culture make people more prosperous and more comfortable they are prone to forget how few and simple their real needs are. We need sleep, but not much of it, and most of us are asleep exactly when we ought most of all to be awake. We need food, but it is not necessary that food should be cunningly disguised with a thousand devices to tickle the jaded and surfeited palate, for the main trouble is that we eat too much and not too little. We need clothes to wear, but the one suit of fur that lasts certain animals all their lives is so beautiful that some men spend their whole time in search of it. We need heaven and the sense of a higher power directing our lives and our destinies, but we spend most of our time refuting and denying the possibility of anything bigger or better than we are. We need the love of friends, and therefore it is the more strange that we should spend our time not in improving ourselves, but in decorating our bodies, filling them with food and hustling them about over the earth in search of ever fresh sensations.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Genesis of the Horseshoe.
It is known that the hoofs of horses were protected by boots of leather at a very early period in the world's history at a time which at least antedates Pliny and Aristotle, both of whom make mention of the fact. These leather boots were sometimes studded with metal nails, but more usually worn without extra trimming, the cheapness of that commodity making it possible for the owner of the steed to "retool" him at any time.

A Useful Femur.
Excited Naturalist—Are you aware, my dear sir, that this gatepost of yours is the femur of an ornithoscelid?

Farmer (apologetically)—I always thought it was something odd like. It don't match the other post now.—London Punch.

A Strong Cup.
Guest (at cheap restaurant)—Look here, waiter. I thought I told you to bring me a strong cup of coffee?

Waiter—Well, what's the matter with that cup? You couldn't break it with an ax.

OMAHA...
PAPER...
WRAPPING

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE
Burlington's New Main Line
Through Central Wyoming
the richest undeveloped country in the west. Farmers here have no fear of drouth, wind storms or hail storms.
THE BIG HORN BASIN
is now so well started on its great wealth producing era that it not only appeals to farmers looking for new lands upon which to establish new homes under most favorable conditions, but appeals as well to the investor, who wants to turn his money quickly, and to the
Business Man, Professional Man
Mine Operator and Manufacturer
in new towns that are springing up like magic and where raw material in plenty can be handled at a profit.
The new line will reach Thermopolis about July 1st, connecting the outside world with one of the greatest health resorts in America.
Cheap Excursion Tickets first and third Tuesdays. Send right away for our new booklet just off the press, and then go with me on one of our personally conducted excursions.
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