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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1910.

STROTHER & COMPANY, Proprietors.

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A SENATOR.

The newspapers, some months ago, printed advertisements which solicited the public to buy 40,000 shares of the stock of the Arizona Metals company.

Senator Charles Dick, president, Washington, D. C.

There is nothing uncommon in a senator's being an investor in a mining company—witness the cases of Penrose and Guggenheim.

The fine writers at Reno gave the people such an overdose of it that the people are sick of prize rings and referees and abysmal brutes and the whole boiling.

It is claimed that Jefferies will insist upon meeting Johnson again, and if he does it may be hoped they will fight it out in a box stall in a livery barn, with only enough witnesses present to see that neither man uses an axe.

MAKING HASTE VERY SLOWLY. There is no unseemly haste in Washington to establish postal savings banks.

IF YOU BUY WOOLEN CLOTHES.

Going into a small custom tailor shop to learn the price of clothes, I was told that a suit that last year cost me \$35 would this year cost me \$40.

When I protested at the increase the tailor replied: "I must get that for wool clothes. Otherwise I ask you less and give you cotton and shoddy."

He took from his shelf some small strips of cloth. To my eyes they were of excellent texture. He frayed the edge of one, and, drawing from it a thick thread, untwisted it. It showed a dusty, short fibre stuff which signified nothing to my untutored eyes until he explained that this was a mixture of cotton and shoddy.

"Either people pay the higher prices for woolen clothes," remarked the tailor, "or else they pay the former lower prices and get cotton and shoddy mixed with the wool. Such clothes do not wear; they turn rusty and get weak and rotten."

This indicates the situation with woolen clothing throughout the country. As prices go up, the material deteriorates. This has been the obvious tendency for the past twenty years.

A DOOMED SPORT.

*As a result of the general disgust over the recent uprising at Reno, in which the alleged hopes of the white race made a pitiful exhibition of senility, there is a nation-wide movement against pugilism, and it is evident that the end of the ring, as an institution, is in sight.

Among those who support such a movement are many sports who were fight fans in times past, some of them as recently as a few weeks ago. That they have lost interest in the game is not entirely due to the outcome of the Reno fight, or to the fact that a black man whipped a white one.

For a couple of weeks before the fight there was a crowd of gifted writers at Reno, and they produced "literature" by the bushel, showing what a fine creature the trained fighting man is; how he is at once an object lesson and an inspiration to a people who are becoming anaemic, and a great deal more flapdoodle of the same kind.

The Jefferies-Johnson mix-up was a commercial transaction. The loser left the ring with a larger fortune than the ordinary hardworking man can accumulate in a lifetime.

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There is no unseemly haste in Washington to establish postal savings banks. On the contrary, the official program is one of infinite deliberation.

When the plan has been thoroughly formulated a few offices are to be designated as postal savings depositories. There will be a dozen or so of them. All are to be located in the larger cities.

Japan's Giant Wrestlers.

Japanese wrestlers are not to be confused with Japanese exponents of Jiu Jitsu. The wrestlers belong to the older school, in which weight is a paramount quality.

Not So Absurd. "How absurd!" "What's absurd?" "Five years are supposed to have elapsed since the last act, and that man is wearing the same overcoat."

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A Place for Theodore Roosevelt

Henry Watterson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

I. In all the English language fitter words could not have been chosen than those employed by Theodore Roosevelt to express his sense of homecoming.

It was a wonderful reception. Nothing like it was ever known before. The height on which it leaves him is a dizzy height. How shall he maintain his footing there?

"Above Bleeker street, still in the downtown district," we quote the report, "a man with a megaphone yelled: 'Who will be our next president?'"

"And, as though by prearranged signal the crowd answered 'Teddy' in one stentorian shout."

There we have the false note in the spirit of our age; the materialistic forcing its way through everything; the bird-in-hand the common aim. To get rich—no matter how—to get office, no matter why, represents the average point of view.

"No man could receive such a greeting," we quote the admirable words of Theodore Roosevelt, "without being made to feel both very proud and very humble," and then he said:

"I am ready and eager to do my part so far as I am able in helping solve problems which must be solved if we, of this, the greatest democratic republic upon which the sun has ever shone, are to see its destinies rise to the high level of our hopes and its opportunities. This is the duty of every citizen, but it is peculiarly my duty; for any man who has ever been honored by being made president of the United States is thereby forever after rendered the debtor of the American people and is bound throughout his life to remember this as his prime obligation, and in private life, as much as in public life, to carry himself that the American people may never have cause to feel regret that once they placed him at their head."

II.

The first and greatest of all our problems is the purification of the public service. We may as well admit that our two party system is—in on this side—a failure. The grafter gets in his work with equal facility upon both our parties. As suits his purpose he is by turns a democrat, or a republican; the alternate maker and creature of party spirit.

Third-party movements, for all their good intentions, have proved futile. Party spirit has been too much for them. They have fallen as betwixt two stools. What we need is a body of independents taken for special service from each of the two parties; a middle court of arbitration; thoroughly organized and permanent.

The refusal to seek, or to take office must be a requisite to membership. The right to be, and to be considered, a republican, or a democrat, in general political walks and ways according to individual conviction, should be conceded. The aims upright, the spirit disinterested, the brotherhood would in time grow strong enough to protect its own and to compel the recognition and respect of both parties.

III. In view of this home coming, the Courier-Journal some two months ago asked the press of the country to consider without passion or levity certain distinct propositions which it then and there submitted. The time had come as we pointed out, "for the people of the United States to consider Theodore Roosevelt as they have never considered him before; to take him more seriously than they have even taken him; to realize that he is altogether the most startling figure who has appeared in the world since Napoleon Bonaparte, a circumstance not without significance and portent."

If any reader doubted this the 8th of last April, he can not doubt it now. Everywhere and notably at New York on Saturday the ex-president showed himself, as we described him, "pre-eminently a man who fits the words to the act, the act to the word, and does the thing which, however provocative of controversy, redounds to his advantage."

The man with the megaphone, on Broadway, and the answering throngs, not only echoed the words of the mayor of Rome and the thought of all Europe—that Theodore Roosevelt is again to be president of the United States—but he and they uttered the idea that has made its lodgment in the minds and hearts of myriads of unthinking Americans who are blinded by the concrete in hero worship to the spiritual; good and honest people who vainly imagine that the disease of graft which ails the body politic may be cured by one doctor, and only one doctor, using a single remedy and a remedy that never yet worked a single cure; the strong man invested with power more or less absolute and arbitrary.

We venture to reproduce the following from the 8th of April, apropos of the ex-president's reception in the Eternal City.

"The 'fighting philosopher,' the mayor of Rome describes him. That flatters the vanity of human nature. We rejoice in the man of battle who is a man of thought. 'Third after Washington and Lincoln,' said the mayor of Rome. Washington the 'creator,' Lincoln the 'consolidator,' Roosevelt the 'purifier.' Finally, 'We look again to see him at the head of the great republic,' said the mayor of Rome. That is the keynote. And it will continue to be the keynote wherever he goes. Thus he will come back to us the European nominee for president of the United States.

"Let no one fancy this an unmeaning, or an idle compliment. Taken in connection with what appears to be the hopeless breakdown of the Taft administration, it constitutes an event of the first consequence. With the Waterloo which seems certain to overtake the republicans in the fall elections, the cry for Roosevelt in 1912 as the only man who can save the party will come up from every side, and it may prove irresistible. Hence the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for president in 1912 may be regarded from this time onward as so probable that the people should begin seriously to consider it.

"If we are to return Theodore Roosevelt to power let there be no mistake about the terms of the new commission which is to be issued to him." Mark the current proceedings in fulfillment. It gives emphasis to what followed in the same article. Taking the philosophic conclusion of most of the great speculative historians and idealistic doctrinaires from Plato to Gibbon for a cue, that is that "the best of all government is a wise and benevolent despotism," we continued as follows:

"If the government of the United States under our written constitution of checks and balances be a failure—as many think it—and if there be needed for its executive head a strong man, having the courage to take all the bulls of corruption by the horns, and, regardless of obsolete legal restraints, to shake the life out of them, then, indeed, Theodore Roosevelt would seem one fitted by temperament, education and training for the work. He is a patriotic American with humanitarian proclivities. He is an incorruptible man. He has shown himself fearless of consequences. If the people are sick and tired of the slow processes of constitutional procedure; if they want in the white house a president who, disregarding the letter of the law, will substitute his own interpretation of its spirit and intention; if they think that the reign of hypocrisy and cant and graft which marks our professional politics may be ended by the absolutism of a ruler who, as Roosevelt puts it, 'translates his words into deeds,' and who, charged with the cleansing of the Augean stables by an election putting the seal of the popular approval upon conceded excesses in the use of power and bidding him to go forward and apply the same remedies to a disease otherwise incurable, then Theodore Roosevelt fills the bill to perfection, for he comes directly from the family of kings of men and is a descendant of Caesar and Cromwell."

Two months have intervened. The words above repeated occasioned throughout the press of the country

something of an uproar. All sorts of meanings and motives were ascribed to them. Events have verified the conclusion that great masses of the people look to Theodore Roosevelt for prodigies of performance.

Our wandering Ulysses is home again. He has spoken. He has spoken like a man. He has spoken like a patriot. He has spoken like an American. We do not believe that he has the remotest thought of ever again becoming a candidate for office.

What could office do for such a man except to consign him to the category of the vulgar herd and lower him in the estimation of half his countrymen?

But there is a great place for him and a great future. Let him but declare his independence of machine politics and proclaim himself chief justice of the high court of political arbitration, and he will be so accepted by the enlightened and the progressive of all parties; its purpose the purging of the public service; its jurisdiction wherever the need arises; its authorization and authority, perfect disinterestedness and transparent procedure, master of itself, equally free and fearless of the handmade statesmen and tin-horn engineers of both the democratic and republican parties, where they run counter to the public honor and welfare, to justice and integrity; such as we are seeing at this moment in Mr. Roosevelt's own state of New York and in the state of Illinois.

ARAB MANNERS.

Life in the Tents of the Roving and Eloquent Bedouins.

"By living with the Arabs, doing as they did and moving with them in their migrations," writes Douglas Carruthers in the Geographical Journal, "I obtained an insight into their mode of life and customs. Things moved slowly in the east, and I spent fourteen days in buying three camels. But the time was not wasted. I studied Arab manners, learned more or less how to eat with my hands, how to wear the Arab costume with some comfort, how to drink coffee a la Arab, and, most difficult of all, how to sit still all day long doing nothing. I found this last most trying, more especially because it was cold. A Bedouin tent is a drafty place at the best, but in midwinter it is almost unbearable. On two occasions there was snow on the desert.

"We used to feed out of a huge round dish, ten of us at a time. The fare was camels' milk and bread in the morning, and in the evening we generally had meat and rice cooked with an enormous amount of fat. During the day we appeased our hunger by sipping strong black coffee. At night there was always a large group of men in the tent of the sheik, and the talk was carried on far into the night. "Eloquence is a highly prized talent among the Bedouins; and not only would they recount their stories in the most beautiful manner, but on occasion, to the tune of a single stringed viola, they would sing extempore songs for hours on end."

KEEPING HIS RECORDS.

Unusual Business Methods of a Merchant in Western Canada.

In the Bookkeeper is recorded a case which clearly comes under the head of "unusual business methods." In a thickly settled prairie district in western Canada, not far from Moose Jaw, a few Canadians had opened up a coal mine, the product of which they sold to the surrounding farmers. Settlers would come in wagons and sleighs and load their own winter's fuel, which cost them from \$1 to \$2 a ton, according to the run. It was early winter when I first made the acquaintance of this mine and its remarkable "superintendent," and my first reception from this individual was a fierce yell on his part, with the frantic brandishing of a long stick and the words: "What the devil are you doing? Can't you see? Are you stone blind?"

I was literally walking through his books! Since morning—and this was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—had been keeping a record of outgoing sleighs and wagons of coal in the snow. About twenty farmers were drawing that day. With his stick he had written the initials of each in a clean spot in the snow and with that same stick had registered the number of tons they had taken away. I had spoiled one-half of his "books," and it was an hour before he became at all affable. I was still more astonished when I entered the "superintendent's" little board office. The walls were black with pencil marks, figures and names. A fire would have burned down his "book" of two years past.

Where Microbes Thrive.

The alimentary canal is the most perfect culture tube known to bacteriological science. No part of the body is so densely populated with micro-organisms. It is estimated that in the alimentary canal of the average adult about 126,000,000,000 microbes come into existence every day. They crowd this region so densely that scientists originally believed that they were indigestible to human life. According to a writer in McClure's, Pasteur, who first discovered them, maintained this view, but recent investigations have rather disproved it. There are many animals that exist in perfect health without any intestinal bacteria at all. Polar bears, seals, penguins, elder ducks, arctic reindeer—these and other creatures in the arctic zone have few traces of these organisms.

An Exception. Smith (dogmatically)—There is no rule without an exception. Brown—Oh, yes, there is! There is no exception to the rule that a man must always be present while being shaved.

Clap an extinguisher upon your tray if you are unhappily blessed with a vein of it.—Lamb.

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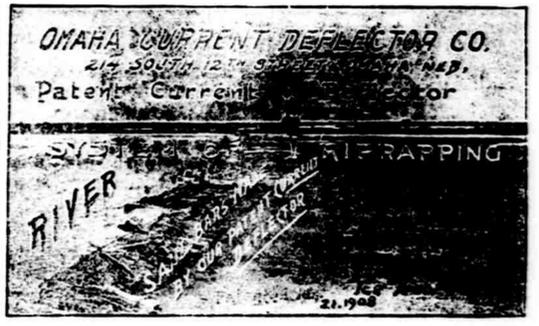
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Got What She Wanted. "I can stand for some things, but not for everything," said the clerk as he watched a stylishly dressed young woman leave the store. "What is the matter?" asked the proprietor, who had walked up unnoticed. "That woman who just left hustled up to the counter and asked to see men's shirts. I showed her every style and color we carry. After inspecting the entire stock she rose and thanked me sweetly, adding: 'I didn't wish to purchase any. You see, I am making my husband some shirts, and I wanted to be sure I was doing them right. My husband is very particular about the finish of his shirts. And they say married women are so considerate.' The boss smiled and walked away.—Boston Traveler.



August Rate Bulletin

TO THE EAST: Besides every-day special tourist rates to eastern cities and resorts, as well as diverse route tours of the East, including an ocean coast voyage, there are special rates, August 4th to 7th inclusive, for the Knights Templar Conclave at Chicago, and from July 28th to the 31st for the Knights of Pythias Encampment at Milwaukee, and on September 13th to the 17th inclusive for the Grand Army Reunion at Atlantic City.

ESTES PARK, COLORADO: Just north of Denver, Colorado's finest recreation region—soon to be a National Park. Ask for full descriptive booklet.

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