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If Speaker Cannon reads every Republican out of the party who is opposed to the Aldrich-Payne tariff law he will have a very small company to go with him to the polls at the next congressional election.

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Millions for tribute, but not one cent off the price of overcoats—Local clothing dealers announce that owing to the recent "downward" revision of the tariff the price of winter suits will be revised upward from $5 to $10.—Kansas City Star (Rep.)

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At the session of the West Virginia Synod of the Presbyterian church, held at Elkins, that state, last week, a resolution was adopted protesting against an invitation to President Taft to address the laymen's missionary convention of foreign missions at Washington in November. This is a hard slap at the president so near home.

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The Cook-Peary controversy over the discovery of the north pole is hardly second to the fight between Speaker Cannon and the insurgent Republican senators and congressman. Cook is out making speeches in defense of his claim to the discovery of the north pole and Cannon is out making speeches and using cuss words to defend his action in congress in supporting all kinds of legislation except that which would benefit the trusts and corporations. Cannon is having a much harder row to hoe than Cook.

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That staunch Republican paper, the Emporia Gazette, says it has always contended that "Joe Cannon was a worse enemy to this republic than Emma Goldman, because Cannon's kind of politics make anarchists and Miss Goldman's foolishness did not deceive any one." That is the way to say it, so all can understand the meaning of the words. There is not a doubt as to the truth in the above assertion. Such men as Cannon, Aldrich, Root, Knox, Lodge, et al, have made this a good place for anarchists to spread their theories of government. These men are not any better than monarchists thinly disguised.

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MIGHT HAVE WARMED THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR.

The following letter is one of a number of like tenor received in the past month from friends of the National Monthly:

Boston, Mass., Oct. 3, 1909.
Norman E. Mack, Editor National Monthly, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—President Taft's visit here presented the occasion for an address in defense of Senator Aldrich and other eastern figures of national importance. I do not conclude that that was the reason of the president's visit, but I would like to know just what public purpose is served by the president's 13,000-mile spin around the circle. Is this an innovation?

Very truly yours,
EDWARD SEYMOUR.

Not entirely an innovation, but a departure. The best traditions of the presidency are hostile to the practice, and yet there is a great deal of merit in the suggestion that the president should at intervals tour the country to meet the people and discuss with them questions of national importance. Some people will undoubtedly feel that President Taft might have waited until he had become accustomed to the points of interest about the white house before leaving on a jaunt. Those people are sure to construe this tour somewhat in the nature of a bid for the delegates again in 1912, and had their advice been asked they would have suggested to Mr. Taft that he remain at home at a time when there is so much of importance to be mapped out for the coming congress. After two years in office a country-wide tour might properly be in order, but at this time, with the presidential chair still unwarmed, we should say to our Boston correspondent that it may be construed as savoring over much of political anxiety.

A public purpose is served, however, in these presidential visits. It brings home to the people the fact that the president is of their number—one among them. It teaches the Democratic doctrine of equality, particularly when the kissing of babies and shaking hands with the engineer is tabooed.

Another purpose of this particular trip appears to be an effort to appease the wrath of the insurgent Republicans of the west and middle west, but the appeasing process has not been accepted with a whoop. In fact, there is somewhat of a buck. The public purpose if often destroyed through the effort of reception committees to obtain recognition and the time wasted by the presidential party in discerning which particularly reception committee shows evidence of delegate-producing qualities. We should say that while in New England the very great praise bestowed upon Senator Aldrich by the president indicates that the president is still picking the politically live ones, even though some of them have horns.—National Monthly.

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THE LIVE AND DEAD BOSS.

There is a big difference between the words said about the live boss and those said about the dead boss, between the denunciations of Patrick McCarren as a director of municipal politics where municipal politics are conceded to be the most corrupt in the world, and the remarks made by the priest over his bier.

Monsignor Edward McCarthy, who preached the funeral sermon said that the word "Mother" was the last word on his dying lips, that he repeated it twice as his life ebbed away, and commented the priest: "This strong, manly, graceful love throws a soft, mellow light upon the character of the man. Any man who is in love with his mother is at heart a good man."

The priest is right. Yet we know that a man who at heart may be a good man, that is, whose natural impulses are good, may be in practice for the sake of interest and expendiency a very bad man. But the dying words heard by the priest are calculated to make us desire a closer view of the outward life of Pat McCarren to see if after all the public was mistaken in its estimate of his general character. And with this whispered word "Mother" in our ears we the more readily take note of the priest's further words lamenting that "our public men are too often censured and are too severely criticized. Public men are just like the rest of us. They are a mixture of light and shadow, and, like ourselves, they need and are entitled to justice and charity."

The priest said he would not apologize for or palliate anything wrong that had crept into the career there closed, but he was sure that if there were clouds, behind them was shining all the time strong faith in God and a bigheart love for his fellow men.

There is no sign of the conventional or perfunctory eulogy in what the priest said throughout. Is this, then, the New York boss, the place hunter and place promiser, the vote intimidator, the voter buyer, the vice protector, the trader of fat jobs or contracts for political support, the unprincipled schemer—in short, the New York political boss, bent on place, pelf and plunder at all hazards?

Holder of a tender memory of the wife of his youth and of five children, all of whom he buried by the time he was 31, keeping the news of his illness away from his aged mother, murmuring "Mother" with his dying lips, honest in business, admittedly faithful to friends—was his conscience only this wide? Did it extend no further? Did it not include his general acts, or did he think politics a war in which deceit, subterfuge, bribery, espionage, spoil and plunder and all that believeth and maketh a lie are lawful?

And can a morally bad king be a morally good man?

It is pitiful when, as often happens, only at his death do we see certain lines of a man's character that compel us to make another estimate of the whole.—World-Herald.

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Republican are bitter against Progressives. The intensity of this bitterness is growing daily.

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A Progressive is much more friendly to a Democrat, whom he considers as a half-brother, than he is to a Republican.

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Governor Shallenberger has started a boom for David R. Francis of Missouri for president. Well, we admire our governor's judgment. With Mr. Bryan out of the question, he couldn't boom a better or stronger candidate.

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"Mack Doubts Bryan" is a head line in some of the Republican papers. Mack does nothing of the kind. Nor does anyone else that loves a noble and true defender of the rights of the masses of the people. He might seriously doubt the idea of Mr. Bryan being a candidate for president again because of true sentiments on the living issues that he propounds in advance and the Republican party finally adopts.

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Each of the three parties has a separate and distinct organization in Iowa. Indications are that in the near future each organization will have its own ticket in city, county and state primary elections. And if the Republican insurgency keeps to its present course, over-spreading the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana, it is not too much to prognosticate that the next presidential election should see a national progressive ticket in the field. The fate of the infant party will be decided in Iowa. The people of this state will decide whether the insurgent movement is to remain a pigmy, or whether it shall become a giant. Iowa has come suddenly to be recognized as a political battle ground in which will be fought out in the next eight or ten months a great struggle between the insurgents and standpatters. Therefore, a peep from the inside is worth while.

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CANNONISM AND ALDRICHISM.

William Allen White, who gives glories in his insurgency, calls attention to the fact that in every state except one, that "furnished progressive senators in the fight against Aldrichism and Cannonism, the direct primary is in vogue."

Here is not only a vindication for the direct primary and apology for its faults and defects in form in merit, but an inspiration for its perfection, and a final argument in favor of the amendment to the constitution which will provide that senators be chosen by direct vote of the people.

Popular sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the new method. Already thirty-one states have petitioned congress to submit the amendment, although five of the petitions are not regular in form. The people are progressive, not reactionary. In the tariff discussion "insurgent" senators won all the applause.

Cannonism and Aldrichism are not terms which carry reproach to the men from whose names the words are derived. There is no personal feeling in the conflict. The two men are merely the most conspicuous demonstrators of an obsolete policy which is abhorrent to Democratic principles.

But the people have learned that senators chosen by the legislature frequently defy the wishes of their constituents and represent everything but the people. The senate is loaded with men who couldn't secure votes enough at a popular election to win them a place in the tabulated columns of the returns. Aldrich, Depew, Dick, Penrose, Burrows, Du Pont, Warner, Guggenheim, Lodge, Root and Stephenson are only a few of them. Owing nothing to the people, they pay nothing.

It is trite argument that the senate assumes responsibility when the house shirks. The plea that its rule permitting unlimited debate gives the opposition its chance merely emphasizes the emptiness of the house under the tyrannical rules which have robbed it of all right to the title of a deliberative assemblage. The contention brings Cannonism, which is the term descriptive of the speaker's absolute domination over the house affairs, and Aldrichism, which is the definition of the lack of responsibility to the people in the senate, into the same classification, for both contribute to reactionary methods and results.

On this situation the tariff controversy let in no new light, but it emphasized, as it was never emphasized before, the complete difference between representatives who acknowledged their responsibility to the people and those who do not. The whole struggle in the last session of congress was a great test and demonstration of the two systems of choosing. With the results before him, Mr. White speaks with assurance when he says Cannonism and Aldrichism are doomend.

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New York city elected the entire Tammany ticket by a big majority, including Gaynor for mayor.

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Thanksgiving day is not far distant and the Democrats will have more to be thankful this year than the Republicans.

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It's all right to suggest doing your Christmas shopping early, but don't begin to think of that if you haven't paid for last year's presents.

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Those three fellows who were promised postmastership and deputy postmastership, will have a time now receiving the promised goods.

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The election is over and the Democrats elected four out of their nine candidates—Schlater, Morgan, Snyder and Miss Foster.

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Some fellows may sell out on a promise, but the returns of the election in this city demonstrate that they were unable to deliver the goods.

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Andy Snyder ran like a scared wolf and came out away ahead of the hounds. As a runner Andy demonstrated to a dead moral certainty that no mistake was made in his nomination.

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Now that the excitment of the campaign is over, the Journal will pursue the even tenor of its way by still furnishing the people of Cass county the best paper ever produced in the old county.

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Douglas county elected the entire Republican ticket. Some people are so cruel as to intimate that this was caused from Governor Shallenberger attaching his signature to the eight-hour closing law. This probably did have something to do with the result.

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Miss Foster should feel proud of her endorsement by the people of Cass county at the polls, considering the fact that the four Republican papers of the county done all in their power to defeat her, including the Weeping Water Republican, which has been barking at her heels for a year or more. Take everything into consideration Miss Foster has won a signal victory.

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The election returns from the state at large are very meagre, but Billy Hayward, chairman of the Republican state committee, believing in "claiming everything" up to the last hour, says the Republican candidates for supreme judges and regents are elected by fair majorities. But we prefer waitling a few days longer before taking Billy's word for it. The final returns often changes such reports.

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The Journal has been congratulated by many for its good work in this campaign, which has brought forth such excellent results. While we regret the defeat of Ed. Tutt for sheriff and George P. Meisinger for commissioner, the result of the election of four Democratic candidates is certainly very flattering to the influence of this paper. We feel proud of our efforts, and would have felt more jubilant had we succeeded in landing Mr. Tutt and Mr Meisinger on the successful side. Also E. Rabnour for coroner. The very slim majority by which Mr. Meisinger was defeated shows that he made a most excellent race, and should have been elected.

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WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO.

According to the record thirty-one states of this republic have memorialized congress to call a convention and submit a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. This is two-thirds of all the states of the union. The constitution of the United States provides that congress

"On application of the legislature of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments,"

the same to be ratified by three-fourths of the states in order to become a part of the federal fundamental law. There are 46 states, and two-thirds of that number is 30 2-3. According to a writer in a recent issue of the Forum magazine thirty-one states have memorialized congress to call the convention. The names of the states are as follows:

Alabama	Nevada
Arkansas	New Jersey
California	North Carolina
Colorado	North Dakota
Illinois	Ohio
Indiana	Oklahoma
Idaho	Oregon
Iowa	Pennsylvania
Kansas	South Dakota
Kentucky	Tennessee
Louisiana	Texas
Michigan	Utah
Minnesota	Washington
Missouri	Wisconsin
Montana	Wyoming
Nebraska	

The constitution is mandatory on congress to call the convention. While it is true that the memorializing resolutions were not all sent in at the same time, the constitution fixes no time limits and the memorials sent in a dozen years ago are in just as much force as the last one passed by a legislature. The agitation for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people began as far back as 1895, and now the proper number of legislatures have petitioned congress to call a convention to adopt a new amendment. What will congress do about it?

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TARIFF AND STEAMSHIPS.

Reports of American consuls abroad frequently note the rarity of American merchantmen and point out that unless some means is taken to increase the number of American exporters cannot hope to rival those of nations better equipped in this respect.

Recently the consul at Rio Janeiro complained that twenty ships a month plied between that port and Europe while but two connected New York with Brazil, thus forcing American goods to be shipped sometimes by way of Europe, and handicapping American trade with the big southern republic.

Presently such plaints as this will be used as arguments for an enormous subsidy of half a billion dollars to promote a great fleet of American merchantmen. But the public will not be deceived. Congressmen who favor such a subsidy will find difficulty in explaining their attitude unless, like certain notable gentlemen connected with naval affairs, they hail from coast states and are merely trying to rob the country at large for the benefit of their home communities.

American shipyards are idle because the high tariff makes material for building modern ships too costly to permit the shipbuilder to compete with foreign shipyards which can avail themselves of cheaper iron and steel, frequently buying American iron and steel at lower prices abroad than are quoted to the American trade.

Republican administrations permit our forests to be destroyed by lumber kings anxious to seize the premium granted them by the tariff, and then calmly tax the people to plant more trees. The same masters of legerdemain premit the steel trusts, by virtue of the tariff, to destroy our once great shipbuilding industry and then demand a tax on the people to enable the shipyards to reopen.

Only a change of administration at Washington can be trusted to put an end to this orgy of spoliation and permit the producers of our national wealth to retain a decent proportion at their own earnings.—Chicago Journal.

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CAMPHOR CURES PNEUMONIA.

German scientists are much interested in what is said to be a new cure for pneumonia, discovered by Dr. August Seibert of St. Francis hospital, in New York, an account of which he has furnished to the Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift. A German and graduate of Leipzig university, he has chosen a journal of his native land as his medium of announcing the results of his experiments. As is well known, there is a disposition among physicians and surgeons of eminence to hail any pneumonia cure with more or less skepticism, owing to the prevalent belief that pneumonia is a self-limited disease, which runs its course without much regard to the treatment. Nevertheless, Dr. Seibert's surprising record of twenty-one cures out of twenty-one cases has arrested the instant attention of the entire fraternity.

Camphor is the remedy used by Seibert. He injected it hypodermically. He believes from the experience, he says, that the action of the drug is two-fold. It stimulates. It kills the germs. Until two years ago he employed the camphor solely for its stimulating effect. But since then he has used it regularly in all cases of pneumonia in the hope of killing the pneumococci, or pneumonia germs, circulating in the blood. He has used it, he says, not only in frank, uncomplicated pneumonia, but also for pneumococcus empyema and pericarditis—inflammation of the membrane of the heart complicated with pus in the lungs.

Every one of the twenty-one pneumonia cases treated with camphor by Seibert mode, he says, are complete recoveries. In none of the cases was the usual crisis. The camphor seemed to do away with that. In every patient a slow, steady improvement began immediately after the first injection, and continued with the further injections. The camphor, furthermore, shortened the duration of the illness. The drug was used in the form of a 20 per cent camphor oil in large doses, repeated every twelve hours. Though such doses, given hypodermically—subcutaneously—would seem to be heroic, Seibert says there were no bad effects. All of the patients were treated by Seibert in the summer. His results with winter pneumonia remain to be recorded.

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L. C. Sharpe is spending today in Omaha looking after business matters.