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THE CANAL TODAY.

When Theodore Roosevelt, as president, made his visit to the canal, one of the decorations to rejoice his heart and reveal the spirit of the men on the job, was a crudely painted banner, shovel in the Culebra cut, inscribed:

build the canal."

And such is the spirit today under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel George W. Goethals. First and last. I have known intimately a goodly braska produced last year 100,000,000 number of big construction camps, but never have I witnessed esprit de corps such as I beheld on my recent visit to the isthmus; that, indeed, and cleanliness were the two things most to impress men. Every man on the canal seems to regard the job as his own; and that it could not go on without him: that the success of the prodigious undertaking depends on him. I was surprised as well by the individual manifest pride in what already has been accomplished as by a general ambition to "make the dirt fly," so to tises by his inactivity that he has no say. Everywhere, on all sections of respect for the law and no interes the work, I found this spirit in evi- its enforcement, instantly a thousand dence.

other as to which shall head the list (for moving the most cubic yards) in cutions in each county in the state the "Canal Record"-an extremely informing and entertaining weekly which our old editorial friend, Joseph Bucklin Bishop, includes among his unfavorably advertised and sold in multitudinous labors as secretary to the commission. Steam shovel and concrete mixing-laying records are made one week only to be surpassed in the week following. Canal records have become, in fact, world's records. For example, one day last February, 2.869 cubic vards of concrete were mixed and set in a single day-beating the world's record of 1,700 yardsvery likely the canal hustlers have put up new figures since my visit.—Casper Whitney in Collier's.

MORE CHEER FOR DEMOCRATS.

It is much to be feared that the views of the Nebraska democrats on county option have less interest for the rest of the country than their view of Mr., Bryan. With all the experimenting we are having with the liquor problem, all over the country, it does not seem transcendently important that any particular state should be trying any particular one of them. That the Nebraskans simply will not have the county option arrangement is nevertheless interesting; for it may indicate a trend of opinion in that part of the country to the effect that it is best to have prohibition only in those communities which want it, and in which, therefore, it is likely to be reasonably well enforced-or, in other words, that the only desirable kind of prohibition is the kind that will really prohibit.

But that Mr. Bryan fully committed himself to county option, and under took to commit his party to it, and that the party repudiated both the policy and Mr. Bryan's leadershipunmistakably, overwhelmingly, and with quite as much emphasis of rejection on the man as on the policy—this was something that the whole country sat up to take notice of. We have no desire at present to say unpleasant things about Mr. Bryan. Our impulse is never to hit anybody who is down, whether temporarily or permanently. But from the beginning of the movement to revitalize and regenerate the democratic party it has been clear | back to a point where we shall not be that Mr. Bryan's influence and his the best nation to sell to and the poor- had induced all the so-called progress- a vigorous, profane, down-east inambition, taken with his past record est to buy from in the world. The lives to support the Payne bill, while a Maine democrat. He belonged to and his habitual flightiness, constituted policy of recent years, for the most few wicked old standpatters had that stern and rock-bound race, one of the chief obstacle. As he showed no part, has been the maintenance of opposed it. What a howl of indigna- whose members when asked if he was disposition toward conciliation and prices at any cost—and we are begin- tion would have gone up from the a democrat replied solemnly: 'Boy, I compromise with democrats of a differ- ning to realize that the cost has been ent way of thinking, but kept an auto- so dear. For instance whenever decratic, rule or ruin attitude, it became | mand has failed to keep up with supclear also that the only effective way ply there has been curtailment of supto deal with him would be to break ply in order to maintain the price in- self. The party escaped stultification strong republican, abolition communihis power and destroy his prestige. stead of reduction of price in only because there were not enough ties during and after the war. The This the democrats of his own state order to maintain the demand. One alleged progressives to defeat the most tide of romance was against them, the have taken a long step toward accomplishing.—Harper's Weekly.

A BIG LOSS ON EGGS.

Nebraska is getting a good deal of unfavorable advertisement in the east in connection with the sale of bad eggs sent from that state to the eastern

A week ago the eastern papers pubished accounts of a number of arrests made in connection with the sale of s carload of bad eggs shipped from Nebraska to Philadelphia. Now comes another story that in Pittsburg the federal food inspectors are seizing large quantities of bad eggs from Nebraska, some of them labeled "Canned fancy mixed and frozen, guaranteed pure a fresh."

United States District Attorney Jordan of Pittsburg, gives out that 20,000 pounds of these bad frozen eggs from Nebraska have been shipped into Pittsburg recently. The Nebraska packer, so the inspectors say, candling his eggs, breaks the bad ones into cans and jars, seals them up, freezes them into a solid mass, brands them as above and ships them to the eastern markets where they are sold and used in the restaurants for cooking purposes and served as "scrambled eggs."

There is a food law in Nebraska intended to keep bad eggs out of the market. This law was enforced under Governor Sheldon's administration flying from a giant 103 ton steam through vigorous prosecution that stopped the bad eggs business for "We will do our best to help you awhile. But since the food law is neglected under the Shallenberger ad ministration, the bad egg, along with a good many other bad practices, has gone back into business again. Ne dozen of eggs. These eggs, grading low in the eastern market on account of their uncertainty as to quality, sold at an average of 5 cents a dozen less than the market price for good eggs. This mixing of bad eggs with good is a fraud that ought not to be tolerated in any state, especially where there are food laws, food commissioners and food inspectors who are paid by the public to attend to just such things as

this bad egg nuisance. When a food commissioner adverlittle money making tricks get into The shovel gangs vie with one an- activity. These all cost the honest man money. A few energetic prostevery year would keep the law advertised and in effect. The producers cannot afford to have their products the eastern market on account of lawlessness that the food law is intended to restrain.

> The Nebraska egg crop last year is reported to have been worth \$18,000, 000. It would have been worth \$5,000,000 more than that if the law had been enforced and the output kept up to the proper standard-Souix City

TRADE AND EXTRAVAGANCE

The theory that the high cost of living is largely to our extravagance seems to be borne out, in part at least, by the trade balance figures for the fiscal year ending June 30. We were extravagant enough, in fact, to import \$1,557,854,854 worth of commodities, or more than we had ever bought from foreign countries before. Besides this, our extravagance also resulted in our making the prices of our domestic products so high that the total value of our exports were only \$1,744,966,203, giving us a "favorable balance of trade" of \$187,111,349, which is the smallest we have ever had. Indeed, for five months of the year the balance of trade was against us, and possibly the balance for the whole year would have been against us if there had not been a recession in

When we compare this lowest balance of trade of \$187,111,349 with the record figures for the year ending June 30, 1908, which was \$666,431,-554, this statement becomes more impressive; especially when it is recalled that three-quarters of that year was under the panic influences of the fall of 1907, and the prices which gave this total were comparatively low. Even comparison with the ten-year average, which is \$493,399,825, shows rations. that we have permitted ourselves to fall far short of our possibilities as a

producing nation. other words, we must get our prices for future tariff revision.

more and more luxuries and conveniences, and reducing their consumption of necessities to the lowest possible limit or confining it to the cheapest grades. Another result has been the lessening of foreign demand for our products. And the combined effect of these has been, on the one hand, a check in industrial development, and on the other-which is just now developing-idle machinery; notably in the manufacture of cottons and woolens.-Indianapolis News.

SOURCE OF TYPHOID.

A mystery in the spread of typhoid fever which had puzzled Rochester N. Y., physicians for some time was solved recently. It was found that several persons had been taken down mysteriously with the disease and its source could not be traced. The cases, while rather numerous, were scattered about the city. There seemed to be no foci from which the thing had spread. Water, milk, flies, and all the other common media for the transmitting of the disease were eliminated by the medical men, and the source still remained hidden.

By a comparison of notes, it was found that in each case the patient had visited a waterfall in the neighborhood of Rochester a short time before contracting the disease. With this as a clue, the physicians proceeded to the waterfall and collected samples of the water from the spray. I was found to be infected strongly with typhoid germs. The physicians concluded that their patients had inhaled the spray upon their sight seeing visits and had in that way contracted the disease. The stream had been practically an open sewer, or at any rate was strongly polluted by Rochester

It is another instance of the insidious manner in which infectious diseases spread. When the high dam is completed in the Mississippi, St. Paul and the southern portion of Minneapolis will have somewhat similar problems to face. The lake which will be formed, it is practically agreed by engineers and eanitarians, will be strongly polluted by Minneapolis age. Some of St. Paul's sewage will also enter. While the flow over the dam may not throw spray upon a great many persons, so as to infect them, the polluted lake will remain a menace to health, unless Minneapolis sewage and a portion of the sewage of St. Paul is treated and made innocuous This is one of the problems which must be worked out in connection with the high dam, and, in the light of Rochester's experience with sources of typhoid infection, it is problem of large importance.—St. Paul Dispatch.

REACTION vs. PROGRESS.

The regulican senator or representative who voted against the Payne bill voted for reaction far more comprehensive than the reaction involved in Senator Foraker's vote against the Roosevelt bill.

A vote against the Payne bill was a vote against redemption of the republican pledge to revise the tariff at a special session to be called immediately after the inauguration of the new

A vote against the Payne bill was a vote in favor of the Dingley duties and against the 600 or more reductions in duty on articles comprised in

the new schedules. A vote against the Payne bill was a vote against the progressive maximum | the fly. and minimum system whose adoption by other countries made it imperative that our tariff system, in order to be practical, must be brought to the same basis.

A vote against the Payne bill was a urged as a measure of justice to our Filipino wards as well as a means of promoting American trade with the

A vote against the Payne bill was a vote against the corporation tax, which has this year brought the treasury \$27,000,000 of new revenue, and which offers the first practical step along the line of federal regulation of corpo-

bill was a vote against nucleus of a tariff commission, since expanded into Now, if we are to retain our pros- a workable machine for ascertaining perity as a country we must restrain cost of production at home and abroad our extravagance as a people. In and furnishing a more scientific basis

progressive camp over these reaction- was a democrat in Indianny when they

against the Payne bill stultified him- | hardships encountered by democrats in result of this has been that more and progressive tariff bill ever passed.— heart of youth against them. Religion, long? Johnny-Birds on toast.-Chicamore people have been doing without | Sioux City Journal.

CUMMINS' INSULT.

to LaFullette of Wisconsin? The platform of the Iowa republican convention was as much a joke in one way as was the Nebraska republican state out of the republican party, but drunkard. Occasionally he occupied Senator Cummins put forth his utmost | He was both town drunkard and the effort to hurl himself out of the party, town democrat. I have heard pious without aid or consent of any hody else people who wanted to describe a man on earth. He deliberately jumped as an atheist, a blasphemer, an outcast the fact that the platform framed by words: 'He is a democrat.' his followers was to denounce all those who would for a moment think of helping to throw him over.

In insulting President Taft, Senator Cummins insulted the republican party. President Taft was elected as the head of this government and a the head of the party. He was en dorsed by his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, as the most capable man in the country for the presidency. In the one short year of his term, in spite of such great obstacles as were thrown in his way by party quarrels kicked up by Senator Cummins and his kind President Taft succeeded in accom plishing more big things by way of constructive legislation than ever before have been accomplished in so short a time by any president. In one year he practically redeemed every national republican platform pledge. And he did it in spite of, instead of by the co-operation of those self-seeking insurgents whose efforts are apparently directed toward the formation of a new party that will give them the ringleadership than they are fighting for.

The Iowa platform denounces the tariff law, in spite of the fact that the tariff law did bring the promised revision on a very great many necessities of life, and in spite of the fact that a tariff board is provided for to go about the business of further revision in a cientific way.

Mr. Cummins has been knifing the administration and the republican party at every opportunity. And yet he pretends to be a republican.

As Colonel Lacey of Iowa says, it important that Iowa go republican, but it is vastly more important that the republican party shall go republican.-Norfolk News.

COMMERCIALIZING THE FLY. There passed through New York recently en route from the West Indies to Germany thirty-eight large bags of dried flies. The Germans will feed them to their chickens.

At Tulsa, Oklahoma, recently, they had a fly tournament. For a week there was a contest to see who could kill the most flies.

Put these two events together, the sport at Tulsa and the profit of the West Indian fly catchers and of the German chickens. The conclusion unmistakable that the fly problem is solved. Our American hen may be too proud a bird to eat flies, but the German market remains. Combine sport with profit, even though a small profit, and but one result can ensue.

Two generations ago our plains were black with buffalo. Man's love of port combined with the price of buffalo robes provided that today we should be guarding a few dozen buffalo with guns to prevent their extinction. So it has been with ginseng, the prairie chicken, the passenger pigeon, and the fish of our streams. So it will be with

Where flies formerly hunted us, we will now hunt flies. Avaunt dull care and sedentary pains while we don our hunting coats and off to track the timid wild fly. Let us hasten, ere legislatures forbid pot hunting with these vote against Philippine free trade, long | big traps that try to catch all the flies out of doors, or order the game wardens to arrest all sportsmen with more than 500 flies in their game bags.

Let the market for flies once establish itself, and the sport of fly hunting be popular as it deserves, and we shall be having fly commissioners to plant flies as the fish commissioner plants fish. Then flies will be so timid they will no more bite us than a rabbit. Let our local health officer turn from Finally, a vote against the Payne posting "swat the fly" circulars to promoting the trapping and marketing of flies.—Lincoln Journal.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

"The other day," says a writer in the August American Magazine, "I Suppose the politics of the situation talked politics in a country store with few moments he tremblingly made her hunted 'em with dogs.' It is hard for The alleged progressive who voted us in this generation to realize the education, the facts and finally the so News.

chances of battle were against them. And will Mr. Cummins make him- They had to have much iron in their self president or will be give the job souls to stand up as they did. It required the fortitude and constancy of character of a martyr; also the enjoyment of a state of settled disagreement with their neighbors, which has more platform. The Iowa resolutions em- or less to do with political martyrdom. phatically attacked the movement to In some communities the democrat read the insurgent senators from that was placed on a plane with the town before the resolutions were even read | both difficult and conspicuous offices. himself overboard, notwithstanding and a gambler, sum it all up in the

NO CONFIDENCE IN INSUR-GENTS.

The insurgent movement in the republican party is being fostered by men who are more socialists than republicans, and who are to blame for much of the unsettlement which is rife in general business the country over. Their plans for legislation are destructive and not constructive. They are demagogic by nature, and their desire for self advertisment is apparent. Even under democratic administrations, nothing as had as some of their pet projects found its way into congress and their speeches ring with socialistic propaganda. The remedy for the situation is for the country to wipe these mongrels out of congress. The insurgent movement means death to commercial ambition and blight to industrial success The country at large has no confidence in the insurgent leaders.-Stanton Picket.

A QUICK CHANGE.

The Sweet Taffy That Came After the Cold Roast.

"Say, Jen," said Katle, the brunette. with white side combs in her hair. "I see Mamie has bleached her hair again. Ain't it terrible?"

"Yes, perfectly awful!" replied Jennie. "She asked me if I would do it if I were she, and I said 'yes.' Don't she look perfectly dreadful-and it's hands of reason. Awake or asleep, we getting streaked already. You could are always busy. The mind never tell in a minute it was bleached, the rests.—New York American. roots are so dark."

Katie. "And, say, did you see the rag of a dress she had on yesterday? And it's fit-gracious! Looked perfectly dreadful, didn't it?"

"Perfectly dreadful," echoed Jennie. "Well, she wanted a pattern, and I gave her the one of that dark blue slik I had three years ago," said Katle. "You did?"

"Yes, I did."

"And the hat she was wearing," continued Katie. "Did you get your optics

"Perfect sight, wasn't it?" "Where did she get it?"

"Oh, down at the Moody's. I helped her pick it out," was Katie's reply. Why, why, here comes Mamie now, she continued. "Hello, Mamie, you dear, sweet thing! How nice you look -too darling for anything!"

"Yes, indeed," added Jennie. "You do look perfectly charming. Say, let's all go and get some soda." And the three friends walked away together.—New York Times.

PROCRASTINATION.

The Habit of Putting Off Doing the Serious Things of Life.

Much of the unhappiness and improvidence in life is caused by early habits of procrastination-habits contracted unconsciously perhaps when character is in its formative stage and at the very time when most attention should be given to the untrained nature. It is so easy to fall into a happygo-lucky way of living, so easy to jog along unconcernedly, doing the things which suit us best and perhaps which count for the least and leaving undone all the acts and unspoken all the words and unexpressed all the thoughts and unused all the advantages which are really so essential to a better understanding of ourselves and the wonderful life being lived about us!

What a bright world of promise fulfilled this would be if responsibility could only be made half as attractive as some of the minor diversions which seem to furnish so much pleasure to their partakers! If the hard places could be made soft, the rocky roads smooth and difficult undertakings easy, there would be small need for putting off from day to day the task of fulfilling any task whatever. As it is, with the certainty that happiness unalloyed is not within the grasp of man and with the knowledge that sorrow and each of our lives, it seems strange that for all our weak human nature we cannot learn the lesson that procrastination teaches and benefit there-

"Is it true, Miss Gertle." he said. "that there are just two things a woman will jump at-a conclusion and a

"No," she answered: "there

third, Mr. Philip." After thinking the an offer, but she didn't jump at it. He was not the right man.

Two Men.

A feeble man can see the farms that

are fenced and tilled, the houses that are built. The strong man sees the possible houses and farms. His eye makes estates as fast as the sun breeds

clouds.-Emerson. High Class. Teacher-What class of birds does the hawk belong to, Tommy? Tommy -Birds of prey. Teacher-Now, Johnny, to what class does the quail be-

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The Ever Active Brain. The question, "Does the brain ever rest?" would seem to be answerable only in the negative. Unconscious cerebration appears to be a necessary concomitant of the powers of intellect, and during sleep, whether we remember it or not, we are always dreaming. Of course, during waking time we are perpetually thinking, thinking, thinking-not always logically and deliberately, but, all the same, thinking. Dream is the thought of the sleep time, when reason is out of the game. and the fancy, or imagination, has the reins, with nothing to hold her back. We take many a trip under her guidance that we are unable to recall when she has resigned the reins into the

Die Fier Bast. "We're always careful about these ontiguous diseases," said Mrs. Lapsling. "When Johnny had got well of the measles we lought some sulphur candles and disconcerted the house from top to bottom."-Chicago Tribune.

An Advantage. "So you refer servants who speak

English is perfectly?" "Yes," replied the housewife. "If i don't understand what they say I am not obliged to dismiss them so fre-

quently."-Exchange.

Suspicion. Once give your mind to suspicion and there is sure to be food enough for it. In the stillest night the air is filled with sounds for the wakeful ear that is resolved to listen.



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.

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