

## Columbus Journal.

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### SUGAR TRUST SCANDALS OF '92.

The campaign of 1892 resulted in Mr. Cleveland's election. It was certain, long in advance, that if Cleveland won there would be tariff revision. The sugar trust did not care about tariff revision in general, if it could only make the sugar schedule to suit itself. The trust, to make assurance doubly sure, contributed liberally to both campaign funds that year. The contribution to the democratic fund has always been popularly placed at one-half million dollars. That contribution was the price of the privilege of "fixing" the sugar schedule to suit the trust, if the democrats should win. The big contribution to the republican fund was payment in advance for the same privilege if the republicans should win. You may see that Mr. Havemeyer was thoroughly impartial.

Well, the democrats won, and congress met to revise the tariff. It soon came out that powerful forces were insisting on a duty on sugar. The trust wanted it just as high as possible. There was a tremendous roar of protest from the country, but the big democratic politicians who had raised the campaign fund stood by the trust, and in the end they won. A duty of 40 per cent ad valorem was imposed, and the wicked Dutch standard was retained in the law.

Henry O. Havemeyer, head of the trust, and a fine entourage of lobbyists and manipulators, made headquarters at the Arlington hotel in Washington. The sugar schedule was the pivot of the whole situation. Senator Gorman, chairman of the democratic national committee, flatly declared there could be no legislation unless the sugar schedule was "right," which meant unless it was satisfactory to the trust.

The scandals became so serious that at length the senate was actually forced to investigate itself. The charge was made that senators friendly to the trust were making big money speculating in trust stocks. Senator Lodge introduced a resolution demanding the investigation. A committee was appointed with Lodge as chairman. It took testimony that filled over one thousand pages, and examined every member of the senate.

There was a New York broker in the Havemeyer menage at the Arlington that busy season, whose business was receiving and placing orders for sugar securities—so it was alleged. This broker—E. H. Chapman by name—was summoned and declined to produce his books to show his transactions for senators. Two Washington newspaper men, John S. Shriver and Elisha J. Edwards, who had printed articles charging scandalous things in the relations of the sugar lobby to statesmen, were examined, and refused to tell their sources of information. Henry Havemeyer was likewise recalcitrant; he would answer no questions that might involve himself or public men.

Proceedings were brought for contempt against these unwilling witnesses. Havemeyer and the newspaper men were held by the supreme court of the District of Columbia to be within their rights in refusing to testify, and were set free. Chapman was held guilty of contempt and went to jail for two months; but he did not tell anything.

And that was the net result of a very solemn looking effort to get at the inwardness of the most scandal-fogged tariff performance that Washington ever saw! The trust got the tariff "fixed" as it wanted; a few senators admitted dealing in trust stocks; a broker was locked up for a short time, and President Cleveland, declaring it was "perfidy and dishonor," refused to sign the tariff act, which became law without his signature.

Out of all that scandal the sugar trust made profits of millions by rushing in vast stores of sugar while it was still free of duty, to be refined and sold with the tariff added after the new law was in effect. That is the trust method.—Judson C. Willver in March Hampton's.

### WHY SHOULD A MAN MARRY?

"Why should a man marry? I do not mean should in the sense of 'ought to'; but what is there in it for him?"

"Man is the conquering hero. He is the power that is. The laws are his, for he made 'em. The sea is his, for he owns the yachts. The land is his, for he votes the taxes and improvements. The beasts of the fields are his, unless he prefers a motor-car. The sky is his for aeroplanes. The fishes with fins and the mermaids without tails are his—till he marries."

"Why should he marry us? Why not be honest? Isn't it the plain, unvarnished truth, that a man who contemplates exchanging his undeniably blessed singleness by asking to be doubled with some fluttering and uncertain female ought to be examined for the symptoms of some mild phase of insanity? Isn't there room for a suspicion as to the quality and kind of his gray matter?"

"Acquiring a wife, he is at home—nowhere except at home! It's the only place where he really ought to be when he is not in his office, earning the wherewithal to pay for the cage. Every hour brings its proof that he has given up his freedom."

"And for what? For one of us."

"What are we? What is there in one of us to pay for all he relinquishes? By what divine right are we commissioned to make him over? What gives us the privilege of regulating—or trying to regulate—the number of cigars he smokes and the price thereof?"

"Unmarried, a man has only to feel a longing and have the price. There is just one person on whom he really ought to spend his money—that is himself! Afterward—well, he has to fight with his conscience or his wife before he can waste good cash on the foolish, unnecessary, but delightful desires which, before he married, to feel was to gratify."

"It may sound jocose, all this talk about what a man gives up; but it is no joke for him! Once free and untrammelled, he marries to find himself corralled by a whole lot of written and unwritten laws of convention that sit on the fence of matrimony and peek at him if he tries even to peep over it. Marriage has invested him with its seriousness. He has exchanged the good things he has known for the good things he believes you to be, my sister."

"You cost money, and you take more floor space than he needed for himself alone. He has to live in a locality far removed from his former haunts, in order to accommodate you. When he gets home, he stays there—for various reasons. He drops away from his old associates. If he tries to keep in with them, his new sense of accountability makes a killjoy and a bore. And why does he do it? What says the profit side of the sheet to balance the account of the loss page? What makes him pay so big a price for you? Why will he exchange the almost ideal state of his single days for the risks, complications, expenses, and sacrifice of comfort and self-love that he must assume when he marries you?"

"Behind the superficial carelessness, underneath the apparent consequencelessness with which men indulge themselves, there is a deep, instinctive, and—like all of nature's institutions—unalterable wish to love some one more than self, and to make that love the beautiful highway that leads to some one better than self—to the child!"

"Were not this instinct to create so strong that it rides down every barrier of self-consideration, no sane man would ever marry. Why should he? What would he get? In getting you, he had some disagreeable moments during the interview with papa and mama. He remembers how they skinned him bare of pretense. He recalls how they dived into his pocket-book and examined his bank account. He thinks of the way they probed to find how he stood with the head of his firm, and what chance he had for advancement. He has a sold, hurt consciousness that he was gulled; that the questions were clever thrusts put in before he could inquire what you knew about keeping up your end of the string."

"But it's all right! There are a reason and a justification for it all. There is one aspiration of his that you alone can share—one service that only you can render—one need that you can supply. You can hope with him for the child. You can give yourself to mothering it. You can help him to the self-perpetuation that was the deep seated if unanalyzed reason for his marrying you."—Katherine Eggleton in Munsey.

### THE LIGHT OF PROGRESS.

Whether the insurgents are indebted to the democratic party for their "policies" is a matter of dispute. Mr. Bryan very positively asserted during the last presidential campaign that the democratic party had contributed to the cause of reform all that was good. The contention will be maintained

while Mr. Bryan remains the acknowledged head of the democratic organization.

A matter of some local interest is involved in the defense offered by an insurgent newspaper that claims to be acquainted with all shades of politics. It had its start in life by being intensely democratic. It came into local power on the heels of revolt against prohibition and availed itself of the opportunities delicately brought into controversy by Mayor Sears, who is a democrat still. This neighbor of the press is now rambunctious in the business of saving the republican party from its friends, and it reverts with old time vigor the association of democratic policies in the purity of its new life. Incidentally there is explanation, or what may pass as such, of why it ceased to uphold the democratic standard.

"In 1892," it is explained, "the democratic convention called for the elimination of protection, but in 1894 its congress gave the country a tariff averaging in its rates but about 10 per cent less than were those of the McKinley tariff. And, in 1896, instead of sticking to the text on which the party had achieved power since the civil war, we find the platform postponing the tariff until the money question was settled." The point is made with characteristic perspicuity.

The democratic party, to be sure, was not in good position, after the act of 1894, to continue the tariff as a paramount issue, but fault is found with it for avoidance of another fight for the elimination of protection under the terms of the national platform of 1892. Whatever dislike was felt to the money question as presented by Mr. Bryan's party in 1896, the lasting resentment of this near friend lodged in the abandonment of the democratic party of its hot contention for the elimination of protection. Therefore—speaking of principle—the movement terminated for the time being in present relations.

The democratic platform of 1892, it will be remembered, denounced republican protection as a "fraud—a robbery," and things like that. It saw in the McKinley law "the culminating atrocity of class legislation," and the party set about, in language, to turn everything topsy-turvy. Such success resulted, accompanied by a high measure of distress, that the republican party was returned to power at the first opportunity, followed by a period of prosperity not yet terminated.

Being a director in the insurgent combination, having the favor of the leaders, and a powerful opposition to Cannonism back of it, the time may not be distant when the Chicago platform of 1892 will be offered for reaffirmation in the name of fearless progress.—Sioux City Journal.

### TAFT'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

President Taft stands between two fires. One element in congress thinks he is too radical. The other element thinks he is not radical enough. Yet, if the present administration is to secure any legislation or accomplish anything he must do it with the material at hand—the present congress. He cannot secure legislation by opposing the regular organization. Neither can he accomplish anything if he has the active opposition of the insurgent republicans, for they have demonstrated their ability to secure a majority by uniting with the democrats. The democrats cannot be expected to do anything that would assist the republican president or add to his popularity. This being the case, Mr. Taft must adopt a middle course, such as will secure the support of both regulars and insurgents, or he will fail to secure any legislation. And if he fails, if the party fails, to adopt some measures that the people ask for the party will go to the demerit bow wows and Mr. Taft will be a discredited president. Republicans should realize the peculiar, the embarrassing, the difficult position in which he is placed, and give him their united support and encouragement. We all have reason to believe that his heart is in the right place, and that he is an advocate of and a believer in the Roosevelt policies. Every word of his public utterances, save possibly on the tariff, has met with popular approval. Then, why don't the republicans give him credit for being right and give him cordial support? It might tickle some of us to see Taft go after congress with a club, but he probably would not accomplish anything that way. He probably knows best how to manage the unruly bunch on his hands. Let's give him our good will and encouragement.—Shenandoah Sentinel-Post.

### A Mean Accusation.

The plump and pretty waitress was being teased by a youthful male boarder when a sedate middle aged man entered the dining room. To him she made prompt appeal.

"Is there anything on my face?" she demanded.

"Why, yes," was the reply, after a lengthy scrutiny. "There is some article on it."

"Oh, there is not?" she said in high dudgeon and bounced out of the room.—Lippincott's.

### BRYAN, MORAL CRUSADER.

The position of Mr. Bryan on the county option question continues to be the one interesting feature of the political situation and will be to the end of the next campaign if he asserts himself. His declaration for making the county the unit of action with respect to the control of liquor is playing havoc with his party in Nebraska and of necessity modifies the republican status.

We cannot say what motives have actuated him. We do not know the impulses that have moved him. We are pretty well assured, however, that he is in dead earnest, now that the die is cast. He has taken the step not without counting the cost. He has held in anticipation certain dire results. He has said it was certain to alienate very many warm political supporters during his entire public career. He has said it might even mean the burning of the room over his head or the penalty of his life. Ordinarily such expressions would give the idea of great moral or personal heroism.

In the espousal of other questions Mr. Bryan has been persistent and courageous. It was so especially with respect to the silver question. After suffering one overwhelming defeat on that he forced it in his national platform a second time when its obtrusion was clearly adverse to his and his party's interests.

It may be that when he returns from South America he will repeat the programme he followed upon his return from his tour of the world. Then he proclaimed the government ownership of railroads only to recant soon afterwards. Maybe when he comes back from the south and finds his party all battered and disrupted he will revise his county option proclamation.

The probabilities of this are strengthened by the fact that he has always been very considerate of the liquor vote. The selection of Harry Hayward, an Omaha liquor dealer, to carry the Bryan banner in the Denver convention, his elimination of all mention of temperance in democratic state platforms of recent years; his side-stepping when cornered by the president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., who desired to commit him to a temperance programme during the last session of a democratic legislature; his affiliation with the Fraternal Order of Eagles; his confession in his speech at Chattanooga, on his way to South America, that he had sat silent, in the presence of this evil for many years—all these things go to prove that there is still an element of uncertainty as to whether his declared intentions are to be regarded as a fixed course.

But whether or not Mr. Bryan means to become a devoted supporter of advanced legislation for the regulation of the liquor traffic and an open antagonist of the saloon, it goes without saying his position is of wide interest. If he should enlist himself in a moral crusade, entirely divorced of politics, he would easily become the greatest factor in the country in temperance work. People who really wish to see the rum power pulverized must feel grateful to Mr. Bryan for the belated impulse he has given it.—Fremont Tribune.

### WHERE DOES IT GO.

A number of people associate for the purpose of providing death benefits for their families. They spend money year after year for this purpose. Certain administrative expenses are necessary. These are paid willingly, with the proviso that the administration be as economical as possible. The premiums are paid for one purpose only, to provide for those who survive. It would seem only just that whatever these premiums earn should accrue to the benefit of men who foot the bills, and not to the officers of the company nor to employees.

It was not many years ago, however, when insurance officials, particularly of fraternal orders, were able to "skin" the interest on accumulated funds and yet feel no twinges of conscience.

The men who first refused to "skin" the interest on fraternal funds were subjects of comment.

But a new order of fraternal etiquette is rising and, in its train comes the idea that the policy holders should participate in all earnings of all accumulated funds. But the old idea clings tenaciously to some officials.

In order to get at this, State Auditor Barton recently asked the comptroller of the currency to aid him in securing from national banks statements of deposits by insurance companies. The comptroller did not so read the law. The auditor was baffled. Although beaten at present the Nebraska official is still looking about for a method of getting at this information.

If the acquisition of these desired facts will tend further to stop the practice of "skinning" interest, the policy is to be commended. If the aid of the Nebraska congressional delegation is needed it should be given. The principal involved affects every

policyholder in the United States—about one-fourth of the population—and the question of whether state insurance departments have a right to this information might readily become one of the minor national issues.—Lincoln Star.

### BRYAN'S LATEST ISSUE.

If experience is much of a teacher it may be safely assumed that Wm. Jennings Bryan can't be elected president. He continues, however, to cut the widest swath in the democratic party, making it apparent that no other democrat stands much of a show without Bryan's support. Therefore the lucky republicans find solace for their own wounds received in party insurrection, in Bryan's latest issue, which doesn't seem popular with his party. As is well known, Bryan is a total abstainer; he not only doesn't drink, but he doesn't use the "filthy weed." But heretofore he has remained silent concerning the booze question regarding it as purely local, and not a matter of concern for one engaged in shaping national affairs. As a local matter he still treats it, perhaps, as he has merely spoken in favor of local option in Nebraska. But democratic papers throughout the country are taking it up, and that without much approval. And all this may hurt the chances of Bryan as being the leader in 1912, but it hurts the democratic party more, particularly if Bryan cares to maintain that leadership. Whatever is Bryan's hoodoo, it is difficult to separate it from democracy, and the lucky republicans are lucky still.—Atchison Globe.

### TAFT'S ONE FAULT.

Not only the press and the magazines but private individuals, have already pronounced their verdict upon the Taft administration before it is half begun and are prophesying a return from Elba. Was there ever anything more ridiculous? For our own part we have discovered only one defect in the president's makeup that we are sure about. It may be a fatal one. He is a mighty poor politician; and he suffers particularly in this respect in comparison with his predecessor who was (and is) a past master. Taft has no aptitude for the personal intricacies of the machine. As he says himself, he hates the fact that three or four hours are taken up every morning at the White House "in discussing not the qualifications of collectors and district attorneys and other appointees, but the claims of those who recommend that the gentlemen be appointed." But success at White House is not always a matter of playing politics; if it were, Taft would have a poor chance. Let us wait before we turn our thumbs down.—Metropolitan Magazine.

### BEANS IN BOSTON.

The Millions of Quarts That Are Annually Baked and Eaten.

Boston baked beans are known around the globe. In the city of Boston alone about 32,000,000 quarts of baked beans are devoured annually, to say nothing of the pork that goes with them and the brown bread that is also served. There are factories or bakeries which handle nothing but baked beans from one year's end to the other. One of the largest of these, which supplies restaurants wholly, bakes 14,000 quarts of beans a week. Other bakeries also furnish brown bread, while nearly every bakery that makes bread, pastry and pies also bakes beans several times a week. There are bakeries with ovens that will hold 2,000 quarts each.

The preparation and baking of beans are interesting operations. In establishments where beans only are baked it is done on a huge scale. There are great kettles that hold two or three bushels of beans, and into these the beans are put to soak and parboil. Then the pots of earthenware, varying in size from one quart to two gallons, are ranged around on tables and filled from the big kettles. Every quart of beans is carefully picked over and sorted and cleaned of all dirt and dead beans before being put into the kettles. The ovens are huge brick affairs, glowing red with heat. Experts consider that beans cannot be properly cooked except in a brick oven. Some of the ovens hold 2,000 quarts each. Filled with the loaded pots, they present a sight worth beholding. So hot are the ovens that long handled flat shovels are used to push the pots in and take them out.—New York Tribune.

### Respectfully Referred.

Chief Justice Marshall used to narrate with great glee the following correspondence on a point of honor between Governor Giles of Virginia and Patrick Henry. The governor wrote:

Sir—I understand that you have called me a borbol politician. I wish to know if it be true, and if true, your meaning.

W. R. GILES.

Patrick Henry's reply came promptly:

Sir—I do not recollect calling you a borbol politician at any time, but think it probable that I have. I can't say what I did mean, but if you will tell me what you think I meant I will say whether you are correct or not. Very respectfully,

PATRICK HENRY.

This was leaving it to Giles with a vengeance; but, as there was no further correspondence, the governor of Virginia must have read satisfaction somewhere between the lines of Patrick Henry's brilliantly equivocal reply.

Crust.

Jess—He said my face was a poem. Jess—It is like one of Browning's. Jess—How do you mean? Jess—Some of the lines are so deep.—Cleveland Leader.



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"Women are hard to understand."  
"Think so?"  
"Yes; I told her she carried her age well, and she was offended."  
"You don't say?"  
"Yes, and then I told her she didn't carry it well, and she wouldn't speak."  
—Philadelphia Record.

**Misnamed.**  
Wife—I say, do you know the girl in the flat above us won a piano at the charity bazaar lottery yesterday?  
Husband—A piano? Great Scott! And that's what they call a charity bazaar!—Megendorfer Blatter.

**NOTICE OF SALE UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.**  
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated on the 22nd day of November, 1909, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk in and for Platt County, Nebraska, on the 22nd day of November, 1909, and executed by E. F. Williams and C. D. Williams to A. M. Jones and E. F. Foster to secure the payment of the sum of \$50.00, and on which there is now due \$52.75, default having been made in the payment of said sum, and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said sum or any part of said debt, therefore I will sell the property therein described, viz: One model 1907 New Touring Car, No. 200, at public auction at the residence of Jones & Foster, in the city of Columbus, county of Platt and state of Nebraska, on the 23rd day of March, 1910, at one o'clock p. m.

A. M. JONES and E. F. FOSTER, Mortgagors.

Dated March 2nd, 1910.

**NOTICE.**  
Dionysius Kersch and Kate Eismannmuel, defendants, will take notice that on the 12th day of February, 1910, Michael Zerkline, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Platt County, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which is to quiet plaintiff's title to Lot number Twelve (12) and the East Half of Lot number Eleven (11), in Block number Three (3) in Federalson's Addition to the Village of Humphrey, Nebraska, against any claim of the defendants therein or anyone, and plaintiff prays for a decree quieting his title to said property and securing any claims of said defendants and further said defendants from any right, title, or interest therein, and for such other and further relief as may seem to the Court just and equitable.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 26th day of March, 1910.

MICHAEL ZERKLINE, Plaintiff.

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