

Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Neb.

Consolidated with the Columbus Times April 1, 1891; with the Platte County Argus January 1, 1891.

Price of Postoffice Columbus Neb., or
elsewhere will matter.

RESULTS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One year, by mail, postage prepaid..... \$1.50
Six months75
Four months60

VEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1910.

STROTHIER & COMPANY, Proprietors.

RENEWALS.—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus Jan 5 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1895, Feb. 1, 1896 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers to a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES.—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrangements must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS.—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

For Congress.

I solicit the republicans of the Third congressional district to vote for my nomination at the primaries August 16.
LAWSON G. BROWN.

It is generally conceded that every man who has served faithfully in a political office is entitled to another term. Senator Burkett is just closing his first term as a United States senator. He is asking for a re-election. At this time Nebraska needs experienced men to represent her in the United States senate. No new man can expect to accomplish anything the first few years. Senator Burkett has the knowledge of affairs born of experience. He can do more for Nebraska than any man that can possibly be sent to represent the people. He knows its wants and in the position which he now stands with so many senators retiring, he will step into prominence as one of the most able senators of that body. If you want Nebraska to take a prominent part in the progressive legislation which is needed at the next term in congress, vote to return Senator Burkett to Washington on Tuesday, the 16th day of August.

NEBRASKA REGULAR, BUT—
The Nebraska regulars, as represented by Senator Brown, were in complete control of the state convention as opposed to the insurgents represented by Representative Norris. In this connection the term "regular" includes both so called standpatters and moderate "progressives." The regulars elected the permanent chairman and controlled the committee on resolutions. In the regular resolutions reported and adopted the administration of President Taft was given unqualified and enthusiastic endorsement. The legislative achievements of the late session of congress, under the leadership of President Taft, were cordially approved in detail. The merits of the tariff law were recited specifically and endorsed. If the record had been closed there, insurgency would not have a leg to stand on in Nebraska.

Having won their straight victory, however, the regulars allowed Representative Norris, insurgent, by a smooth stroke of strategy, to introduce a large bumblebee in the ointment. After the resolutions had been adopted, while delegates were hastening to the cool outdoors and belated beds, in the belief that the fight was over, Representative Norris from the floor introduced a resolution condemning "Cannibalism" and declaring sympathy with the insurgent movement in and out of congress. In the confusion the resolution was put and declared carried by a *via voce* vote. There were calls for "roll call," but there was no roll call. Evidently Chairman Brown was not unwilling that the resolution should go through, giving his fighting colleague in the lower house something to crow over.

If the Norris resolution can be considered part of the regular platform it cancels to a large extent the unqualified endorsement of the administration and the previous approval of the tariff law. Outright insurgency is fighting the administration and fighting the tariff law. It is illogical to endorse in the same breath the tariff law and those who voted against it. As none of the Nebraska delegation voted against the Payne law or other party measures it is possible the Nebraska definition of insurgency may be held different from the common one. However that may be, the Norris resolution is wholly out of harmony with the letter and spirit of the other resolutions affecting national affairs. As an annex to the regular platform it is an anomaly. In view of the regular control of the convention, and the evident satisfaction of the delegates with the resolutions reported by the committee, it probably would be fair to describe the Norris resolution as a "joker," irregularly adopted without comprehension on the part of the delegates of the mischief it contained.—Sioux City Journal.



SENATOR BURKETT.

The primary election will be held on August 16th. The political enemies of Senator Burkett will use every dishonorable means within their power to secure his defeat. The Columbus Telegram and other democratic papers know that if Senator Burkett is nominated by the republicans that he will defeat Metcalf, the Prohibition-Bryan-Democratic candidate, and for this reason they have attempted to discredit the senator and misrepresent him. But the voters will not be deceived by the enemy. Senator Burkett's record is an open book. He has been a consistent republican without being an intense partisan. He has represented his party as well as the sentiment of the people in the senate, and is entitled to the support of every loyal republican in Platte county.

THE MAJORITY RULES.

The republican platform promulgated by the state convention at Lincoln at the close of anything but a safe and sane session, contains almost anything that anyone wants. It endorses the president and lauds him for carrying out the pledge made to the people in the last national platform, it commends the work of congress and endorses the republican tariff measure—and at the same time it approves methods of the insurgents who tried to prevent the enactment into laws of the promises made by the president. It endorses the populistic idea of direct legislation, favors a non-partisan board of control for our public institutions, promises a redistricting so that the various portions of the state may be more equally represented in the legislature, and declares for the regulation of the liquor traffic through county option.

The whole brunt of the battle at the convention was centered upon county option. In the resolutions committee, of which the editor of The News was a member, the fight raged furiously during long hours of that hot afternoon with the result that option was presented to the convention as a part of the majority report of the committee by a vote of four to three. As a member of that committee we fought the motion to the extent of our ability, believing that we were representing the sentiment of republicans of the Third district, on the ground that the present liquor law of the state, if enforced, offers all the control of the traffic that any law possibly can, outside of absolute prohibition, and above all that republicans ought to have ability to originate their own issues rather than adopt the ideas of Mr. Bryan. But the committee ruled otherwise and the convention as a whole administered the Keeley cure to the anti-optionists by a vote of 558 to 280—and the majority rules.

As a result, the republican candidate for governor is pledged to sign a county option law, if enacted by the legislature. Every republican, whether for or against the county option plan itself, can conscientiously endorse the state platform, for if the people want county option to the extent of electing a legislature which will enact such a law, then no good citizen will deny that the popular demand should be carried into effect and none can ask for the defeat of popular will through abuse of the governor's vetoing power. Therefore the issue should be squarely put forth and the gubernatorial candidate, pledged to abide by the people's will as expressed by their law-making representatives, should command universal respect and support.

As to the passing of a county option law—that is still a matter for the people to decide.

And the local sentiment of the various communities of the state, as expressed in electing legislators, will determine whether such a law shall be enacted and put up to the next governor for his signature. If such a law is passed, the News wants a governor who, as the republican candidate is pledged to do, will sign it without quibbling. Whether the various com-

munities of the state want such a law will now be determined by the direct voice of the people in their choice of representatives and senators for the legislature.

Candidates who had announced themselves against county option before the promulgation of the platform, cannot now consistently reverse their position and still retain the support and confidence of the people they seek to represent, and in the most cases they will stand on their own declaration, holding that county option is rather a local question to be fought out in the various districts and counties, the result to be enacted into law by the legislature, with the assurance that a county option law, if enacted, will be signed by the governor, if he be a republican.

No republican is justified in voting other than for his party legislative ticket, no matter what the views of the candidate on option, because such action means the defeat of a republican for United States senator, a matter of far more importance to Nebraska than the question of county option.—Norfolk News.

PLAYING POLITICS.

Governor Shallenberger will deceive no one but himself in his latest maneuver. The evidence of bad faith in his assault on the fire and police commissioners and the chief of police of Omaha is the most apparent feature of the case. He has carefully singled out the republicans on the board, omitting any reference to Mayor Dahlman, whose public pronouncements certainly entitle him to be considered along with the others as being opposed to the governor's pet theories of law enforcement. Messrs. Hoye, Hunter and Wappich have consistently and persistently stood for the enforcement of the Slocumb law and the daylight closing law, while Mayor Dahlman has persistently and insistently declared in favor of a wide open town.

The animus of the present outbreak is easily understood. It is simply an effort on the part of Shallenberger to strengthen himself against Dahlman in the primary fight. Several weeks ago the governor delivered himself of a spectacular "warning" to Omaha's authorities, indicating that it was his intention to make his primary campaign on the issue of the state against Omaha. He realizes that by his duplicity he has lost any right to expect support at the primaries in Omaha and Douglas county.

It is, therefore, his plan to go before the state and parade Omaha as an iniquitous center of law breakers and law defiers, and to prove his "sincerity" he will show to the people outside of Douglas county that he, at least, has proceeded as far as the law will allow him to go,

and has demanded that the republican members of the fire and police board, elected by the citizens of Omaha, be removed from office.

Two years ago Governor Shallenberger played both ends to the middle and was elected to his present office by a combination of the anti-saloon league and brewery support. Whether he can succeed in his present effort to dupe the people again can only be told when the votes are cast.—Omaha Bee.

BRYAN'S NEBRASKA DEFEAT.

Naturally, the failure of Bryan to control the Nebraska democratic convention for county option will be looked upon as the "big news" of a week of important political developments. It was the first time since Bryan became a conspicuous figure in public life that the democrats of his own state refused to accept his leadership. The final repudiation of Bryan on a local issue by the Nebraska democracy will be interpreted everywhere as heavily discounting Bryan's influence as a national democratic leader. That he invited defeat by placing a moral issue above regular party issues will be interpreted as indicating his probable disposition toward political independence in the future. There would have been little surprise had Bryan bolted. In his speech, made in the face of certain defeat, he indicated his intention "to remain in politics for many years to come" and "to aid in the work of the democratic party." It will be rather interesting to observe what his course in the Nebraska campaign will be. There are Bryan candidates for governor, both of whom are doomed to failure in the primary on the relative showings of strength in the convention.

Mr. Carlisle went out of political life with the passing of the second Cleveland administration. He was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope so far as the fortunes of the national democracy were concerned, but his vindication was sure; indeed he did not have long to wait for it. For him there was never more hope of political preferment from his own party, and he was too good a democrat of the old school to accept office from the republican party. He registered his protest of principle and passed from the scene. The convention also refused to endorse Dahlman's platform of opposition to county option. The democratic party was placed on record as refusing to recognize county option as a party issue and declaring that it should be settled by direct vote of the people. The convention then endorsed the initiative and referendum, which will afford a ready channel for securing county option if the people want it. As the republican convention likewise declared in favor of direct legislation it is a reasonable presumption that the channel will soon be open, and that the cause of county option, if it is really a popular one, has lost little in a practical way by the defeat Bryan brought on himself.

The situation in general, and Bryan's situation in particular, is complicated by the fact that the republican state convention declared directly for county option at the same time the democratic convention, despite the urgings of Bryan, was straddling the issue. Any further county option talk at this time by Bryan will be construed as helping the republican campaign. His past utterances can be used as republican campaign documents.

It is doubtful if Bryan can emerge from the incident in the aspect of either a good democrat or a devoted moral reformer. If he had the interest of his party at heart he might easily have accepted the compromise proposed by Governor Shallenberger, by which the county option issue could be merged with the initiative and referendum, and tried out on merit after direct legislation had been made possible. If the moral reform was uppermost in his mind the same compromise should have been acceptable. If the initiative and referendum is secured next winter the county option issue can be placed before the voters not later than the ensuing fall. Bryan himself resents the intimation, but it is as clear as anything can be that political revenge was at the bottom of his recent activity. He also holds the Omaha brewers directly responsible for the defeat of his pet initiative and referendum project at the hands of the late democratic legislature. Bryan's belated appearance in the role of a temperance reformer appears to have been due directly to desire to "even up" with the Omaha brewers and the brewers in the country at large. His refusal to let party interest stand in the way of personal plans discounts his standing as "a good party man." And the obvious dominance of the other motive causes him to fall far short of the ideal as a moral reformer.—Sioux City Journal.

CARLISLE'S DISTINCTION.
In the presidential campaign of 1896 the late John G. Carlisle had the honor to be publicly insulted by a partisan of Mr. Bryan. At the time Mr. Carlisle was secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and he was anathema to followers of the financial genius whom the democrats had nominated for president, because Mr. Carlisle shared with Mr. Cleveland the odium of procuring the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

The scene of Mr. Carlisle's unpleasant experience, but not of his distinction, was Covington, where on October 22 he appeared to protest against the policy of repudiation involved in the declaration of the Bryan platform for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the acceptance of the standard silver dollar as full legal tender equal to gold for all debts.

Mr. Carlisle stood up for more than two hours against a demonstration inside and outside the hall to break up the meeting called in the interests of Palmer and Buckner, the sound money candidates of the national democrats and he had his say vociferously. Eggs were thrown at the secretary of the treasury by hoodlums hired for the purpose. The police, evidently in sympathy with them, were numerous in the hall, but made no arrests. The police did, however, surround Mr. Carlisle at the conclusion of the disgraceful episode and protect him from mob violence until he could reach his home. At that meeting in Covington Mr. Carlisle dealt with the financial question that was convulsing the nation with the perspicuity, soundness and vigor for which he was distinguished, but passion ruled the hour. He talked to the ignorant, the crazed and the hypnotized. They regarded him only as a traitor and a "tool of the money power." The free coinage of silver "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation" was not a question of power or of national independence, told his haters, but it was a question of national prosperity and national honor. So the people decided when election day came.

Mr. Carlisle went out of political life with the passing of the second Cleveland administration. He was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope so far as the fortunes of the national democracy were concerned, but his vindication was sure; indeed he did not have long to wait for it. For him there was never more hope of political preferment from his own party, and he was too good a democrat of the old school to accept office from the republican party. He registered his protest of principle and passed from the scene.

The convention also refused to endorse Dahlman's platform of opposition to county option.

The democratic party was placed on record as refusing to recognize county option as a party issue and declaring that it should be settled by direct vote of the people.

The convention then endorsed the initiative and referendum, which will afford a ready channel for securing county option if the people want it.

As the republican convention likewise declared in favor of direct legislation it is a reasonable presumption that the channel will soon be open, and that the cause of county option, if it is really a popular one, has lost little in a practical way by the defeat Bryan brought on himself.

Mr. Carlisle went out of political life with the passing of the second Cleveland administration. He was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope so far as the fortunes of the national democracy were concerned, but his vindication was sure; indeed he did not have long to wait for it. For him there was never more hope of political preferment from his own party, and he was too good a democrat of the old school to accept office from the republican party. He registered his protest of principle and passed from the scene.

The convention also refused to endorse Dahlman's platform of opposition to county option.

The democratic party was placed on record as refusing to recognize county option as a party issue and declaring that it should be settled by direct vote of the people.

The convention then endorsed the initiative and referendum, which will afford a ready channel for securing county option if the people want it.

As the republican convention likewise declared in favor of direct legislation it is a reasonable presumption that the channel will soon be open, and that the cause of county option, if it is really a popular one, has lost little in a practical way by the defeat Bryan brought on himself.

Mr. Carlisle went out of political life with the passing of the second Cleveland administration. He was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope so far as the fortunes of the national democracy were concerned, but his vindication was sure; indeed he did not have long to wait for it. For him there was never more hope of political preferment from his own party, and he was too good a democrat of the old school to accept office from the republican party. He registered his protest of principle and passed from the scene.

The convention also refused to endorse Dahlman's platform of opposition to county option.

The democratic party was placed on record as refusing to recognize county option as a party issue and declaring that it should be settled by direct vote of the people.

The convention then endorsed the initiative and referendum, which will afford a ready channel for securing county option if the people want it.

As the republican convention likewise declared in favor of direct legislation it is a reasonable presumption that the channel will soon be open, and that the cause of county option, if it is really a popular one, has lost little in a practical way by the defeat Bryan brought on himself.

Mr. Carlisle went out of political life with the passing of the second Cleveland administration. He was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope so far as the fortunes of the national democracy were concerned, but his vindication was sure; indeed he did not have long to wait for it. For him there was never more hope of political preferment from his own party, and he was too good a democrat of the old school to accept office from the republican party. He registered his protest of principle and passed from the scene.

The convention also refused to endorse Dahlman's platform of opposition to county option.

The democratic party was placed on record as refusing to recognize county option as a party issue and declaring that it should be settled by direct vote of the people.

The convention then endorsed the initiative and referendum, which will afford a ready channel for securing county option if the people want it.

As the republican convention likewise declared in favor of direct legislation it is a reasonable presumption that the channel will soon be open, and that the cause of county option, if it is really a popular one, has lost little in a practical way by the defeat Bryan brought on himself.

Mr. Carlisle went out of political life with the passing of the second Cleveland administration. He was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope so far as the fortunes of the national democracy were concerned, but his vindication was sure; indeed he did not have long to wait for it. For him there was never more hope of political preferment from his own party, and he was too good a democrat of the old school to accept office from the republican party. He registered his protest of principle and passed from the scene.

The convention also refused to endorse Dahlman's platform of opposition to county option.

The democratic party was placed on record as refusing to recognize county option as a party issue and declaring that it should be settled by direct vote of the people.

The convention then endorsed the initiative and referendum, which will afford a ready channel for securing county option if the people want it.

As the republican convention likewise declared in favor of direct legislation it is a reasonable presumption that the channel will soon be open, and that the cause of county option, if it is really a popular one, has lost little in a practical way by the defeat Bryan brought on himself.

Mr. Carlisle went out of political life with the passing of the second Cleveland administration. He was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope so far as the fortunes of the national democracy were concerned, but his vindication was sure; indeed he did not have long to wait for it. For him there was never more hope of political preferment from his own party, and he was too good a democrat of the old school to accept office from the republican party. He registered his protest of principle and passed from the scene.

The convention also refused to endorse Dahlman's platform of opposition to county option.

The democratic party was placed on record as refusing to recognize county option as a party issue and declaring that it should be settled by direct vote of the people.

The convention then endorsed the initiative and referendum, which will afford a ready channel for securing county option if the people want it.

As the republican convention likewise declared in favor of direct legislation it is a reasonable presumption that the channel will soon be open, and that the cause of county option, if it is really a popular one, has lost little in a practical way by the defeat Bryan brought on himself.

Mr. Carlisle went out of political life with the passing of the second Cleveland administration. He was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope so far as the fortunes of the national democracy were concerned, but his vindication was sure; indeed he did not have long to wait for it. For him there was never more hope of political preferment from his own party, and he was too good a democrat of the old school to accept office from the republican party. He registered his protest of principle and passed from the scene.

The convention also refused to endorse Dahlman's platform of opposition to county option.

The democratic party was placed on record as refusing to recognize county option as a party issue and declaring that it should be settled by direct vote of the people.

The convention then endorsed the initiative and referendum, which will afford a ready channel for securing county option if the people want it.