

Columbus Journal.

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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. R. HOWEVELL

For Secretary of State

ADDISON WAIT

For Auditor

SILAS R. BARTON

For Attorney General

GRANT G. MARTIN

For Land Commissioner

E. B. COWLES

For Treasurer

WALTER A. GEORGE

For Superintendent of Instruction

J. W. CRAFTHEE

For Railroad Commissioner

HENRY T. CLARKE, JR.

For State Senator

EDWIN HOARE

For State Representative

FRANK SCHIAM

For County Attorney

C. N. McNEELSH

For Supervisor, District No. 3

C. A. PETERSON

One of the early humors of the New York campaign appears with the discovery that the democratic candidate for governor, Mr. Dix, was represented at Washington last year by a request for higher duties on wall paper. Mr. Dix is a manufacturer of wall paper. The satire grows grimmer when such supporters of Dix as the New York Evening Post, a free trade paper, excuses him on the ground that his company "was only acting with the rest in seeking for its share in the expected distribution of tariff favors. That is all the southern democrats were after when they broke their party pledge on the lumber tariff yet the Evening Post was unable to find words hard enough to express its contempt for their sordidness.—State Journal.

S. R. Barton, renominated for state auditor, without opposition, brings as his best claim for a second term in that important state office a good and faithful record from his first term. For eight years Mr. Barton was grand recorder of the A. O. U. W. of Nebraska and was well and thoroughly grounded in business methods and in system. When he assumed the office of state auditor he at once began systematically and earnestly to give that important checking office the business appliances and facilities and color the place demanded. How well he has succeeded is admitted by all familiar with the situation. It has been his high ambition to give the people of Nebraska an independent and thoroughly efficient administration, without as or favoritism or dictation. Being practical and enthusiastic insurance man, it has been his special pleasure to see that the people of Nebraska are protected by demanding that only dependable insurance companies do business under state charter. Having been faithful and having made good, the people should remember him with safe re-election.—McCook Tribune.

LAFOLLETTE ON TRUSTS.

"The operation of the federal and state anti-trust and conspiracy laws has been productive of flagrant and just inequalities. The laws have been circumvented by the most dangerous and powerful of the monopolies and trusts, which, through their control of the banks, the money and the credit of the country centered in Wall Street, control the natural resources, the food and clothing and the highways of the nation. This money power, in defiance of laws, has crushed competitors and has built up financial monopolies in the interest of speculation and against the interest of producers, wage earners and consumers. The laws designed to prevent industrial monopoly have been used to suppress the unions and co-operative efforts of wage earners and farmers in their struggle to protect the value of their labor and the products of their own hands against those money monopolies. In favor of such separate classification unions, associations, monopolies and trusts as shall abolish this pretense shall establish real equality before the law."

THE MACHINE CANDIDATE.

In the excitement of the campaign over state issues the fact should not be forgotten that national issues are also involved. The democrats are making a tremendous effort in this congressional district to re-elect J. P. Latta, who has served a single term and has been renominated without opposition. He represents that element in national politics that always protests but never offers anything better or originates anything superior. Mr. Latta stands with his party, and his party stands where it has always stood. There is no such thing as a "progressive" democrat, for the reason that the democratic party never progresses. Judge Boyd, the republican nominee, stands for living issues—for progressive legislation. He represents the commercial and agricultural interests of the country because the republican party stands for the commercial and agricultural interests of the nation. Judge Boyd has served one term in congress and proved his capacity for doing things. When the people of Columbus asked him to introduce and work for a bill appropriating money for the erection of a government building he complied with the request. The appropriation was made and the building is now in course of construction. The work performed by Judge Boyd in the interest of Columbus could never have been accomplished by a democratic representative, and if Mr. Latta is re-elected he will not succeed in securing an additional appropriation for the building, for the reason that he is not in touch with the administration. A republican administration is not inclined to enhance the prestige of democratic congressmen. It has not been the policy in the past and will not be adopted by a republican administration in the future to show special favors to democratic districts in appropriating public money for the erection of buildings.

For years Platte county has been represented in the state legislature by democrats, and for this reason Columbus has never been able to secure a state institution of any kind. The voters of Platte county have sacrificed their material interests for democratic success at the polls, and allowed Norfolk, Grand Island, Kearney and Wayne to reap the benefits derived from a sane and businesslike policy in the upbuilding of their towns. Partisan politics—democratic politics—has retarded the growth of Columbus. With its advantages of location and railway connections, Columbus would have been a city of 12,000 people today if Platte county had taken less interest in keeping the democratic party in power in state and national affairs.

Wouldn't it be a good policy for the people of this county to vote intelligently occasionally, and not go to the polls year after year and vote as the democratic machine dictates. When any party allows itself to be used as a door-mat by designing politicians, it becomes a menace to the material interests of the community. What the democratic party of Platte county needs is emancipation from the clique of politicians who have it by the throat. The machine is for Latta, and every democrat who longs for emancipation should vote against the machine candidate.

ROOSEVELT TARIFF PLANK.

"The tariff law reduced the average rate of all duties 11 per cent. By increasing the duties on some luxuries and articles, not of ordinary use, making, however, no increase on any common food product, it turned a national deficit into a surplus. Under its first year of operation the value of imports free of duty was the greatest in our history by \$109,000,000, and the average rate of duty was less than under the Wilson law. Unlike that law, its great reductions of duty have not stopped industry or depressed labor of any part of its hire. It gives free trade with the Philippine islands, and it establishes a customs court. Its maximum and minimum rates give us for the first time opportunity with other nations in our foreign trade.

"In providing, upon the suggestion of President Taft, for a tariff board, it affords the means of still more accurately determining the difference of the cost of production at home and abroad.

"A republican congress is necessary to provide needed appropriations for this board, and to assure business and labor that changes in rates will be made only to equalize the difference of the cost of production and not to reduce rates to the free trade, or purely revenue, basis, favored by the democratic party.

"To avoid disturbance of business, we urge the adoption by the congress of a joint rule of the two houses recommending by the president and leaders in congress by which the two houses could consider a single schedule or a single paragraph of the tariff without the necessity for amendment which would lead to a general revision. Advances in the cost of living are only the local reflections of a tendency that is world wide and cannot be truthfully said to be due to the present tariff."



Roosevelt at Omaha, September 2nd, 1910

"Senator Burkett was one of the men on whom I especially relied while I was President, both while he was in the House and in the Senate. I was able to accomplish what I did accomplish in Washington, only because of the way I was backed by men like Senator Burkett, and as we have a guest from Iowa present, let me say, like Senator Dolliver."

WHY NOT?

Joe Bartley has asked the democratic state committee to give him a hearing in the Hitchcock matter and to allow him to answer any questions it may put to him.

Why not grant it?

The injection of this Bartley business into the campaign has mystified the voters. Even Mr. Hitchcock will not attempt to deny that it has put him on the defensive, and that it places him before the public in a bad light.

It does not help him out to thunder that it is Joe Bartley who is doing it. Of course it is his enemies who are doing it. One's enemies are seldom above reproach.

The question is: Do his enemies possess the goods?

In a pitiable position indeed are the people of this state if it can be positively shown that Hitchcock got any part of the state's stolen funds which he never paid back to the state.

Against him is the fact that, as the publisher of a democratic paper, he was ever found borrowing money from a republican office holder, whether it was the state money or any other.

It would be the salvation of the state from a great calamity if it could be shown that he was misrepresented by his enemies. The state needs for its senator a man whose skirts are clean. If it be shown conclusively that Hitchcock's garments are unclean, then indeed is the hope of this state gone.

Then why may not the democratic state committee grant this hearing, consider all the testimony and give it to the public in readable form?

Let Joe Bartley be there with his unpaid notes and such other proofs as he may have, if any.

Let Mr. Hitchcock be there with his proofs if he have any.

And let the unnamed Omaha banker whose identity has been so studiously suppressed by all parties be there with his proofs, if he have any.

If Hitchcock borrowed money of Bartley through an Omaha banker, let us know all about it.

Any concealment may cloud a just verdict in this case. The people in making up a verdict upon this mystifying state of affairs, are entitled to all the evidence, for to the people more than to any individual involved, is the integrity of the verdict important.

Except that it may interfere with his speaking campaign, what reasonable excuse may Mr. Hitchcock urge for not meeting his accusing enemies face to face at such a hearing?—Lincoln Star (Dem.)

NEW APPLICATION OF OLD PRINCIPLES.

The new part of Mr. Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" is the doctrine that the Federal government should confine its activities to achievements in behalf of the people. Those who twist their faces into expressions of pained astonishment at the audacity of the Roosevelt creed have presented unflinching countenances when the government has helped special interests.

Much of the Nation's paternalism, so-called, has been wisely exerted. Some of it has been most unwise and wrongful. It has been wise to lend money to the banks when to do so averted business panics. It has been unwise to use the taxing power of the government to foster monopolies. But

the use of the power of the Federal government to advance economic efficiency is not new. It is only new and "revolutionary"—in the opinion of the standpat critics—when the economic efficiency of the whole people is to be the direct or indirect consequence.

In advocating national aid for road building, Senator Bankhead of Alabama recently enumerated some of the ways in which the national government has helped special interests or particular sections. Without animadverting upon any of the instances, he stated them for their illustrative force. Rivers and harbors have been improved for the shipping interests. High tariff taxes have been imposed to benefit manufacturers and labor. Rural free delivery has been provided. Millions of the Nation's money was expended in cleaning Cuban cities. The list could be indefinitely extended.

So when Mr. Roosevelt advocates Federal aid in the reclamation of swamp lands, and when Senator Bankhead argues for the same thing as applied to public highways, they are "paternalists" and "radicals" only in the minds of those who desire all government to be impotent and of those who wish it to be powerful only on behalf of concentrated wealth.

Here is indicated, in fact, the line of division in all the field of conserving and developing national wealth. The new nationalism, or whatever it is called, is not one other thing than just government of the people, by the people, for the people applied to any specific thing which needs its application. Its critics are those who are not for the practice of that kind of government.—Kansas City Star.

THE CITIES AND THE CENSUS.

The prominent fact brought forward by the census figures already announced is the rapid growth of the cities. At the very time of pronounced agitation against congestion and in favor of the movement "back to the lands," the cities are growing absolutely and relatively faster than ever before. This is held to mean that the movement toward the land is thus far a complete failure; that there is much talk but no motion in the direction favored by the discussion. It is true, however, that certain differences in business conditions existed in the two periods that may have some bearing upon the significance of the figures.

Between 1890 and 1900 the country entered a business depression that left the industrial centers paralyzed for several years. During the panic but few new factories were built. Idle workmen were tempted to scatter to the country where if employment was not to be had at least the cost of living was small. When the last decade began the industrial revival was already in full swing. There was a short pause in activity in 1907, but it was not long enough nor severe enough to send people away from the crowded centers. Factories have been going up everywhere, calling for swarms of fresh laborers. In the face of this industrial activity, which has been the one dominant, irrefutable fact of the decade between 1900 and 1910, the census department finds that twenty-five cities of more than 100,000 population grew 33.5 per cent against a gain of 33.2 in the decade ending in 1890. The people are not going back to the land yet, but when the figures

analyzed it does appear that the rush cityward in the last ten years has not been so great in proportion to the invitation offered as it was in the closing ten years of the last century.—State Journal.

USE YOUR HEAD.

The Lord gave people heads for use rather than for ornament, but life is full of disaster and annoyance because this fact generally is forgotten.

Hundreds of people go to untimely graves every week because of the universal disposition to use heads merely to place hats on.

The other day a Nebraska woman went to a drug store and asked for some cream of tartar. She was a young married woman, with husband and children, and every prospect of a long and happy life. The drug clerk was thinking about the baseball games in the big league, or some other equally important matter, and wasn't paying any attention to what he was doing, so he gave the woman tartar emetic, with the result that she died a few hours later, after enduring horrible agony. It is superfluous to say that the drug clerk is sorry that the mistake happened. The fools always are sorry when it's too late.

Hundreds of such stories appear in the newspapers every year. No accidents of the kind would happen if people had their minds on what they are doing.

How many railway accidents occur in the course of a year because some switchman or engineer or other employee failed to use his head? They would make a long, long list.

How many funerals occur in the course of a year because of the fools who handle guns carelessly, and who explain at the coroner's inquest that they didn't know the guns were loaded? If people always used their heads there would be no accidents of the kind.

Most of the small annoyances of life—and the small annoyances are the ones that drive people to drink—are due to the fact that people don't use their heads. They do their work in a careless, slipshod way, thinking of the vacations they are going to take, or of duck hunting, or kite flying, when they should be attending to their prunes. Business men are driven to distraction by clerks who are always making blunders because they don't give their attention to what they are doing; and the clerks themselves—battalions of them in this broad land—are working for boys' wages, with no prospect of anything better in the future because they don't use their heads.

His head is the most valuable thing that any young man owns, and he should put it to the best use possible. If he thinks he has done his full duty by it when he combs his hair and raises sidewhiskers he never will go far. If he uses his head wisely, and applies his mind to whatever task he has in hand, promotion is sure and employers will regard him as a treasure all the days of the years of his pilgrimage.—(Emporia Gazette.)

A PITIFUL CASE.

When a woman finds a man she can master, she seems to take delight in humiliating him before the world.

The whole sordid story of the marriage and separation of "Bob" Chanler, the artist-clubman, and Lina Cavalieri, called "the most beautiful woman in the world," and also the most notorious, is barred to the public. Chanler, whose fortune originally amounted to \$1,000,000, has signed over his entire income of \$30,000 a year to the singer, and also the fortune itself to be hers for life. He is practically penniless. Of the \$50,000 a year income from the \$1,000,000, the singer receives \$30,000, the remaining \$20,000 being held in trust as alimony for Chanler's divorced wife. Today the artist is allowed a pittance of \$20 a month by his Cavalieri, who pays it to him out of what was his own money.

Chanler is back in New York city. Cavalieri is in Paris, and with her is Prince Dolgorouki, a Russian of immense wealth, who has been her constant admirer for years.

It is known that almost immediately after the wedding Cavalieri sent for Dolgorouki, and Chanler was relegated to the background. Only yesterday she was seen lunching with him in the midst of a merry party in a Paris cafe. Stranger than fiction is the fact that before consenting to marry him, the singer forced Chanler to admit the paternity of her sixteen year old son, whom the artist had never seen, and who was born before Chanler had ever heard of the prima donna.

Lina Cavalieri had a circle of friends abroad, and they were so "different" from Chanler. After she married the man, she humiliated him before these friends, saying he was noisy, and impolite, although Chanler was an artist! Chanler was infatuated with the woman, and fawned at her feet like a dog, but her greatest joy was in humiliating him; in flaunting



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her Russian lover before him.

No professional thief ever robbed a man as cruelly, as unfairly, as dishonestly as this singer robbed. Yet people think it a good joke!

Chanler seems to have poor woman sense. Men are usually able to take care of themselves when attacked, but there are many like Chanler who have had two wives, and been cruelly robbed by both.—Atchison Globe.

Money borrowed of J. S. Bartley after he was inducted into office in the beginning of his first term might have been pulled out of his private silk purse or from the treasury vault, as the borrower had no means of knowing which was which. All who had money of Mr. Bartley during the days that tried men's souls might plead that the cash came down from Atkinson by mule team and not out of the jack pot so richly fattened by the tax payers of Nebraska, but who shall draw the line? In the case of Mr. Bartley, the horns went with the hide. His small private fortune went with the heavy accumulation of state funds swept away when the clamor for assistance from the state treasury was too over-

powering to be resisted. If Mr. Hitchcock put it back, it is a big white plume in his sombrero, and we are not of those who would persecute him for having sought financial help when he needed it.

No matter where he got it, this fact stands out at least. It would have been much better had he never milked the beast. It now appears so clearly, after all is said and done, that it might have been state money he secured in Atkinson. O, Gilbert, I am worried over facts as they unfold—All these letters make me weary. your confession makes me old. Though I cannot give my sanction to this kind of politics, it is true your explanation does not satisfy me. BIX.
—State Journal.

rest in with the Argument. "The leading question," said the colonel, "is the financial one." "Right," replied the major, "and I was just about to ask you to add \$5 to that \$10 I borrowed from you yesterday."—Uncle Remus' Magazine.

"The earliest thing I know of," says the philosopher of folly, "is to begin to save up some money next month."—Cleveland Leader.

OCTOBER BULLETIN

THE HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays to the West, Southwest and South offer an excellent opportunity for a journey of inspection or pleasure, during the autumn and winter, through the fast growing localities where land is constantly increasing in value.

THE CHEAP ONE-WAY RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST are in effect this year only until October 15. Go early and escape the final rush for sleeper accommodations. Everyday round trip Coast rates are in effect this winter; general basis \$90.00, and \$15.00 higher via Shasta.

THE DAILY WINTER TOURIST RATES to Southern resorts become effective about November 1st. These rates with their desirable routes and privileges, together with the out door and hotel attractions of the Southland, should appeal to many looking to avoid the rigors of a northern winter.



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