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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For U. S. Senator, ELMER J. BURKETT; For Congressman, Third District, JOHN F. BOYD; For Governor, C. H. ALDRICH; For Lieutenant Governor, M. E. HOPEWELL; For Secretary of State, ADDISON WAIT; For Auditor, SILAS B. BARTON; For Attorney General, GRANT G. MARTIN; For Land Commissioner, E. B. COWLES; For Treasurer, WALTER A. GEORGE; For Superintendent of Instruction, J. W. CRABTREE; For Railroad Commissioner, HENRY T. CLARKE, JR.; For State Senator, EDWIN HOARE; For State Representative, FRANK SCHRAM; For County Attorney, C. N. McELFRESH; For Supervisor, District No. 1, C. A. PETERSON.

A CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.

The friends of old Joe Cannon seem to have deserted him, whether or not they did so to go over to the enemy. Everything seems to be fair in politics, as it has long been counted in love and war.

AND STILL THEY COME.

A few weeks ago it was general stores in New York city; now it is the biscuit manufacturers all over the country. The trust plan of organization continues to conquer, and it is getting to be a question whether a single industry is going to be left on the old basis.

What is to be the end of it? What form will industry, and society in general, finally take as a result of the process? Only the socialists are quite confident that they can answer these questions, and most of us still decline to accept their answers, because we can not see how their general scheme is going to work without some radical and inconceivable change in human nature.

One thing is that attempts by congress and the state governments to restore competition where it has once yielded to the principle of combination fail pretty generally, if not universally. A great many of the combinations—not all, perhaps, but certainly a large number, probably the larger number—have evidently come to stay.

OUR VAUNTED CIVILIZATION.

Wealthy, prosperous, progressive Kansas ought to be more civilized. This is equally true of others of these United States. And there is certainly room for it in one particular. It concerns the care of fatherless, or motherless, children who become public charges, or rather the inhuman methods with which the parents of such unfortunate children are treated.

Either the rules of the existing state home for orphans, where the children referred to are admitted under certain conditions, should be changed, or, if this is not advisable, another state institution should be established where children with one destitute parent living—and in such cases it is generally the mother—can be kept until such parent gets into a position to care for her children. Then they should be turned over to her.

Present methods of handling such cases are little more than barbaric. The Atchison Globe told the other day of the terrible grief displayed by a mother as she signed away all rights to her children after she had secured their admission to the orphans' home. If a woman, now left in destitute circumstances with a family of children, finds it necessary to place them in the state orphans' home, she is compelled to sign away every vestige of right she has to them.

One of the strong arguments presented against slavery in ante-bellum days concerned the separation of the negro children from their mothers. But the slave mother was enabled to keep track of her children through the bills of sale for them. And it was frequently the case after the slaves had been given their freedom that the black mothers traced their children in this fashion and reassembled their families again.

But the poor, the miserable mother of today whom misfortune has frowned upon to such an extent that she is compelled to make her children a public charge if they are not to be permitted to starve to death, hasn't even the advantages or the opportunity of the slave mothers of a half century ago. They could at least keep track of their children if they could not be with them.

THE TELEPHONE DILEMMA THAT PUZZLES CHICAGO.

Municipal regulation of public service corporations is a principle that has steadily gained in favor as a cure for the various evils the public has had to suffer. Especially a reduction in the rates charged by such corporations is the boon greatly desired. But in Chicago a new phase appears in the task of regulation. If it is best for public interests to regulate in such a way as to raise rates instead of lowering them, will it approve? Henry C. Morris, who writes on this "New Phase of Municipal Regulation" in The World of Today for July, says of the Chicago situation: "A new condition has, however, recently arisen in connection with the pending revision of the ordinance affecting the Chicago Telephone company, which contains the germs of startling possibilities. The principle involved is not by any means limited to the situation in Chicago, but may easily be of general application throughout the country."

The Chicago Telephone company appears to be incurring an annual loss and the city council has to decide whether to give authority to raise rates. An investigation by technical engineers and expert accountants, who have examined the books of the telephone company, resulted in a report to the city comptroller of a net annual deficit of \$908,533. This is the first time the report of experts justified an increase in charges of a public utility corporation. The report is a disappointment to the public which had expected further reduction.

The claim is made that it costs more per telephone for service in a large city than in a small city. The larger the city grows the more telephone service will cost. Plant installation is more expensive in the city with its many trunking facilities and complex switchboard wiring. The particular interest this Chicago dilemma presents is in the question whether municipal regulation will work or can

become successful. The deficit reported for the Chicago Telephone company however, is found after not only cost of service has been allowed, but also 5 per cent dividend on capital stock. About the possibility of economical saving in maintenance, salaries, and the amount of bonds on which 5 per cent is paid, or the amount of capital stock whether inflated or not, on which 8 per cent is paid, the official report as published by the World today gives no information.—Lincoln Star.

POOR LITTLE KID.

Aren't you sorry for Baby Vinson McLean, heir to the McLean \$100,000,000? You must remember that newspaper story of several months ago, telling how an attempt was made, or thought to have been made, to kidnap little Vinson. Well, his folks were badly scared and they rushed him up to Bar Harbor, Maine, for a vacation, where he now is.

Wherever this baby now goes he is accompanied by a Pinkerton detective armed to the teeth. Little Vinson is really only an ordinary baby. The only thing in particular that is the matter with him is that he will some day be worth, in money, many millions of dollars.

Aren't you sorry for him? He can't run and lol in the dirt and have fun like other children. He must have a big man with big pistols always with him.

Nothing save money for the future. Nothing save protection from being a baby in the present. Aren't you sorry for him?

And, really, aren't you sorry for his rich parents? What joy, what comfort can there be in having a baby that you must be forever worrying about his being stolen? The miser who worships and sleeps with his gold must be happier than a mother who lives in terror of kidnapers.

Nor does babyhood alone contain all the evil that threatens this little one. The chances are largely against his being useful, when grown up, and it is certain that he will be the object of bitter envy, if not downright hatred.

Often must the picture of poor, old, heartbroken Mrs. Thaw come before the mind's eye of this baby's mother, for Harry Thaw was, not long ago, just such a hothouse flower, so choice that he must have anything that money could get, so precious and coveted that he must be nursed by an armed policeman and raised in some such a thing as a steel cage, a safety deposit vault, or a refrigerator.

Poor little McLean baby! Guarded and caged against being a real baby and threatened with \$100,000,000 that he will not have earned! And, too, perhaps when he is a very old man, he will have to die and account for what he did with all that money.

The very rich have their sorrows, plenty of them. Think about it! It will soften the envy that may possibly be in your heart.—Omaha News.

THE STATE TICKETS.

The Bee has refrained up to this time from commenting on the make up of the state tickets put in nomination at the recent primary for the very good reason that it has not been certain, and is not yet certain, who will be the opposing candidates.

On the republican side it is fully demonstrated that the ticket will be headed by Chester H. Aldrich, nominated for governor by a plurality of approximately 3,500 out of a total vote of the liberal republicans who went over into the democratic primary to vote for Dahlman.

On the democratic side Mayor Dahlman has a small lead over Governor Shallenberger. His margin is so narrow that a recount or contest may yet change the result.

If Mr. Aldrich is to be pitted against Mayor Dahlman the issue will be sharply defined between wet and dry and will have to be fought out on those lines. If Aldrich has Governor Shallenberger as his opponent, both of them committed to sign a county option bill if passed by the legislature, that issue will be relegated more to the respective senatorial and legislative districts, and the fight for the gubernatorial office will be waged around other issues as well.

In either event victory or defeat for Mr. Aldrich as head of the ticket must turn on the measure of success his campaign scores in winning back the support of the liberal republicans and in appealing to the democratic and independent voters dissatisfied with the personality or record of the democratic candidate.—Omaha Bee.

"This is a pretty state of affairs, isn't it?" "Yes, it is a very ugly matter, but somebody will have to pay handsomely for it."—New York Journal.

A good way to be happy is to try to be useful and helpful.

TAFT'S FLEA TO PARTY.

The plea of President Taft to the republicans of America that they forget their differences and unite in a solid front in support of the principles for which republicanism stands, and in support of a continuation of progressive legislation and redemption of the party platform of 1908, is a document that should be given heed by every citizen of this country who has the welfare of the nation at heart. The Taft administration is only half finished. If the pledges made by the republican platform of 1908 are to be carried out in full, as the people wanted them to be carried out when they elected Taft, then the president must be given a congress that will work with him toward the redemption of those pledges, and not one that will block the desired legislation and even overthrow the protective principle that the republican party stands for and restore the free trade of the Cleveland day.

The administration has given a downward revision of the tariff and has provided a tariff board that will still further outline reductions in the schedules that need pruning. And if the people want downward revision, the one way in which they can get it is to elect a republican congress that will work with the administration. The election of a democratic house would either mean the overthrowing of the protective principle or blocking all legislation with a result of nothing done, whatsoever.

President Taft points to the corporation tax, the improvement of the interstate commerce bill so as to give the government greater supervision, the postal bank savings bill (which democratic Congressman Latta of the Third Nebraska district tried to defeat), the conservation measure, the statehood bill and any number of other important measures. The record is the greatest that has been known for so short a time, under any president in our history.

On top of that, Taft's administration is saving millions of dollars in the expenses of the government, by introducing new, economical methods. If there had been a democratic congress, none of the above program of legislation, demanded by the people, would have passed. The action of Latta in opposing the postal bank bill shows how the democrats would have tried to block every measure that came up.

Common business judgment would seem to dictate, therefore, that the achievement in the next congress depends upon its being republican.—Norfolk News.

CHURCH TO RUN PICTURE SHOW.

A moving picture theatre to be conducted by churches and Sunday school workers is the substance of a plan now being pushed by Harold Trump, superintendent of the First Congregational church Sunday school, and several other Detroit men.

The plan has already received the approval of the Wayne County Sunday School Superintendents' association, and negotiations are now in progress to raise the necessary funds to take over a theatre already established or build a new one.

"The new theatre will be run strictly on business principles and will be just the same as any other theatre, except that we will cut out all of the features which make the ordinary cheap moving picture house a place of menace to young people," said Mr. Trump the other morning. "We may keep open Sunday and we may not; we may charge 5 cents and we may charge 10. We will use a good many of the films that the other theatres use, but in addition we will have special films on biblical and semi religious subjects.

"They are available in the eastern film exchanges. Travel and other educational pictures will have an important part. We may and we may not have vaudeville in connection. The details of the plans are not yet arranged. Most of the money has been raised."—Detroit Journal.

"BILL HAYWARD."

Every lover of the beautiful should rejoice in the nomination of William Hayward as the republican candidate for congress in the First Nebraska district. If he succeeds in defeating his democratic opponent, every worshiper at the shrine of Apollo and every admirer of perfection in sartorial art should be grateful for the good taste of the Nebraskans who send him hither. William Hayward is some pumpkins in looks and dress. If he comes he will easily wrest from Hamilton Fish the title of "handsomest man in the house," for Fish, it must be remembered, is handsome in a big, broad, commanding, imperialistic way, while Hayward is a straight out thing of beauty—a joy to the eye for as long as the eye can train itself on his classic features without making its

owner ashamed of himself, as the case may be.

And when it comes to gorgeous raiment, Hayward will justify, at least, the retention in our language of that much abused phrase, "the cynosure of all eyes." Nothing like him has been seen in congress since James Hamilton Lewis betook himself and his pink whiskers to Chicago in quest of riches beside the cool waters of Lake Michigan.

Washington has had all too brief a glimpse of William Hayward. As secretary of the republican national committee he has dropped in on us at odd times for a few days, leaving a dazzling streak as he departed, before we'd really gotten accustomed to the elegance of face, figure and garments. Wherefore we want him to come again when he can stay longer.

Don't ever get the idea, however, that all there is to William Hayward is good looks and good clothes. Strange as it may seem, he's possessed of real gray matter in spite of them. He's only 34 years old, and his father was a United States senator, but he's got a fine, large war record and has been chairman of the Nebraska republican state central committee. He lives at Nebraska City and has views, primarily, in Cannonism, on deep waterways, on railroad regulation on military reform, on trusts, and on a few other such simple little problems. He's a chain lightning debater, and his personality is such that out in Nebraska everybody, from newsway to governor, calls him "Bill."

It's a cinch that his looks and "Bill" couldn't travel together unless he was pretty near right.—Washington Times.

A SERIOUS DINER.

The Way the Great Emperor Charles V. Ate His Meals.

The diary of a German gentleman, Bartholomew Sastrow, who lived in the time of the Emperor Charles V., gives us a good idea of the gastronomic customs of those times. Sastrow's description of the table habits of the greatest ruler in his day is very interesting.

Young princes and counts served the repast. There were invariably four courses of six dishes. The emperor had no one to carve for him. He began by cutting his bread in pieces large enough for one mouthful, then attacked his plate. He often used his fingers while he held the plate under his chin with the other hand.

When he felt thirsty he made a sign to the "doctor" standing by the table; then they went to the sideboard for two silver flagons and filled a goblet which held about a measure and a half. The emperor drained it to the last drop, practically at one draft. During the meal he never uttered a syllable, scarcely smiled at the most amusing sallies of the jesters behind his chair, finally picked his teeth with quills and, after washing his hands, retired to a window recess, where anybody could approach him with a petition.

SALT WATER.

Deep Seas Are More Saline Than Those That Are Shallow.

The density of sea water depends upon the quantity of saline matter it contains. The proportion is generally about 3 or 4 per cent, though it varies in different places. The ocean contains more salt in the southern than in the northern hemisphere, and the Atlantic contains more than the Pacific. The greatest proportion of salt in the Pacific is in the parallels of 22 degrees north latitude and 17 degrees south latitude. Near the equator it is less, and in the polar seas it is least, from the melting of the ice.

The saltness varies with the seasons in these regions, and the fresh water, being lighter, is uppermost. Rain makes the surface of the sea fresher than the interior parts, and the influx of rivers renders the ocean less salt at their estuaries.

Deep seas are more saline than those that are shallow, and inland seas communicating with the main are less salt, from the rivers that flow into them. To this, however, the Mediterranean is an exception, owing to great evaporation and the influx of salt currents from the Black sea and the Atlantic. The water in the strait of Gibraltar at the depth of 670 fathoms is four times as salt as that at the surface.—St. James' Gazette.

Love of the Clover.

Any one who carries about a four leaved clover will be lucky and will have the power of discovering ghosts or evil spirits. With it under the pillow the lover may insure dreams of the beloved one. A fragment in the shoe of a traveler insures a safe journey. Of the five leaved clover it is declared that if it be worn on the left side of a maiden's dress or fastened behind the hall door the Christian name of the first man who enters will be the same as that of the future husband. The power of the four leaved shamrock for good is familiar to all from Lover's pretty and once popular song, the speaker in which pictures what she would do should she find the magic plant: I would play the enchanter's part and scatter bliss around. And not a tear or aching heart should in the world be found.—London Globe.

And Such Is Fame.

Mrs. Blush—Your new boarder is literary, I am told. Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, indeed. Why, with his books and papers he litters his room worse than any boarder I ever had.—Exchange.

Minor Operations.

Surgeon's Son—What is a "minor operation," pa? Surgeon—One for which the fee is less than three figures.—New York Times.

FURNITURE

We carry the late styles and up-to-date designs in Furniture.

If you are going to furnish a home, or just add a piece to what you already have, look over our complete line.

Need a Kitchen Cabinet? See the "Springfield."

HENRY GASS

21-23 West 11th St. Columbus, Neb.

The Nature of Friendship. Friendship may be fostered, but cannot be forced. Two are as one, not because it is in the will of either, but because it is in the nature of both. When souls of similar fiber encounter each other the gods preside at the meeting. I may not cockily say, "I will make this man my friend." He either is or is not my friend without any decision of mine or his. The ages have been shaping the two of us, and if we fit into each other well and good; if not, we know it instinctively and are works apart though we toast our shins at the same fire and handy words till doomsday.—Richard Wightman in Metropolitan Magazine.

Consolation. There had been a little quarrel after the honeymoon. "And just look at my pretty linen collar," sobbed the young wife; "the tears have trickled down and wilted it out of shape. You haven't a bit of feeling." "Indeed I have," laughed the big husband; "I'm going to fix things up." "How, George?" "Why, the next time I go downtown I am going to buy you a waterproof collar."—Chicago News.

A Special Brand. Mrs. Reemarturic—I want half a dozen red lemons. The Fruiterer—Sir, red lemons? Mrs. Reemarturic—Yes, sir, I want to surprise my husband by making him some red lemonade.—Chicago News.

Blessed is the man who has found his work. Let him ask no other blessing.—Thomas Carlyle.

The Price of Eloquence. The auctioneer held up a battered fiddle. "What am I offered for this antique violin?" he pathetically inquired. "Look it over. See the blurred finger marks of remorseless time. Note the stains of the hurrying years. To the merry notes of this fine old instrument the broadened dames of fair France may have danced the minuet in glittering Versailles. Perhaps the vestal virgins marched to its stirring rhythms in the feasts of Lupercalia. Ha, it bears an abrasion—perhaps a touch of fire. Why, this may have been the very fiddle on which Nero played when Rome burned." "Thirty cents," said a red nosed man in the front row. "It's yours!" cried the auctioneer cheerfully. "What next?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA. In the matter of the estate of Freeman M. Cook, deceased. Order to show cause. To all persons interested in the estate of Freeman M. Cook, deceased, do hereby give notice that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Freeman M. Cook, deceased, do hereby give notice that the personal property of said estate is insufficient to pay said debts and expenses. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house in Columbus, Nebraska, on the 22nd day of October, 1930, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., there to show cause, if any there be, why a license should be granted to said administrator to sell so much of said real estate as may be necessary to pay said debts and expenses, and that this order be published four successive weeks in the Columbus Journal. Dated this 3rd day of September, 1930. GIM H. THOMAS, Judge of the district court of Platte county, Nebraska. 23-1

Special September Rates

TO THE EAST:—You can make an eastern trip at reduced rates any day, and for many eastern trips the limit has been extended to 60 days instead of 30 days. TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN:—Special rates, September 13th to 17th for the Grand Canyon Reunion. NEBRASKA STATE FAIR, LINCOLN:—September 4th to 9th inclusive. Special reduced rates and train service from Nebraska points. LOW ONE WAY RATES TO THE COAST:—General basis, only \$25.00; August 25th to September 9th and October 1st to 15th to California destinations, and from September 16th to October 15 to the Northwest and Puget Sound. CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS:—General basis, only \$50.00 round trip, direct routes, September 1st to 7th and September 24th to 30th; \$16.00 higher, include the Shasta Route. HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS:—1st and 3d Tuesdays. Irrigated lands assure a crop and values will greatly increase during the immediate future.

L. F. REGTOR, Ticket Agent Columbus, Nebr. L. W. WAKELBY, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

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