

Consolidated with the Columbus Times April 1, 1914; with the Platte County Argus January 1, 1904.

Published at the Executive Building, Columbus, Nebr., on Wednesday, April 12, 1914.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One year, by mail, postage prepaid, \$1.50
Six months, by mail, postage prepaid, .75
Three months, by mail, postage prepaid, .40

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1914.
STROTHER & COMPANY, Proprietors.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on our paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. This fact shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1915, Feb. 1, 1915 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCE—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrears must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

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

NOT A DEAD ONE.

The newspaper jokesmiths like to insist that Mr. Bryan is down among the dead men, and some writers who are not frivolous argue the same way. Mr. Bryan has been rebuked a good many times recently, and he received the worst kind of a turning down in his own state this year, but he still goes his way buoyantly, the favorite offering of the lyceum bureaus, and the ancient sacrifice whenever presidential timber is being considered.

He says positively that he never will be a candidate for the presidency, but he will remain in politics. So long as Mr. Bryan remains in politics he will expect to be the loud voice, and it is evident that there are statesmen of his party who are willing he should retain his supremacy.

There is now in progress among democratic senators of the progressive sort a well ordered scheme to deprive Bailey of such leadership as he would assume. Mr. Bailey has made a spectacle of himself upon numerous occasions recently, and his fervid defense of Lorimer made many of his colleagues distinctly weary. Their weariness was increased when he made his grandstand play of resigning and they have come to the conclusion that it will be wise to dump him and are making plans to that end. The Washington story treating of this incident says that in choosing a new leader the democrats will be influenced much by Mr. Bryan.

So there you are. A man who can sit in his farm house at Fairview and pull wires for the purification of politics at Washington isn't a dead one by a long distance.

While he intends to break loose from the habit of running for the presidency, Mr. Bryan evidently expects to have a lot to say as to who shall and who shall not make the race. In the current issue of the Commoner, the ex-peerless says:

"Some weeks ago four names were mentioned, and questions which have been asked concerning them have been answered. Some of the eastern papers at once reported that Mr. Bryan had declared the four gentlemen named to be available candidates. More recently the Commoner has referred to different public men in connection with their official work. It might be well understood now as later that commendation of particular acts does not necessarily mean that the parties are available as presidential candidates or that their nomination would be desirable. Mr. Bryan is not prepared to express an opinion yet as to which one of the many gentlemen named would be the most available, but that the Commoner may be free to commend such acts of Governor Harmon's administration that seem worthy for commendation, it is now stated for the benefit of the readers that the Commoner does not consider Governor Harmon as an available man for the democratic nomination, for reasons that will be given when the discussion of the subject seems proper."

If that doesn't sound like a ukase handed down from the throne room of the czar, it is difficult to classify it.

If Mr. Bryan can wave Senator Bailey into outer darkness with one motion of the hand, and consign Governor Harmon to oblivion with another, it evidently is a waste of sympathy to condole with him upon the political misfortunes he has suffered in the past two or three years—Emporia Gazette.

A HOUSE FROM ONE TREE.

The town of Elma, Wash., in the midst of the great fir timber belt on the west slope of the Cascade Mountains, presents a unique feature in the form of a 2-story house, containing fourteen rooms, built entirely of the timber from a single fir. This tree was a giant Douglas and was felled west of Elma. It was wonderfully straight and, when scaled, was found to contain forty thousand feet of serviceable timber. The tree was cut into six logs, the first, or butt, being

twenty-eight feet in length. Inside the bark the stump measured seven feet and nine inches in diameter. The distance to the first limb of this tree was one hundred feet, and the total height of the tree was over three hundred feet. At the standard price then prevailing—\$25 a thousand—the lumber in this tree was worth more than \$1,000.—Harper's Weekly.

SAYS THE FARMER IS THE GOAT.

At the Publicity Club's reciprocity dinner Thursday night, P. V. Collins, editor of The Northwest Agriculturalist, attempted to introduce a resolution protesting against reciprocity which did not affect the manufacturer as well as the farmer. He did not have an opportunity to express himself as fully as he desired and accordingly he issued today the following formal statement:

In Mr. James J. Hill's arguments in behalf of the Taft reciprocity with Canada, he conceded that he spoke as a free-trader, for he had never been a dyed-in-the-wool Protectionist. Nine out of ten who stand with him must make the same confession.

From the standpoint of the long haul Mr. Hill's position is readily comprehended. He is a transportationist, not a Protectionist. He argued that Tariff does not protect prices anyhow, as witness the fact that barley is sold at forty-five cents in those states where barley is produced and sixty cents in a state where they have no barley for sale, but must import all their barley. Hence, he argued, since there is no tariff between those states, Tariff does not affect prices. He defied answer to his argument; it answers itself.

Next he concludes, in spite of his barley argument, that reciprocity with Canada will lower the price of farm products in the Northwestern states, and thus injure our farmers, but his answer to his own concession is that our farmers know so little about good farming that they don't deserve protection.

He proves the blessedness of Free Trade on agriculture, but the engineers of his meeting were prompt to smother a motion, by me, to extend the blessings of Free Trade with Canada on everything, so as to be consistent. If it is good sauce for the goose—the farmer—why not equally good for the gander—the manufacturer?

Mr. Hill quoted official statistics proving that in 1840 72 per cent. of our population were agriculturists and now only 32. Yet as a stimulus for the popular "back to the farm" cry, he proposes to open competition for American farmers with the occupants of the cheaper, newer lands of Canada.

Mr. Hill, Publicity Club of Minneapolis and miners, all this Free Trade attack on the agricultural producers of the Northwest may seem right and easy, here in the Mill City, but I have been in close touch with Northwestern farmers for twenty years or more and I am neither the "ignoramus nor the demagogue" into which two classes Mr. Hill courteously consigns all who stand for agriculture against this outrageous schedule. I register on behalf of Northwestern farmers my earnest protest against this wanton attack on our farmers. Even Mr. Hill, with all of his great interests in transporting Canadian crops, defends the treaty only from the standpoint of a Free-Trader. I am an American—not a Free-Trader.

You can smother an amendment intended to expose the absurd inconsistencies of Free-Trade for farmers with Protection to manufacturers—you can smother it in a biased assembly, but you cannot smother the voice of Northwestern farmers at the polls. Nor are our farmers either ignoramuses or demagogues.

This is more than a party question. I honestly believe in the McKinley-Blaine reciprocity principle, but this is not reciprocity, it is a Free-Trade betrayal of agriculture for the further upholding of transportation interests, at farmers' expense.

There was not a single argument presented by Mr. Hill in behalf of Free-Trade on farm products, which would not be just as logical if applied to every kind of manufactured article in trade between Canada and the United States.

Why in the name of justice and equity, the square deal and common sense, must the American farmer be the last to be directly benefited by a Protective Tariff and the first to lose that Protection, and be forever and always the goat.—Minneapolis Daily News.

If the Democrats have their way at the coming session of Congress the people of the United States will soon begin to take an interest in the world "dumping," so much used in England, and study its application to conditions likely to be created in this country by Tariff legislation which will give foreign products easy access to our markets.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A REPUBLIC OF PUBLIC OPINION.

"With public opinion," said Abraham Lincoln, "everything is possible." Charles Sumner said, "Anything for human rights is constitutional." "There is a law higher than the Constitution," said William H. Seward.

The words of these illustrious gentlemen are quoted in the hopeful belief that sentiments expressed by them will not be regarded as unpatriotic, as anarchistic, or as disrespectful of the able and historic document called the Constitution. In fact, these great citizens gave the Constitution a solid dignity which is not maintained to by many of its self-appointed defenders. These latter seem to believe that the Constitution has precious little to do with a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

This, then, is a government of public opinion, in spite of the fact that it has a written organic law. The hopeful doctrine that, no matter what the people need or how badly they need it, they cannot have it if it is "against the Constitution" is merely a bogey man. It is a powerful bogey man, to be sure; and it holds things back; but it has nothing like the power which Tories in temperament would ascribe to it.

To illustrate the flexibility of the American republic one or two examples of progress may be enumerated and some continuously working principles of progress may be indicated.

The Oregon law for the nomination and election of United States senators is, as Mr. William Allen White said recently in a Kansas City address, in "defiance" of, or in circumvention of, the United States Constitution. That fundamental law places with state legislatures the elections of senators, while the Oregon law in effect places the selection with the people. Yet the law is constitutional because it does not assume to compel the legislators to do what the voters direct. The legislative members are given the first option of pledging themselves to follow the popular choice, or not to make that pledge, and they are given the second option to keep or break the pledge if they give it. The reliance is solely upon public opinion, working outside of or above the organic law; but not against it.

That this conference in the ruling force of the people's wishes is well founded has been demonstrated many times over in the election of presidents. The Constitution places that election with the electoral college, and there it resides today. But the people long since made the electors merely messengers by state groupings to convey the record of their will to the respective state capitals and then on to Washington. The people's action is merely advisory, but it has all the force of a constitutional mandate.

For a more general rule it may be observed that what the Constitution is whatever the ruling interpretation of the Constitution is. There can be no doubt that what is constitutional one period is unconstitutional at another period, and vice versa. There can be no doubt of it, because the elastic fact has been proved. The national income tax was constitutional once. It is unconstitutional today. It may be constitutional again the next time the court considers it. And this without any intervening amendment of the Constitution.

The instance is cited not to show disrespect for the court, but with the exactly contrary purpose of showing the respect which is due to American institutions of which the courts constitute one important factor. Those institutions command respect and patriotic affection because they have the strength to meet the facts of life and development. The republic will not have to go to pieces because the "perpetuity" of its framework is the perpetuity of an immovable stump. Its assurance of living is that—

"With public opinion everything is possible."—Kansas City Star.

Congressman Hanna delivered a speech in Congress in opposition to the Reciprocity treaty in which he showed the markets on the 31st of December, 1910, at Portal to be on wheat, 85c, and at North Portal in Canada, 75c; barley was 63c at Portal and 55c in North Portal; flax was \$2.33 in Portal and \$1.89 in North Portal. This will be seen to be considerable difference favoring the North Dakota man. These two towns join each other, so the Tariff must be admitted to be the cause of the difference. Can we afford, as farmers, to wipe out this Tariff difference? Can we afford to trade a market of ninety millions of people for a market of eight millions, and if we did would that be reciprocity? Let every farmer write a protest to each member of Congress. Let us give our members something to work with. If we do not loudly protest we are not trying to help ourselves, and if we make no effort to help ourselves, we do not deserve to be helped.—Plaza (N. D.) Pioneer.

NEW BLOOD IN CONGRESS.

It is the opinion of a prominent member of congress from New England long in service at Washington that the country has seen the last of men in congress of a service of thirty years and more, and probably also, at least for some time, of men who have served in congress twenty years. The trend, in his judgment, is against long service. Elections are now considerably affected by means of direct primaries, and people seem fickle, and the best of men in congress are consequently apt to be toppled over by some newcomer who chances to charm the majority of the voters.

As it is, men in congress who have a record of twenty years or more are few in number. And not a few of these are retiring, in some cases driven out of public life by popular clamor. Senator Hale of Maine is completing his thirtieth year in the senate. Previously he served six years in the house of representatives. In the public life of Washington he will, on March 4, have been thirty-six years. Senator Frye of Maine will also this year complete thirty years of service in the senate.

Senator Aldrich will retire from the senate in his thirtieth year. He was additionally two years in the house of representatives. Senator Cullum is completing his twenty-eighth year in senate, but he can point to a service in congress father back than any other member, having been a member of the house in 1861.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire will complete twenty years of service in the senate, but he had already, when chosen senator in 1891, served four years in the house.

In the house, Speaker Cannon can show service going back to 1873, or thirty-six years back, but two years will have to be deducted from the continuity, for he missed one congress, suffering defeat in the democratic tidal wave of 1890. The service of Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania, called the "Father of the House," because he has seen longer continuous service than any other man in it, harks back to 1879, while Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, goes as far back as 1885. Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania first came to congress in 1887, or twenty-four years ago, and Representative Jones of Virginia has a record of twenty years of service in the house. All other congressmen report a service of less than twenty years. Representatives Barthol of Missouri, Cooper of Wisconsin, Gardner of New Jersey; Gillett and McCall of Massachusetts and Loudenslager of New Jersey have been elected to another term, and so will by 1913 have completed twenty years in the house. Of those who began coming to the house in 1895 only nine will remain.

Judgment here is that more and more the senate and the house is becoming an assemblage of fresh men, and that this trend will become even more pronounced in the years ahead.—Boston Advertiser.

BEER AND BULLION.

As was expected, some editorial fits have been thrown concerning the recent three-ring golden wedding ceremony staged by Adolphus Bush and family in their palatial California home. Yet there is no use attempting to paint Bush as a deep criminal, who has builded a fortune on ruined homes, drunkards' graves and fallen women. It may be that there is more or less stigma against the beer business in this country, although the action of Taft and T. R. in sending golden offerings to the beer kings wouldn't indicate that it had reached the very highest political circles. But, however that may be, Bush is a German, and there is no doubt of the social and moral standing of his business in the land of his nativity. Even the honorable kaiser remembered him on this auspicious occasion, and beer drinking is one of the most popular pastimes of the fatherland, so, doubtless, Bush believes he is all right, which helps some in these days of more or less hypocrisy and frenzied finance. There is also something to be said in favor of beer as a temperance drink, although Carrie Nation may throw a fit at the mere suggestion. Not that anyone needs beer, or that it is beneficial, an hallucination long since exploded, but which is dragged in by the brewery advertisers, and the man who requires an excuse with his suds; not that at all, but there are many people who insist on some alcoholic stimulant, and are going to have it if they have to drink squirrel whiskey in the back stall of a livery barn. Beer easily accessible is a benefit to them, just as it was to the army in the days of the canteen. So there is no reason for counting Bush a low-browed desperado. His solid gold, diamond studded celebration may suggest a vainglorious fool. But just remember that the fortune he spent so lavishly

in celebrating the fiftieth lap in double harness was largely contributed by other fools who were so much worse they didn't get anything out of it but unhealthy fat and a headache, so there is no use of selecting Bush out of so vast an array for the goat. As a matter of fact, he is smarter than most of them, and, doubtless, better than some who paid him tribute.—Athens Globe.

When the extra session meets, in April next, some Southern Congressmen may find themselves embraced as to the attitude to take on Louisiana sugar, Alabama iron and Georgia lumber. In the past these industries have been given Protection by Republican votes. Soon the Democrats will have to attend to that matter for themselves.—San Francisco Chronicle.

If reciprocity is a step toward Free Trade, Uncle Sam will just have to back up, that's all. And he will back up quick, regardless of all the theorems of Tariff reformers and college dreamers. Hard times will compel him to.—Enid, (Okla.) Events.

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME

Dog Walks 140 Miles to Reach Favorite Spot Behind Butcher Shop Stove.

If you've ever felt the pangs of homesickness and have longed for the quiet of a small town in contrast to the hustle and bustle of a big city your sympathy will go out to Dewey, a white bulldog who, pining for his personal soft spot behind a meat market stove in La Crosse, Wis., walked the entire distance from St. Paul to that city.

A letter from La Crosse tells of the arrival there of the dog, which is the property of Oscar Baum, a St. Paul meatcutter, who formerly lived in the Wisconsin city.

Dewey is now sleeping behind the stove in the meat market in La Crosse, which his master formerly owned. Although Mr. Baum brought the dog to St. Paul in the express car of a fast limited train and offered him all kinds of inducements and delicacies not to be had in a small town, Dewey was not happy.

He ran away and appeared unexpectedly at his old home. Wagging his short tail furiously, he scratched and whined for admittance.

The 140 miles he had tramped had made him footsore and weary. His tongue was hanging far out of his mouth and he was panting. Dewey's eyes were bright, however, and he was not too tired to yawn in a friendly manner at his old trusted friend, the market cat.

When his master telephoned from St. Paul that he would go to La Crosse to get him the gaunt little fighting pet was sleeping the peaceful sleep of the weary. Between his paws was a discarded bone, and the satisfied grin on his battle-scarred face told more plainly than words that he preferred a meager bone in La Crosse to porterhouse steak in St. Paul.

DRUGGIST, THE MEANEST MAN

Woman Shopper Finds Many Things to Complain of in Drug Store.

"Give me a two-cent stamp, please. Here's a ten-dollar bill—it's the smallest I have—what haven't you any more convenient change than all that silver? I can't carry that about with me. Well, the idea! Are you supposed to be running a drug store, or what? Let me use your telephone. No free phone? Well, this is the jumping off place, I must say. If I have to drop a nickel in I'll have to have change—please give me change for this five-dollar bill.

"Well, they don't answer. Of all the service! Is there a city directory here? Where? For goodness sake, this is last year's directory—haven't you a new one? Hub! Give me a little piece of licorice root for the baby haven't you a smooth piece? How do you sell your magazines? No, I don't want to buy one—we subscribe for all the good ones, and you don't seem to have those. I'll just read this one while I'm waiting for a friend. O, and please give me a wide-mouthed bottle, holding about so much. What—five cents? You don't mean to tell me that you charge for empty bottles? I know, but when a person has been shopping all over your store, it seems to me you might be a little accommodating about little things like—Baby! Put that thermometer down—throw it down at once! It might poison you. There—I'm glad it was only a cheap thing, or you might have wanted me to pay for it because she smashed it. Thank goodness, there's my car! Will you please hold the door open till we get out?"

The Absurdity of Overwork.

Dr. C. Hutchinson Eely, the brain expert of Duluth, was discussing the new tuberculin cure for progressive paralysis, a malady common to brain workers.

"Tuberculin has cured a third of the cases it has been tried on," he said. "Hence it may be called a pretty good cure. But a better cure for the diseases due to overwork is rest."

Dr. Hutchinson Eely thumped the table vigorously.

"When a professional man tells me he is too busy to take a rest," he cried, "I tell him he is like a workman who is too busy to sharpen his tools."

Designs Grand Staircase.

Miss Fay Kellogg is a New York girl who has great skill as an architect. She designed the scheme for the grand staircase of the Hall of Records in New York, which is regarded as a very good example of architectural beauty.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
MAKES HOME BAKING EASY



**Light Biscuit
Delicious Cake
Dainty Pastries
Fine Puddings
Flaky Crusts**

and the food is finer, more tasty, cleanly and wholesome than the ready-made found at the shop or grocery.

Royal Cook Book—500 Recipes—Free. Send Name and Address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Memorial to Famous Women.
The lady chapel of the new Liverpool cathedral, which is to be open next summer, has a scheme of beautiful stained glass windows commemorative of the noble deeds of good women. Besides the famous women of the Bible the following are commemorated: Dr. Alicia Marvel and all who have laid down their lives for their sisters, Grace Darling and all courageous maidens, Josephine Butler and all brave champions of purity, Mary Collet and all prayerful women, Louise Stewart and all the noble army of martyrs, Christine Rosetti and all sweet singers, Catherine Gladstone and all loyal-hearted wives, Elizabeth Barrett Browning and all women who have seen the infinite in things, Angela Burdette-Coutts and all women almoners of the king of heaven, Mother Cecile and all women loving and large hearted in counsel.

New Zealand "Tattooed Rocks."
Mr. Clement Wragge who has inspected what are known as the "tattooed rocks," on the coast near Raglan, New Zealand, is distinctly of opinion that they are the work of neither Tamil nor Maori, but are the inscriptions of a very ancient race of sun worshipers, antedating the advent of the Maori by untold centuries. The spiral circle, ovals, crosses and squares, he says, are most significant, and confirm his opinion that New Zealand has been inhabited by early man. He considers the inscriptions are probably connected with those at Easter Island and Central and South America, and are Atlantean or Te-Maurian in origin; further, that the Maori copied the spiral from the relics of ancient people, and did not initiate it.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Education of the city of Columbus, Nebraska, on or before 7:30 p. m., April 29, 1914, for the repair and alteration of the Columbus High school building. Proposals to be considered must be accompanied by a certified check equal to three per cent of the bid. Plans and specifications for said work may be seen at the office of Wardman & Grabe, Architects, Columbus, Nebraska. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
J. E. H. NAUMANN, Secretary.

FINE TREES IN PALESTINE
Eucalyptus, Fig, Olive and Orange Flourish Among the Rocks on Its Chalk Hills.
Palestine is exceptionally fitted for forestry. On its sand surfaces as on its chalk hills trees flourish and fruit in an extraordinarily short time. Eucalyptus, for example, in three or four years reach a height and girth which elsewhere require eight or ten, and when cut off at a height of two meters develop to full trees again. It is a common thing to find great olive and fig trees growing among the rocks. The best oranges on the European market are from the land which is sand yet fetches now the highest price for orange culture. Indeed, there is a festing phrase among Jewish colonists as to Palestine fertility: "If you but stick an umbrella in the soil you will next year get a crop of them." The orange trees are especially profitable, as they fruit two months before those of Italy and Spain, giving the advantage to Jewish shippers. Jewish nurserymen are developing marked skill in grafting. Orange culture has now spread from the coast into Samaria. But the olive forestry is most promising. By 1912 the Jewish people will own in Palestine some 60,000 olive and fruit trees.

Go Somewhere This Summer

TO THE EAST: In due season attractive tourist rates will be announced to the Lake and St. Lawrence regions, Atlantic Coast cities and resorts. Can we help you plan an Eastern tour?

OR IF YOU PREFER THE WEST, think about the mountain climate and scenery of Colorado, the Big Horn region, or a tour through Yellowstone Park; there are circuit tours embracing scenic Colorado, Salt Lake, Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Mountains, all in one journey. Perhaps you can take this summer that long wished for journey to the Pacific Coast, embracing by diverse routes the entire West and Northwest regions. A summer tour, whether through the East or through the West, has become to many a necessity, while railroad and hotel facilities make it a diverting and enjoyable experience. There are no tours in the world that offer the traveler so much for his money.

Get in touch with us. Let us help you plan your journey and provide you with free descriptive publications as soon as received from the printer.

Burlington Route

**L. F. RECTOR, Ticket Agent
Columbus, Nebr.**

L. W. WAKELBY, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

Magazine Binding

Old Books Rebound

In fact, for anything in the book binding line bring your work to

The Journal Office

Phone 184