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CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

The studied effort on the part of the World-Herald and other democratic newspapers to push Bryan into the background is attracting attention outside of Nebraska. Here is what the Sioux City Tribune rises to remark about it: "What sort of mischievous purpose is it and where does it come from, this denying of Mr. Bryan by the Nebraska democrats? They are playing for a fall, these democratic newspapers and politicians, who are trying to build up the Nebraska democracy around organized opposition to Mr. Bryan. It won't work. It is not a question of Bryan's presidential aspirations, if he has any. It's a question of the integrity of the democratic party at this time. Is the party honest? Is it intending to follow the progressive trend that Mr. Bryan's leadership gave to it, or is this anti-Bryan move engineered by the corporation influence that want to be in with democracy in 1912?"—Lincoln News.

With the sufferings of our federal circuit judges on their miserable pittance of \$7,000 a year we can all sympathize. Most of us know what it is to be poor. We were poor ourselves once, and know just how hard it is to maintain a \$10,000 family and a \$6,000 automobile on wages of \$583.33 a month. Nevertheless, the refusal of the house of representatives to increase this stipend to \$10,000 a year is likely to meet the approval of all of us. Unfortunately there are not wages enough in existence to give each of us all he would like to have. Where there is money to spend in wage increases, therefore, we are compelled to consider supply and demand. When a circuit court vacancy was in this vicinity a few days ago it did not go begging, not by a big margin. Many applied, and Walter I. Smith was accounted a lucky man when he got it. Meanwhile some thousands of jobs at Chicago sewing machines go begging because girls have refused to sew at \$7 a week. We need clothes almost as badly as we need justice. Men were snapping at the poorly paid judgeship. Why should we not take the extra wages, then, to lure the girls back to the deserted sewing machines? This is what we do when we refuse to raise the judge's salary, for all these government expenses the "ultimate consumer" pays.—Lincoln Journal.

SIMPLIFYING COURT METHODS.

Senator Elihu Root, in the capacity of president of the New York State Bar association, has called the attention of that body to the time wasted in the restating by judges of established legal opinions in new forms. He condemns this practice and asserts that the briefest possible opinion from the bench usually serves the purpose quite as well as an opinion of interminable length. He also favors a statutory rule which would preclude reversal of a judgment upon the error of ruling relative to the admission or rejection of evidence in a trial unless it appears that a different ruling would have led to a different judgment. He declares that such a rule would put an end to the countless objections and exceptions which now disfigure legal procedure.

No doubt these two changes in methods would help considerably. The average layman, however, does not care how the legal fraternity reforms itself provided it does so at the earliest opportunity. He wants removed the snares and pitfalls which tangle his feet when he goes to law and which make legal redress appear outrageously difficult of attainment. He would like to see abolished the garrulity of the law which seems to create an impenetrable fog for all save the lawyers themselves—and frequently for them, if indications count for anything.

In short, the average layman and all the rest of the public will welcome anything and everything which tends to simplify and make more plain the processes of the law, so that exact and even justice may be dealt out more certainly and more speedily.—Chicago News.

A GREAT INVENTION.

A London periodical published an account of a newly invented machine which measures the character of an individual with perfect accuracy. It tells whether his thought processes are clear or his morals muddy. Of course there is always to be borne in mind the first paragraph in the rabbit pie recipe, which relates to the imperative importance of catching your rabbit. Many persons conscious of a decidedly bad character and under no obligation to be examined, might shy at investigation. But the machine should prove of great value in both politics and business. It is possible to arrive at conclusions as to whether the subject under investigation is a person who has fixed ideas founded on sentiment rather than reason, as, for illustration, a vegetarian or an anti-vaccinator. The difference between an unconfined lunatic and a sane man can be at once discovered. There appears to be no difficulty in distinguishing between a pillar of a church and a looter of trust estates even when, as it often happens, the two are corporally one.

When the marvelous mechanical device is put upon the market we shall no longer have to listen to the stump speaker who challenges his basket calculator to show that he has ever committed an evil act or harbored the slightest affection for a career of turpitude. We shall measure up all applicants for appointive office and aspiration for elective office, and put the lid upon the ambitions of those who are proven to be fellows of the baser sort and fall into the class composed of horse thieves, burglars, short change men, footpads and other pariahs. This should greatly simplify our political problems. Something of the kind has been long and urgently needed. We have had enough of political machines. Now for a machine to measure the politician and brand him patriot or pilferer as the case may be!

It will also save an end of money for the trusting depositor to strap down the bank officers and turn the machine loose upon them, cranked up for an exhaustive and candid report. The failure of the expert accountant to find the thief before his picture and the estimate of his peculations have appeared on the front pages of the newspapers is notorious. The tragic results of the inability of their tribe to find out anything till after the wreck of the bank have been felt in countless homes, and observed universally. The character-reading machine should tell at once whether the cashier is speculating in stock with the funds of the innocents or thinking of retiring from business informally with the major portion of the portable contents of the vault.

And consider the great benefit to municipal treasurers and city taxpayers when the machine with the "X" ray powers of discernment can be turned upon the members of the municipal legislative body to ascertain whether they are more interested in civic welfare or jackpots and whether they look upon their offices as public trusts or private snags.

The story of the invention sounds a good deal too good to be true, but truth is often stranger than fiction. Upon rare occasions it is even more pleasing.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HOW FARES ROOSEVELT?

Roosevelt's candidate was beaten in New York, but the verdict is by no means the overwhelming and obliterating one his enemies prayed for or the New York newspaper headlines and cartoons indicate. A defeat of 68,000 in New York state is not anywhere near the beating the popular David B. Hill received at the hands of the colorless, old Levi P. Morton in 1894, when post-tariff conditions were much the same as now and the drift was against the democrats as it is today against the republicans. When one considers the enormous massing of money and newspapers against Stimson and Roosevelt it is to be wondered at that the Dix victory was not much larger, especially in the city. Color there in 1902 got a plurality about ten thousand larger, although he had no such elements of support in his favor and it was a republican year. So far as "up state" is concerned the results show as our newspaper forecast predicted last year. There was no land slide, no overwhelming rebuke to Roosevelt, but a defeat which hurt him sore and shows that even he can not understand the force of a nationwide movement. Wilson's 25,000 victory in New Jersey, Foss' 32,000 plurality in Massachusetts, and the election of democratic congressmen in Chicago are much more emphatic condemnations of the republican leaders in that region than is the sixty-eight thousand Dix victory in New York. Nor is the republican loss in the states in which Roosevelt spoke any serious indication of a slap at him. We know he cost Draper votes in Massachusetts, but not to any considerable amount. It may be remembered that after the campaign of 1890 Tom Reed figured that in every congressional district in

which he spoke—and he journeyed far into the west—the republican candidate lost. Yet no one said that Reed did it. Roosevelt is certainly not banished into a cave by the New York result. Undoubtedly he has lost prestige by his intemperate utterances and needless attacks on the stump, which his warmest friends regret, but the republican party has need of him and will have still more need of him in healing the wounds of today and preparing for success in 1912.—Boston Transcript.

A BAR TO UNITY.

The agreement of the committees upon a plan for the unification of the Methodist church, the Methodist Church South and the Methodist Protestant churches is expected to result eventually in the merging of these bodies, but it is a mistake to assume that the change can be brought about by a simple resolution when the general committee meets in Chattanooga next May. There are practical as well as sentimental difficulties in the way. Perhaps all the committee can do is to sweep away the physical obstacles and then allow the churches to grow together if they are so minded during the coming generation.

A strong tendency exists at the present time to bring back to the parent churches the small bodies that have broken away over matters of minor belief and practice. The Methodist Protestant church, which sprang from the original Methodist church in 1830 as a protest against the management of the church by the clergy, can return without loss of dignity, because the main points asked for by the seceders were long ago granted. The Methodist Protestant wing is comparatively small and ought to reach unity with the old church without difficulty.

The union of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church south is an entirely different matter. The division took place in 1845. It was caused by slavery. Since the war the two branches have still been far apart. They have adopted a common hymnal and have shown a disposition to work in harmony when possible. Recently two churches belonging to the different wings at Chattanooga were united and have agreed to overlook the historic division. Along the border the tendency is to amalgamate or at least to avoid maintaining different churches in single communities. All this, taken in connection with the committee work just done at Cincinnati, is hopeful.

But so long as the negro question remains unsettled there will be no union of the two chief branches of the Methodist Episcopal church. So long as public opinion in the church in the north considers the negro a man and so long as the prevailing sentiment in the church in the south is that he is an animal in the shape of a man, it will be better for the two bodies to live as neighbors and not as members of the same household.—State Journal.

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT.

The future of the great west depends upon the settlement of its unoccupied areas with energetic and progressive people and the development of all its latest resources. Every state in this large region can easily support a population of many times the number now within its confines, and with the needed labor and capital would multiply its productive output over and over.

The problem of the great west is still to attract settlers and investors to make the most of nature's bounty. The organization of the Western Development association as an outgrowth of the Land show at Omaha is unquestionably a move in the right direction. Nearly every state between the Missouri river and the coast is working along its own lines to attract immigration, and it goes without saying that by pulling together they can exert a great influence than by pulling separately. Moreover, they have much in common and little at variance in this matter, because the first task is to attract attention toward the west as a whole, and if the tide of immigration and investment can be guided in this direction all will share in its benefits.

The competition which these western states have to meet is not that of one another, but the movement to divert immigration on the one side to the Canadian territory on the north and the other to the southern and southwestern states. Transportation and traffic movements, commercial and social intercourse, are with us, almost entirely east and west, so it is largely of our interest to help to people and develop the country to the west in preference to other sections with which we cannot hope to keep in close touch. Although all the western states have made a good showing in the recent census, strong and systematic development work will enable them to make a still better showing in the next decade.—Omaha Bee.

MR. TAFT AS FINANCIER.

President Taft has proved himself an exceptionally able finance minister. When he came to the national capital, Mr. Taft found an extraordinary state of confusion and lack of co-ordination in the departments of government. Many of the details of administration dated from the days of the fathers and the eighteenth century. It was like carrying transcontinental freight in wheelbarrows. Things had been heaped together, they could hardly be said to have grown. There was duplication, confusion, inefficiency, and complexity.

Profiting, I think, by his practical experience as an administrator in the Philippines, where he had to do much creative work, Mr. Taft began to overhaul, and to direct the overhauling of, the whole complicated and overgrown structure. He soon found that in every department the work could, by the application of modern administrative methods, be much better done, at much less cost.

It was not at all a question of dishonesty or personal inefficiency. President Taft is very clear about this, and very highly commends the energy, honesty, and efficiency of the great body of public servants. Not the personnel, but the system, was at fault. Rather, there was almost no system in the modern sense. As a single example: at some of the minor ports it cost \$300 to collect \$1 of customs revenue. And this is symptomatic of the whole structure.

Here, then, Mr. Taft is achieving, and has already achieved, the most noteworthy results; results directly beneficial to the nation as a whole; results briefly summed up in the words, "a fifty-two million dollar cut." Which is, of course, a million dollars a week saved to the American people.—Charles Johnston in Harper's.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Perhaps every patriotic American, and almost every intelligent foreigner, who visits the national capital makes a reverential pilgrimage to Mount Vernon as a part of that visit. Yet few Americans know and still fewer have ever visited the birthplace of the Father of His Country. In this case the usual order has been inverted. It is generally the house in which a great man was born rather than the one in which he lived or in which he died that attracts the hero worshiper at the shrine of the great.

In Lincoln's case his home in Springfield, Ill., attracts only a mild degree of interest; but so great was the interest in the spot where he was born in Kentucky that the original log cabin, or what is considered to be the one that formerly stood on the site, after having been sent about the country as a show attraction, has been re-erected on the original location and the farm itself is now owned by the Lincoln Farm association.

In Washington's case the house in which he was born was long ago permitted to fall into decay, and not a timber or stone of it probably remains on the original site, which is at Wakefield, Va., on Pope's Creek, near Colonial Beach. The plans of it, however, have been preserved, and now the Washington board of trade is considering the possibility of a scheme to reproduce the house on the original site. The latter is now marked only by a shaft erected by the United States government. That the state of Virginia and the government of the United States have so long suffered the place where Washington was born and where he passed his earlier years to remain neglected is due only to an oversight and to the fact that Mount Vernon, where he lived and where he lies buried, has become a national shrine.—New York World.

A PANACEA AT LAST.

Of even more wonderful importance and effect than at first reported is now understood to be the marvelous specific recently discovered by Dr. Ehrlich of Frankfurt, Germany.

When the announcement of Dr. Ehrlich's discovery was first made to the public, it was his idea that the substance, which was designated "606," was a specific practically only in cases of loathsome blood poisoning, but a few days since it was proclaimed by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, that purely by accident Dr. Etener had discovered new properties in "606" which proved its capacity to drive from the human body all the germs of all known diseases.

It was in fusing the tips of tubes containing "606," to protect the remaining contents, that the discovery was made. It is stated that the heat applied for the fusing modified the drug within in some way to make it more toxic.

Experiments conducted upon animals after the substance was heated seemed to confirm the theory of a toxic modification of the drug by the heat. Dr. Lambert declared with great enthusiasm that the discovery means

so much in the medical world, so much for the emancipation of mankind from germ diseases, that he feared that a statement of it would sound like exaggeration. He unhesitatingly declared it the greatest discovery ever made in medicine, overshadowing the discovery even of "606."

If this startling professional announcement should prove true, it would seem as if the time is at hand when there need be no more sickness, for most of the illness to which flesh is heir seems to have its origin in germs. When the drug store offers us a medicine which will eradicate the germs from the blood and still leave the fluid of life, the doctor will find it mighty hard sledding.—Lincoln Star.

TOLSTOY WANTED BLOOD.

His Quarrel With Turgeneff and the Reconciliation That Followed. Raymond Reocly in the Paris Figaro gives the following account of an early encounter between Tolstoy and Turgeneff, which shows the Russian sage in a different frame of mind from the one in which the world has since come to know him.

It was on the estate of his friend, the poet Fet, near Yasnyaya. Turgeneff was among the invited guests. The hostess inquired after his daughter, who was being reared in France. Turgeneff spoke highly of his English governess. "With a truly British exactitude," he said, "she requested me to fix the sum which my daughter might spend for charity. And now she teaches her pupil to mend the ragged clothes of the poor."

"And you consider that a good thing?" asked Tolstoy. "Certainly," replied the other. "It brings the benefactor into direct contact with the persons whom he is helping."

"On my part, I think that a well dressed child who handles dirty and ill smelling rags is playing a hypocritical and theatrical farce."

"I must ask you not to speak in this way," exclaimed Turgeneff, with menacing looks.

"Why should I not say what I am convinced is the truth?" remarked Tolstoy.

"Yes, think, then, that I am educating my daughter badly?" and while Fet was interceding, "if you will talk in that way I shall box your ears." Then he left the room, begging his hosts to pardon his abrupt departure.

Tolstoy also went. At the neighboring station he wrote to Turgeneff demanding an apology. He ordered pistols and tried to provoke his rival to a duel. Turgeneff's answer, very dignified, brought the apology demanded by Tolstoy. He closed by saying that he thought it best that two men with such opposite tempers should henceforth break off all relations. Tolstoy, carried away by his anger (it was in 1861), declined to be satisfied with such an answer. He felt that he had been gravely offended. He demanded reparation by arms. He threatened repeated his provocations. His friend Fet, who attempted to pacify him, succeeded only in drawing from him this vigorous reply: "I beg of you henceforth not to write to me any more. I shall return your letters unopened, the same as I do with Turgeneff's." After these occurrences Turgeneff returned to France, where he passed the greater part of his time. Some months later, on reflection, Tolstoy regretted his violence. Seized with remorse, he sent Turgeneff a letter asking his pardon. "I find it exceedingly painful," he wrote, "to think that I have made an enemy of you."

Turgeneff forgave, as one may imagine, but the complete and definitive reconciliation took place much later.

OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.

In the Days of Wooden Huts, Thatched Roofs and Clay Floors.

The habitations of English common people for centuries consisted of a wooden hut of one room, with the fire built in the center. To this, if a man increased in family and wealth, a lean-to was added and later another and another. The roofs were of thatch, the beds of loose straw or straw beds with bolsters of the same laid on the floor or perhaps eventually shut in by a shelf and ledge like the berths of a ship or by a small closet.

The Saxon thane or knight built a more pretentious "hall," a large open room like the Roman atrium with a lofty roof thatched or covered with slates or wooden shingles. In the center of the hard clay floor burned great fires of dry wood whose thin acrid smoke escaped from openings in the roof, above the hearth or by the doors, windows and openings under the eaves of the thatch.

By day the "hearthsman" and visitors when not working or fighting sat on long benches on either side of the fire and, as John Hay puts it, "calmly drank and jested" or, gathering at long benches placed on trestles, regaled themselves on some sort of porridge with fish and milk or meat and ale.

At night straw or rushes spread on the floor formed beds for the entire company in the earlier and ruder days, when the "baser sort" were glad to share their straw with the cows.—Charles Winslow Hall in National Magazine.

The Way She Saw It. "You must not mock people, Hazel. Once upon a time, the Bible says, a crowd of little children mocked a good man named Elisha, and two bears came out of the forest and killed forty-two of them." "Wasn't that an awful thing for their mothers?"—Newark News.

Watch Farm Development in Wyoming

The Board of Army Engineers appointed to apportion the Reclamation Fund to the various projects, has set aside \$2,000,000 from the special fund, and \$2,165,000 from the regular fund for use in the North Platte Valley project in Wyoming and Nebraska, and \$2,000,000 from the regular fund to complete the Shoshone project in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming, making a total of more than \$6,000,000 that will be spent by the Government upon these two projects, in making desirable homes in Wyoming for our citizens.

CAREY ACT PROJECTS

SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS will be spent by private companies in Wyoming, and many of these projects will be pushed rapidly to completion. Just think what the expenditure of SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS for irrigation is going to mean to the State of Wyoming. It means work at good wages for many people, many new opportunities to get valuable farm homes, more new growing towns and new business locations.

YOU SHOULD KEEP POSTED ABOUT WYOMING! Send me your name and address for our mailing list.



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AFTER THE TEMPEST.

The Genial Calm That Settled Over the Pretty Schoolma'am.

A pretty schoolma'am once taught school in a Long Island village. All the young fellows for miles around were mad about her, but the schoolma'am was proud, and none of the boys seemed to stand the ghost of a chance.

Young Jim Brown, the judge's son, was the best looking chap in the town, and Jim probably loved the schoolma'am more than any of her other swains, but he never had the pluck to declare himself. He felt too small and mean before the beauty and learning of the schoolma'am. But one day, the schoolma'am being away on a visit in New York state, Jim asked advice of the editor. The editor said: "Take the bull by the horns and insert an announcement of your forthcoming marriage in my society column. It will cost you only 50 cents."

So Jim inserted an announcement to the effect that the schoolma'am and he would be married the next month and would spend their honeymoon at Atlantic City.

Well, a short time after this announcement appeared the schoolma'am came back home. Jim heard on all sides how furious she was. For several days he kept away from her. Then one afternoon as she was coming home from school he ran plump into her in the lane.

She let him know at once what she thought of him and his outrageous conduct. She stormed and raved, and her pretty eyes flashed fire. Jim stood first on one foot and then on the other, and finally he blurted out: "Well, if you don't like it I can have the announcement contradicted."

"Oh, bother it!" said the schoolma'am. "It's too late now."—Washington Star.

THEY LIKE PRISON LIFE.

A Class of Persons in Japan Who Try to Break Into Jail.

In Japan there are people who make sham confessions in order to obtain a period of the comparative warmth and comfort of a Japanese prison. The Japan Mail says: "The police slang of the capital has words to describe and distinguish these persons. 'Meshi kul,' or the rice criminal, will steal some small article from a shop front in such a way as to be seen doing it. He then makes a bolt of it, pursued by the master of the shop, or some faithful kozo, but presently allows himself to be caught and handed to the police. He has to 'do time' for his pretended theft, but his rice is secured for a period, and when that period has elapsed he will allow himself to be caught again.

"The 'unadon,' or 'eel bow' criminal, is wiler than the one just mentioned.

He does not actually commit a crime, such as will put him into the convict side of the prison, but allows himself to be found looking in suspicious places, underneath the broad verandas of a temple, or in the garden of a private house. He gets into prison all right, but he secures the more generous treatment of the house of detention, which is to the fare of the convict jail which a dish of eels is to a bowl of plain rice.

"The 'kuruma' is a criminal who makes a sham confession in order to sneak a free railway ride. The Asahi tells of a case connected with a murder, known as the 'decapitated corpse case,' which took place last year. A man gave himself up to the police in Sendai as the perpetrator of the crime. He was brought to Tokyo and his story investigated. It was found to be a pure fabrication."

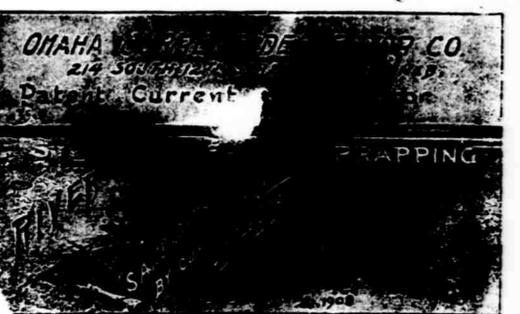
A Strauss Story. A French contemporary tells a piquant story of the composer of "Salome." He was dining one night with a party of musical friends when the conversation turned on the compositions of the Kaiser. Some of the guests had expressed their opinions pretty freely when Herr Strauss put his finger to his lips and said: "Sh-sh! You should never run down the compositions of crowned heads in company. There is no telling who wrote them."

Some Letters. An ingenious person has discovered that the three most forcible letters in our alphabet are N R G (energy), that the two which contain nothing are M T (empty), that four express great confidence, O B C T (obedient); that two are in a decline, D K (decay); that four indicate exalted station, X L N Q (excellency), and three excite our tears, yet when pronounced together are necessary to a good understanding.—L E G (elegy and leg).

Willing to Compromise. "Didn't you promise never to do that again?" "Yes, father." "And didn't I promise to whale you good if you didn't?" "Yes, but I broke me promise and won't hold you to yours."—Toledo Blade.

To the Point. At a teacher's conference one of the school principals rose to propose the toast, "Love, live the teachers." And a meager, pallid assistant instructor in a hollow voice asked: "Oh, what?"—Ladies Home Journal.

His Remembrance. "Did the man whose auto was in red lition last night give it a cursory examination?" "It sounded that way, sir."—Baltimore American.



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