

**Columbus, Neb.**

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**A NEW "RECORD."**

Some time ago a sub-committee of the senate committee on judiciary recommended the submission of an amendment providing for the popular election of senators. On Monday the unexpected happened. The full committee accepted the report and the measure will come before the senate, backed by a favorable report from the full committee. That the senate will agree with the report is too much to expect. But the action of the committee is progress enough for the present to satisfy reasonable minds. The report of itself sets a high mark for the direct election movement. The senate has only once before shown this leaning to the submission of the question.

It is now eighty-five years since the opening gun was fired of the campaign now clearly approaching a successful issue. It was in 1826 that Representative Storrs of New York introduced the first resolution favoring an amendment to the constitution providing popular election of senators. Nine years later an Indiana member returned to the attack. In 1851 Andrew Johnson later to be president, introduced one of several such resolutions from his seat in the house of representatives. Up to 1872 nine such resolutions had been introduced in house or senate, always to be defeated. Since that time the sentiment in favor of popular election has grown till there is no keeping track of the resolutions to the effect introduced in congress. In one session of the Fifty-second congress twenty-five such resolutions were introduced. At last, on January 16, 1893, the house of representatives passed such a resolution by the required two-thirds vote. No fewer than four times since has the house passed such a resolution, but always the senate administered defeat.

Despairing of ever securing favorable action by a senate well supplied with members who could not hope for re-election by popular vote, the advocates of the change resorted to the second method of amending the constitution. When the legislatures of two-thirds of the states so request, congress must call a convention to propose amendments to the constitution. The effort to secure the necessary action by legislatures then began. Thirty states in all, only one less than the required two-thirds, have thus far acted. Senators opposed to the change claim that not all the thirty have acted in proper form, and insist that the full two-thirds must act within the life of a single congress. But the action of the thirty, whatever its time and form, gives the movement a prestige that is rapidly breaking down all opposition. The senate does not want a constitutional convention, for that would open the way to wholesale amendment. The favorable report of the judiciary committee presages favorable action by the senate at no great distance, possibly in the next congress. Eighty-five years of agitation seem finally about to break over once more the all but impassable barriers set by "the fathers" against the amendment of their handiwork.—State Journal.

**"PERSONALITIES AND POLITICAL FORCES."**

A brief survey of the political conditions seems to show that just now the American people are much more affected by personalities than by platforms: Mr. Cannon is an example; he personifies to many voters a bad and despotic system of party management in congress. To be sure, the responsible speakership has in it elements of coherence and party efficiency which make it together likely that the powers of the speaker will eventually be restored by the democrats; but Cannon's dogmatism and arbitrary method of doing a right thing as well as a doubtful thing are understandable by plenty of people who do not at all comprehend the parliamentary law of the house of representatives. Throughout the country, to a large degree, the fight in 1910 has been one of personalities. La Follette did not carry

as a progressive, but as Robert La Follette, a hammer and a man hater of the bosses. The same thing is very clearly seen in the gubernatorial campaign in six belt line states—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In every one of those states personality, positive or negative, was the point of attack, if not of decision. Apparently any respectable democrat could have been elected in Massachusetts, but in Connecticut Judge Baldwin was chosen on his merits as a man and a campaigner. In New Jersey, by all accounts, Woodrow Wilson electrified the state with his conception of the governor as the spokesman of the public interests and the leader of his party. In Pennsylvania, Senator Penrose, who was the virtual candidate for chief of the state through his two dummies, Tener and Grim, triumphantly established his own unpopularity in the state which he controls. In Ohio the personal quality of Harmon, greatly swelled, if it did not contribute, his remarkable majority of 100,000. Throughout the country it has shown over and over again that it is necessary to "pander to the moral sense of the community" by nominating candidates who stand for something in themselves. The astonishing success of the insurgents in the west is a proof that the American people like positive men and will vote for them if they have the opportunity.—Albert B. Hart, in the North American Review.

**GALT'S GAG.**

Under the bill introduced by Representative Galt from Clay county, the newspapers would be deprived of the privilege of criticizing a candidate for president, except under certain limitations, or the candidates or officials in other states. Few will hesitate to say that the proposed enactment would be silly if it were not so serious in its possible results.

In thus specifying as ridiculous this proposed public act of Representative Galt of Clay, there need be no hesitancy in disclosing upon what information and authority the assertions are made. They are based upon his bill in the house, H. R. No. 31, a portion of which is as follows:

Section 1.—It shall be unlawful and is hereby declared a misdemeanor for any person or persons or any association or combination of persons to publish or circulate, either orally or in writing or printing, any statement or statements in reference to the private or public acts or conduct of any persons holding any public office or of any person who is a candidate for public office, unless the said statement or statements shall contain as an integral part thereof in the same language the authority upon which such statement or statements is based.

If this law were intended only for the protection of Nebraska crooks and grafters, one would hardly be surprised at an attempt to secure its enactment. It would provide occasion for a grand barbecue of political fireworkers.

But any attempt of those who fear criticism in one state to protect those similarly situated in another will occasion resentful opposition.—Lincoln Star.

**THE KENTUCKY MULE.**

A Washington dispatch says the consular reports from South Africa indicate that Kentucky mules are in demand in that region. Recently one hundred mules were imported from a United States, and the lot was so satisfactory that the denizens of South Africa are crying for more.

According to the specifications of the consular reports a mule fourteen and a half hands high, of deep girth, good bone and short legs and anywhere between four and seven years old, is good for something like \$250 in South African currency. Kentucky produces a large number of mules that answer that description. For many years she has been sending these long-eared animals to the south and to other parts of the country where the mule is regarded highly as a beast of burden. It is to be questioned, however, if South Africa will get many Kentucky mules at \$250 per. It might have been possible some years ago, but in the vernacular of the alfalfa "mules has riz." It is not uncommon nowadays for a Kentucky farmer to pay \$250 for a good specimen of muleflesh or \$500 for a good span of mules.

In Danville a few days ago twenty-four head of yearling mules were sold for \$170 a head. South Africa is not likely to get any of these eligibles when they advance from yearlinghood to the four to seven year class. Leastwise, South Africa will not buy them for \$250 the animal. The Kentucky mule is always in demand and Kentucky can scarcely raise enough of them to supply the plantations of the south. If South Africa wants the best that is going in muledom she will have to raise her bid—or pay the freight, which amounts to the same thing.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**THE NEBRASKA CITIES.**

The census report on Nebraska cities of more than 5,000 people shows that an interesting race is still on among a group of communities that have been sharply contending for third and fourth place for more than twenty years. Counting Omaha and South Omaha as one Grand Island is now showing a clean pair of heels as the "third city." It will be observed, however, that it is less than one thousand ahead of two competitors and that several other bright and ambitious communities are still within hailing distance. The padding of 1890 and the failure to deflate the figures entirely in 1900 makes it a difficult matter to compare the growth of the last ten years with previous decades. Nebraska City, which now shows a decrease, and Lincoln, which makes a poor showing of growth as compared with its real advancement, are apparently the chief sufferers from this old condition. The figures for the two census periods are as follows:

	1910	1901
Omaha.....	124,000	102,335
Lincoln.....	43,973	40,390
Grand Island.....	32,259	34,091
South Omaha.....	10,233	7,544
Beatrice.....	2,256	2,673
Hastings.....	9,288	7,181
Fremont.....	1,778	2,341
York.....	6,228	5,122
Kearney.....	6,322	5,624
Nebraska City.....	5,688	5,883
Fairbury.....	2,234	2,110
Columbus.....	5,011	3,232

The most rapid growth recorded here is in the case of Fairbury, which makes a gain of 68 per cent. Next comes Norfolk, which is at last beginning to show the advantage of its position as "the Lincoln of the North Platte." Kearney, it will be remembered, received its solar plexus from the boom later than any other city in the state, consequently has fewer years of returning prosperity to show in these figures. The railroad situation has been to the advantage of Grand Island in the triangular contest for first place in the central part of the state. Hastings and Kearney, especially Kearney, are now hopeful that this advantage will soon be equalized by the proposed Platte river main line of the Burlington. Each of these three cities is confident of gaining and holding first place. Beatrice is in this contest also, although competing in a different way and in a territory more nearly its own. That it will make steady advances along with Fremont, as Nebraska develops into a manufacturing state goes without saying. York presents one of the most interesting series of figures on the list. Twenty years ago it had only 3,405 people when the "third cities" were claiming more than ten thousand. Ten years ago it quietly moved up to 5,132, and now, without saying a word, it shows 6,228 people and wins a seat well up in the city class. York can account for its prosperity easily enough, but is too well behaved to volunteer explanations.—Lincoln Journal.

**CHINA'S ROAD SYSTEM.**

Next to house building, food and dress, transportation is the most important industry of civilization. China has no roads and is only now adopting railways. Modern China may be said to date from the Boxer rising of ten years ago. At that time railway development was just beginning. The Boxers tore up the tracks and struck a tremendous blow against railroad construction. However, today one may travel from Hankow to Peking, half across the empire, in a Pullman car, in one-fifth the time it took to make the trip ten years ago.

China has no roads for wheeled vehicles, except the cart tracks in the north, which are no better than the worst of American roads. Yet it may be said that China has a greater system of roads than ever was developed on this continent. The roads, however, are only twelve inches wide. They consist of thousands and thousands of miles of square paving stones laid in single tracks, in the middle of which is worn a single rut. Along the side of the narrow strip of paving meanders a foot trail. The rut serves for wheelbarrows and the trail for donkeys, palanquins and men. The fact that China never has developed the four-wheeled wagon for transport is not proof of want of inventiveness or inability to manufacture it, says Harper's Weekly. There are other reasons. The two-wheeled carts of the north are clumsy affairs, but the wheel of the wheelbarrow proves that the Chinese can build good wheels. The main objection to wagons is the impossibility of maintaining draft animals for want of grazing. Throughout the length and breadth of China, except on the remote Mongolian steppes, one never sees a grass field, and only along the ditches and along the grave sown hills is there sparse grazing for sheep, donkeys and buffaloes. All available tillable land is required for the feeding of the dense two-legged population. This state of affairs might not have existed in the beginning. Still, the principle of economy which underlies all Chinese inventions would have told against the

**A Hot Offer.**

The Lincoln Daily News will be mailed from now until April 1st for only 25 cents, giving you all of the legislative news right straight from the capital city. A bigger offer yet is a combination of the Lincoln Daily News, Weekly Independent Farmer and Monthly Poultry Topics, all three mailed to one or separate addresses from now until April 1, 1912, for only \$2.25—not much more than half price. A splendid big family daily newspaper, clean as a whistle and bright and snappy; a sixteen-page weekly farm and home magazine, and a monthly poultry paper full of practical talk about chicken raising. Reading for all members of the family, and you save the money by buying all three of them at once. Address The Daily News, Lincoln, Nebraska.

**IT GROWS HAIR.**

**Here Are Facts We Want You to Prove at Our Risk.**

Marvelous as it may seem, Raxall "36" Hair Tonic has grown hair on heads that were once bald. Of course, in some of these cases were the hair roots dead, nor had the scalp taken on a glazed, shiny appearance.

Raxall "36" Hair Tonic acts scientifically, destroying the germs which are usually responsible for baldness. It penetrates to the roots of the hair, stimulating and nourishing them. It is a most pleasant toilet necessity, is delicately perfumed, and will not gum or permanently stain the hair.

We want you to get a bottle of Raxall "36" Hair Tonic and use it as directed. If it does not relieve scalp irritation, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out and promote an increased growth of hair, and in every way give entire satisfaction, simply come back and tell us, and without question or formality we will hand back to you every penny you paid us for it. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Sold only at our store—the Raxall store. Pollock & Co., corner 13th and North streets.

**OSCEOLA.**

John Janicek has sold his farm in Butler county for \$36,000, and bought a farm near Monroe in Platte county for \$40,000. He will move to Columbus the 1st of March.

There will be preaching at Clear Creek again next Sunday afternoon. And every 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month thereafter, it storms prevent them the services will be held the Sunday following. Sunday school at 2 p. m., every Sunday.

Monday afternoon while Ernest Scholz was returning home from town with a load of coal, he met with an accident near the Mickey farm one mile southeast of town, and at the same spot where the family of Joseph Scholz were so badly injured in a runaway a few years ago. Mr. Scholz was driving a coil and the animal got the blinds of the bridge down in such a way that it could see over them and then became unmanageable. It ran the other horse off the grade and broke one of the wheels of the wagon and otherwise fractured it up. Mr. Scholz escaped without injury, but his nephew, Joe Wolozick, who is visiting here from Merna, is jumping from the wagon got a broken arm. Mr. Scholz held the team and they were not injured.

**DIPPING INTO SPACE.**

One of the greatest sources of the fascination of the starry heavens is the measurelessness of their abysses. The ocean of space is so pellucid that we seem to see its spangled banner, but trigonometry is powerless to reach it. Here and there only some projecting reef throws a star-gemmed point within touch of the astronomer's sounding line.

Such a spire, situated at a depth hitherto unfathomed, has just caught and arrested the spectroscopic plummet flung into the abyss by the astronomer, Charles Nordmann, who has invented a new method of celestial soundings. The glittering star-crag that he has hit is chartered by astronomers under the name of Delta Librae, and the length of the mathematical line which now hangs between it and the earth makes the imagination itself gasp.

It is two quadrillion miles!

It is only step by step that one can comprehend a number like that. Two quadrillions of twenty dollar gold pieces would make one hundred thousand necklaces each long enough to embrace the earth and the moon in a double loop. An express train traveling one hundred miles per hour, and never stopping, would require more than two thousand two hundred and eighty millions of years to go two quadrillions of miles. A projectile flying 3,000 feet per second, or in round numbers 50,000 miles per day, would require about one hundred and ten millions of years to reach Delta Librae. Light, the swiftest thing known—the swiftest thing that can possibly exist, if we may trust recent calculations based on the phenomenon of radio activity—and which can make the round of the whole earth more than seven times in a second, takes three hundred and fifty-five years to come to us from that star.

Yet Delta Librae lies in shallow water; it is a gem cast up on a shoal, and all around it the mighty deeps of the ether descend to profundities unthinkable. At ten times, a hundred times, perhaps a thousand times, its depth glitter, the star sands of the Milky Way. To our telescopes they appear to lie on the very bottom, wrifled into heaps and curved by mysterious currents—but it cannot be the real bottom even there. Beyond yawn abysses so black with excess of depth that the stars themselves, great suns as they are, fade to invisibility.—Lincoln Star.

**Net a Born Forger.**

The indorsement of checks is a very simple thing; but, as the following story will show, it, too, has its difficulties.

A woman went into a bank where she had several times presented checks drawn to Mrs. Lucy B. Smith. This time the check was made to the order of Mrs. M. J. Smith. M. J. was her husband's initials. She explained this to the paying teller and asked what she should do.

"Oh, that is all right," he said. "Just indorse it as it is written there."

She took the check and after much hesitation said, "I don't think I can make an M like that."

Prepared For Emergency.

"What makes you keep giving me fish for dinner day after day?" he inquired. "Are you particularly fond of fish?"

"No," she replied. "I was wholly unselfish. I read a lovely recipe about how to remove a fishbone when it sticks in your throat, and I wanted to try it."—Washington Star.

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**BURLINGTON TERRITORY** will be well represented with exhibits. Look for them.

**D. GLEM DEEVER, General Agent**  
 Land Seekers Information Bureau  
 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

**Probate Notice to Creditors.**

In the County Court, Platte county, Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of Hannah Davis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the said estate, before the County Judge of Platte county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county on the 28th day of January, 1911, and on the 28th day of April, 1911, and on the 28th day of July, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, from January 28th, 1911, and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 27th day of December, 1910. This notice will be published in the Columbus Journal four weeks successively prior to the 28th day of January, 1911.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1910.

[SEAL] JOHN MATTHEW, County Judge.

**UNION PACIFIC TIME TABLE**

WEST BOUND.		EAST BOUND.	
No. 11	6:50 a.m.	No. 4	4:21 a.m.
No. 1	10:20 a.m.	No. 12	5:21 a.m.
No. 9	11:25 a.m.	No. 6	2:46 p.m.
No. 17	1:20 p.m.	No. 16	2:16 p.m.
No. 15	1:25 p.m.	No. 10	2:56 p.m.
No. 3	4:50 p.m.	No. 18	5:07 p.m.
No. 5	4:55 p.m.	No. 20	5:50 p.m.
No. 13	11:20 a.m.	No. 22	1:20 p.m.
No. 11	11:20 a.m.	No. 24	2:15 p.m.
No. 7	2:25 p.m.	No. 8	6:15 p.m.

**BRANFORD.**

No. 77 mtd.	4:30 a.m.	No. 78 mtd.	4:50 a.m.
No. 23 pas.	4:15 p.m.	No. 21 pas.	4:15 p.m.
No. 25 pas.	4:15 p.m.	No. 27 pas.	4:15 p.m.
No. 75 mtd.	4:10 p.m.	No. 80 mtd.	4:30 p.m.

Daily except Sunday.

**NOTE:**  
 Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 8 are extra fare trains.  
 Nos. 4, 5, 10 and 14 are local passenger.  
 Nos. 28 and 29 are local freight.  
 Nos. 9 and 16 are mail trains only.  
 No. 14 runs in Omaha 4:30 p. m.  
 No. 6 runs in Omaha 5:20 p. m.

**G. B. & Q. Time Table**

No. 22 Pas.	(daily ex. Sunday) leaves.....7:25 a.m.
No. 23 Pct. & Ae.	(7 days ex. Saturday) 11:50 a.m.
No. 24 Pas.	1:15 p.m.
No. 21 Pas.	(daily ex. Sunday) arrive.....9:20 p.m.
No. 25	4:20 p.m.
No. 27 Pct. & Ae.	(7 days ex. Sunday) ar.....6:15 a.m.

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