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THE MEN NOT BIG ENOUGH.

The long absence of New York democrats from the national legislature has produced a crop of candidates for Senator Dewey's seat whose views are either so entirely unknown, or so subject to change, that they had to bring themselves down to date in letters to friends, which mysteriously find their way into print.

The situation is regrettable, since a great state like New York ought to have within its borders several men, the mere mention of whose names would suggest at once their fitness for the senate.

Edward M. Shepard has to explain what he stood for and did so in an Emersonian paragraph whose subject and predicate drifted so far apart that they will always be strangers. Now William F. Sheehan has tried it, and, while he is clearer, he has succeeded only in raising a doubt whether a man with Mr. Sheehan's past can possibly believe the things he now writes.

It is a sad situation, but we have no idea that it will produce such a panic in the democratic party as to cause a return to Dewey. The democrats have no great task before them in excelling the Dewey brand of senator. They might even do it by the "tit-tat-toe, here-I-go" method.—Minneapolis Journal.

CARRYING IT TO THE LIMIT.

While the wave for more direct forms of government is on, attention is claimed for a measure proposed in South Dakota entitled "A Constitution for Regulation of Political Party Procedure," which is, by all odds, the most elaborate and carefully-worked-out scheme of popular rule that has been devised. The plan is proposed by its author, R. O. Richards, in the form of a petition to the legislature invoking the initiative and referendum for its submission as an amendment to the state constitution, and it makes up a printed pamphlet, in small type, covering nineteen large pages.

The value of the primary to make sure of popular nomination is not only recognized in this scheme, but is also extended to every part of the party organization, to the endorsement of all elective party candidates, to choosing to all appointive government positions other than postmaster, to nomination of postmasters in each town, and to the party recall by which any public officer, elective or appointive, may be forced to resign if adjudged by his own party to be recalcitrant to his party's pledges. This South Dakota proposal is for a closed primary so far as being confined to participation by enrolled members of the respective parties, and also substantially closed in the matter of indiscriminate petition filings—that is to say, while there may be independent candidates seeking nomination of their volition, at least two sets of names are to be on the primary ballot arranged in slates made up by separate elective representative primary committees. In other words, the South Dakota proposal takes cognizance of the customary possession by every political party of at least two factions, and in this way endeavors to help the factions fight it out between them.

The whole party organization from top to bottom is to be chosen by direct primary, but the representative feature is reintroduced investing certain committees with authority to speak for the party in endorsing candidates for appointive positions, state and federal, whose endorsement is to be final upon the appointing officers under penalty of recall and enforced resignation.

This remarkable primary election scheme is here cited by the Bee, not for the purpose of holding it up to our Nebraska people as the perfection of law-making, but as indicating how far the principles of direct government through the initiative and referendum, direct primary and recall as contrasted with representative government could be carried, and to how wide a field it could be applied if we really set to work in earnest to follow it out to its utmost extremes.—Omaha Bee.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

It is fitting that the year bringing the fiftieth anniversary of the Sumter call to arms for the preservation of the Union should find congress ready to render justice to the surviving veterans. The nation would have been sundered and plunged into other forms of division and sectional war if the appeal to the whole loyal population of the country had not been met in a spirit of indomitable patriotism and self sacrifice. It required 2,200,000 armed men to put down the rebellion and save the country as an indestructible union of indestructible states. The destiny of the United States depended on the conflict. There was no place to turn for soldiers except to citizens engaged in their vocations in the fields, the shops and elsewhere. Of the more than 2,000,000 volunteers who fought in defense of the Union four-fifths have passed away. The survivors average over 70 years of age, and the mortality among them is reported to be 100 a day. It is time to give them full thought unless eulogy when taps are sounded is to be considered sufficient appreciation.

By a vote of 212 to 62 the house has passed the bill to grant pensions ranging from \$12 to \$36 a month to soldiers who served ninety days in the United States Army in the civil war, or sixty days in the Mexican war. The rate is to be \$15 a month at 62 years of age, \$20 at 65 years, \$25 at 70 years, and \$36 at 75 years. It is stated that this provision will add several millions a year to pension appropriations, but the increase is only apparent when the mortality among veterans is 36,000 a year. The argument that pensions must be alighted because there are so many veterans is unworthy. It was a tremendous war with dangers and difficulties to correspond, and a terrible casualty record. Congress has always taken a broad view of volunteer pensions from the time it dealt with the veterans of the revolution, including all from the privates to the officers who, in 1828, were voted the pay of captain during the remainder of life. The concurrence of the senate in the bill just passed by the house by a great majority is not in doubt.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHY SMOTHER?

Why is it that people are so afraid of fresh air in the winter? Dr. W. S. Wheeler, city health commissioner, attributes the prevalence of pneumonia, in large measure, to bad ventilation. Certainly it is within the experience of everyone that hot, stuffy rooms are responsible for headaches, dullness and other minor ills. To persons who have acquired the fresh air habit the closeness of the rooms of the average house of this time of year is intolerable.

Modern civilization seems to have lent itself to a conspiracy to smother the race in the winter time. In the days of open fires there was fair ventilation up the chimney. Then came the hot air furnace, which helped to overheat the house, but which at least constantly pumped fresh air into the rooms, since the intake flue opened out of doors. But it was expensive to take air at zero and heat it up to 70, so the indoor intake was devised—an economical system to be sure, but one ingeniously designed to make the occupants of the house breathe the same air over and over. The same difficulty arose with the hot water or steam radiator, and for that matter, with the base burner.

Moreover the trouble isn't confined to the home. If you ride on a street car or go to the theatre you have a fine chance to get a wonderful assortment of second hand air into your lungs, unless more than usual attention is paid to ventilation. All the conveniences of modern civilization seem to have entered into a conspiracy to diminish the supply of available oxygen.

The result has been a tendency to depress the resisting power of the human system, and to give the waiting bacteria a chance to get busy with colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and what not.

Happily, under the persistent hammering of the doctors, people are beginning to understand that fresh air really won't hurt them; that in fact it may do them good. Almost every person who has had experience in recent years with illness in the family requiring the attention of a competent nurse, has been astonished at the reckless way the windows in the sick room were kept open even in the severest weather. The patient wasn't allowed to feel chilly. Perhaps he had to wear a hood, and it may have been necessary to keep a fire going in the room to prevent the temperature from falling too low. But in any event he was supplied with plenty of outdoor air.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson has gone to the extreme of insisting that people do not take colds from sitting in drafts, so strongly has he been emphasizing the need of air, and physicians have been quoted as saying they would

prefer to take chances with a pneumonia case under an umbrella out of doors in winter rather than in a stuffy house. But it isn't necessary to go to unwarranted extremes in recognizing the fact that people were made to live in the air, and that they don't give themselves a fair chance if they shut themselves off from its life giving properties.—Kansas City Star.

HISTORIES TEACH HATRED.

One of the chief obstacles in the way of a better international understanding is the patriotic historian, who brings into the limelight the prowess and conquest of his own race or people as against rival races. School histories have usually been written by people who knew very little history, and have thought it necessary to provide strong meat for little minds hence the lurid pictures of the past which are forced upon the attention of millions of young people.

The Revolution has been a fruitful source of national hatred toward the mother country. It was the great and absorbing event in the history of North America, down to the Civil War; it was adorned with great names it abounds in lofty principles. According to most of the American textbooks, the Revolution was an unprovoked attack upon the American people by the British people. Entirely out of focus are the trifling details that the colonists were English; that they had the freest self government then known to mankind; that at least a third of the people in the colonies were opposed to independence; that no taxes were ever laid on the colonies for the support of government or military authorities outside of America; that a strong minority in England was opposed to the war.

Few thoughtful people on either side of the water would dispute the statement that the Revolution was, on the whole, an advantage to the world; because the Americans could render a greater service to mankind as an independent nation than as a colony of Great Britain. Nor would anyone deny that the Revolutionary leaders were convinced that they were suffering from tyranny; a passionate feeling of resentment keyed up the Americans to continue a struggle against what seemed overwhelming odds. Nevertheless, dispassionate historians nowadays, whether English or American, whether John Fiske or Trevelyan, fail to find evidence of deliberate ill usage of the colonists, or a denial of what, up to that time has been supposed to be the rights of the people.

The Revolution was really part of a protest of the English speaking race against arbitrary and one sided government. Sir Edward Thornton, when minister of Great Britain to the United States in 1880, said in public: "All thoughtful Englishmen now recognize that you Americans were fighting our battles." In England the struggle finally worked out into a development of parliamentary responsibility, and then into a reformed electorate; in America a somewhat similar constitutional change resulted in the formation of our state and federal government of a different type; but the impulse was the same.

It is one of the world's misfortunes that this struggle took the form of such a division of the English race as left the seeds of bitterness behind. What is the use of trying to teach little children to dislike a nation which includes millions of little children, because three or four generations ago there was war between the two countries? The groundwork of American intellectual and political life is and will always remain English. The true principal in writing textbooks ought to be to dwell upon our glorious heritage of all of England down to the Revolution, and much since that time. Shakespeare is our dramatist; Elizabeth was our queen; Tennyson is our poet; Dickens is our novelist.

We ought to recognize the fact that the English have been working out a magnificent system of popular government on their own lines; that kings, lords and bishops do not interfere with a government subject to public opinion; that of all the nations of the world Great Britain is that one which is nearest to the United States in kinship, in institutions, and in aspirations.—Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History, Harvard University, in International Conciliation.

His Preference.—"You can get an armful of daisies for a dime," pointed out the optimist, "and just look at their bright, merry little faces!" "What do I want with an armful of daisies?" growled the pessimist. "I'd rather have a cheese sandwich."—New York Journal.

A Snake Tale.—A man took his small son to the park. They fed bread to the swans and then stood for a long time in front of a cage of serpents. The boy looked at them with fascinated eyes. At last he exclaimed, "I like these talk all right, but where are the animals?"—Lippincott's.

THE OLD-TIME REVIVALS.

Even such an orthodox publication as the Salina Journal, owned by Senator Bristow, announces its conviction, after prayerful consideration, that the old-fashioned revival amounts to nothing more than "religious emotion," and therefore is misdirected zeal that might be conserved for some other feature of church work. It has no place, the Journal believes, in modern church life.

But as a matter of fact the Journal is not alluding to the "old-fashioned revival" at all. It speaks of the work of the "hired evangelist" in connection with the "old-fashioned" effort it has in mind, and the Journal ought to know that there is no such thing as harmonizing the old fashioned revival and the "hired evangelist." Had Senator Bristow been at home no such error regarding church history would have crept into his paper. For Bristow is the son of a pioneer Methodist preacher and he would have recalled at once the suspicion under which the early "evangelists" rested in the mind of the regular preachers.

And besides, there was no such thing in the old-fashioned church as "evangelistic" meetings. Neither were they called "revivals" except in the technical terms of the church. They were known as "protracted meetings," so far as the early Methodists were concerned, and when the "protracted meetings" were well under way there was no other form of entertainment that could compete with them in the small towns. In the country places the people drove for miles in the coldest weather to attend the meetings and they stayed for the "altar service" and the "experience meeting" and drove home again only to go again the next night and the next, and never miss a single meeting until the "protracted effort" closed.

It is not to be denied, of course, that there was plenty of "emotion" in those early revivals, but as to the "hired evangelists" of which the Journal speaks, there was none. The only help the local pastors received was from neighboring preachers who "exchanged labor" and help for another. Occasionally the presiding elder would come in for a night or two to "rest" the pastor in charge.

Usually the meetings would continue for four weeks, but when there was evidence of a general "work of grace" and many showed signs of "conversion," they would go on to five or six weeks. As a rule the meetings would not begin until the first of January, so that they would not be interrupted by the Christmas festivities, and if it were found necessary to continue them on indefinitely there would be nothing to interfere. That was the old-time "protracted meeting."—Kansas City Star.

BOOZE AND HOMICIDE.

Liquor caused 258 out of 630 homicides in Alabama in the two years ending September 30, last, according to the biennial report of Alexander N. Garber, attorney general. In the previous two years liquor caused 348 out of 656 killings. Alabama, as you may recall, has had statewide prohibition during most of the time covered by the last report, which would indicate that something has been accomplished, even if it wasn't prohibition. There have been fewer killings, and a smaller per cent of those that occurred are charged to the cup that cheers. But what a record it is still!

The southland has much to be proud of, but so much to be ashamed of that it shouldn't become boastful. And nothing worse than such records as this. Whisky is blamed, of course, but really it is only incidental, and one must look farther for the cause of promiscuous killing in defending or avenging the honor of the south. In London and probably throughout the United Kingdom, drinking is far more common than in Alabama, even before the statewide prohibition lid was adjusted. But in London homicide is extremely rare. The rule holds good in Germany, also. Even Italy, with a wide reputation for wine and wickedness which runs to knives and guns can hardly compare with some of our southern states. There is a race problem down there, to be sure, which may have an effect, but probably the strongest influence is that southern tradition that a gentleman should fight with a gun instead of his fists. Prohibition of gunpowder instead of booze is what Alabama needs.—Athenion Globe.

A CRUSADE FOR THE CHILD.

Those who feel most deeply the importance of child saving insist that the matter should be taken in ample time. It is urged for instance, as a matter of immediate necessity, that state relief be provided for impoverished widowed mothers with families of young children. Miss Addams, in the North American Review, sufficiently indicated the horrors of the present situation and pointed out the inadequacy of day nurseries in solving

so serious a problem. Generally speaking, a mother cannot protect her children in even the crudest sense and at the same time earn the money for their support. If she is allowed to remain in her dreadful dilemma, the children of such a family are therefore practically wasted, lost to the state. A measure that would cover this and other difficulties and for which much might rationally be urged is state endowment of motherhood. But an innovation so radical as this would naturally have to defer in point of time to others of readier acceptance. But there is general agreement that an admirable point of departure for all further reforms in this general direction would be the passage of the bill, now for some time pending in congress, recommending a federal children's bureau. This measure was originally the conception of Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Henry street settlement of New York city, but has since been urged by practically all persons "equipped to discuss the subject with authority. It is conceded that such an institution would be a very great aid to all workers for the good of the child and that it would also operate as a moral force a deterrent of injustice. It is proposed that the bureau be under the department of the interior and that it investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children, particularly upon the following points: infant mortality, the birth rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile delinquency and juvenile courts, desertion and illegitimacy, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children of the working classes, employment, legislation affecting children and so forth.—Olivia Howard Dunbar in North American Review.

HOTELS IN PORTUGAL.

Paying One's Bill Then Becomes a Duel in Politeness.

When traveling for the first time in Portugal one is apt to become exasperated when he desires to settle up with his landlord at the hotel. When the traveler asks how much his bill is the landlord bows graciously, smiles sweetly, rubs his hands together and replies that the bill is as much as the guest wishes to contribute.

This is simply the opening of a duel of politeness for the hardened traveler at once thanks the landlord for his confidence in him and again very courteously asks for a detailed statement of his account. Still the bill is not forthcoming, for the landlord declares that he does not wish to insult his guest in any such manner. Finally the landlord does reckon up the charges on his fingers. When he has finished he asks the traveler how much the sum total is. If the traveler hasn't kept track of it the landlord very laboriously goes over the account again. If the guest has footed up the bill the landlord is sure that it is not so much and insists on a re-reckoning. The result is the same, and the landlord invariably needs to bring two or three more fingers into use for items that had been accidentally omitted.

Needless to state, the traveler not hardened to this process breathes a deep sigh of relief when he "escapes."—Boys' World.

DIET AND AGE.

Proper Eating Would Insure Better Health and Longer Life.

Medical experts, insurance men, educators and teachers of the science of health and happiness generally are in favor of simpler living and a return to nature. The mortality of adult age of the period between forty and sixty is increasing, but it is not due to the stress of modern life, to worry and overwork, as some have supposed. It is due, we are assured, to overeating and bad diets. There is every reason why we should live longer and be healthier, for comforts are increasing and inventions are lessening toil and anxiety. But our very prosperity has led to richer and ampler diets, and there is where the mischief lies—there, and in our indoor life. We shun nature; we shut out light and air; we walk little and seldom eat or rest in the open air, in gardens, fields or on porches.

This is all wrong, and the wages of this wrong are ill health, depression, gloom, the shortening of the natural span of life. Habits of outdoor life should be formed early—at school. As much teaching as possible should be done in the open air—and as much playing likewise. After graduation boys and girls should continue to cultivate the outdoor life and families should continue the practice.—Chicago Record-Herald.

To Identify a Child.—My small son did not return at the regular time one day while out with a maid. The thought terrified me that in case of an accident there would be no way of identifying him should he be lost. The next morning I cut pieces of wide tape, on which I wrote very clearly his name, address and our telephone number in indelible ink. I sewed one of these pieces to each of his underwaists, in front where it could be plainly seen.—K. E. A. in Harper's Bazar.

Taking No Chances.

The big steamer had left the pier. The young man on the tax haven still waved his handkerchief desperately. "Oh, what're you waiting for? Come on," said his companions disgustedly. "I haven't," with one fearful glance backward. "What's the matter?" "She has a fieldglass," said the young man.—Everybody's.

In the Barber Shop.

Customer—What do you mean by that sign, "Shaving Feminists, 25 cents?" Barber—That's because it takes more time to shave a man with a long face.—Judge.

BUY LAND ON THE BURLINGTON IN THE Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.

The census figures tell the story. Population now more than 15,000 people as against 4,000 population last census—and this gain practically all in the last five years.

MAKE MONEY ON LAND

Five years ago these lands were selling at from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre. The same lands with improvements, are now selling as high as \$60.00 to \$80.00. You can homestead just as good lands today, just as close to the railroad, or buy just as good raw lands at \$45.00 to \$50.00 and make as much money as those who invested then.

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR before the completion of the new line to the Northwest where you can locate close to new growing towns that will help to make your land valuable. Write me and let me tell you all about this rich, new irrigated territory.

D. GLENN DEEVER, General Agent Land Seekers Information Bureau 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

American Golf.

Certainly you are in good luck as a golfer if you go to America at all, for they are gloriously hospitable in that land, and, so far as I could see, the idea that some have here—that the American's notion of the object of playing a game is purely to win it, not to enjoy the playing—is perfectly mistaken. I never had the impression more strongly anywhere of being in the company of men who were playing the game for pleasure, not for the mere sake of winning the match. But then it is certainly true, as I heard one of their judges it mean a legal judge, though he was a judge of golf, too say in an after dinner speech that it is "the cleanest sport in America."—Horace Hut-hinson in London Telegraph.

The Voice of the People.

Lady John Russell visited Paris as a girl in 1830 and witnessed the somewhat artificial enthusiasm for Louis Philippe, who had just been placed on the throne by the revolution. "It is said," we are told, "that any small boy in those days could exhibit the king to curious sightseers by raising a cheer outside the Tuilleries windows. When his majesty, to whom any manifestation of enthusiasm was extremely precious, would appear automatically upon the balcony and bow."

Not Perfect.

A horse dealer was showing a horse to a prospective buyer. After running him back and forward for a few minutes he stopped and said to the buyer: "What do you think of his coat? Isn't he a dandy?"

The buyer, noticing that the horse had the heaves, replied, "Yes, I like his coat all right, but I don't like his pants."—London Tit-Bits.

Probably.

The Orator—I ask you, Wot in this life we 'old so dear? Soon I'll be lyin' with me forefathers. The Voice—An' givin' them points at the game too!—London Sketch.

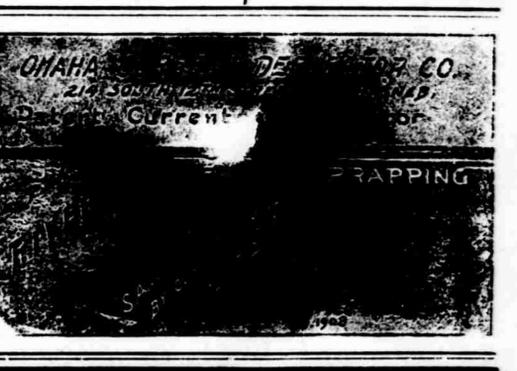
Common sense is the genius of our age.—Greeley.

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 deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Platte county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county on the 25th day of January, 1911, and on the 29th day of April, 1911, and on the 25th 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 25th, 1911, and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 25th day of December, 1910. This notice will be published in the Columbus Journal four weeks successively prior to the 25th day of January, 1911.

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



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