

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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Certain localities continue to receive the stimulus of war orders. Pittsburgh's recent share of contracts aggregates \$80,000,000, virtually all for railway equipment. Secretary Nordman of the Pittsburgh foreign trade commission, states that he has turned over to firms in other cities several large orders for munitions such as rifles and cartridges, which are not manufactured in the Pittsburgh district. A \$25,000,000 contract for rifles, accoutrements and ammunition is to be let among Denver manufacturers provided they can handle such a large order. The Newhouse mills in New York City have received a contract from the Italian government for blankets, the majority of them to be 8-12 pounds weight, 500,000 to be delivered in October. The American Woolen company has also received a large order for blankets from the same government. Orders such as this, account largely for the high prices of wool. Efforts of the allies to place a \$29,400,000 order for picric acid in St. Louis have failed because of inability of manufacturers there to supply such a demand, but several of the St. Louisians are contemplating the establishment of a picric acid plant in New Jersey. Picric acid sells at \$1.50 a pound, an advance of one dollar since the war.

Some practitioners administer strong stimulants to their patients in the belief that the artificial strength thus derived will enable them to tide over a crisis. It is hoped that war orders will act in like manner on our national industries, that they may pass through the crisis of a democratic administration.

Philip M. Clark, a progressive leader in Massachusetts who, only two years ago, was able to poll 25,000 votes when a candidate for district attorney in his county, has come back to republican ranks. In a letter to the republican state committee he warns his former progressive party associates against confusing their ideals with "the continued existence of a political party which the people have decided to discard. Those who led the progressive party in its early days no longer lead; those who control its organization and shape its course fail absolutely to inspire confidence; its voters have vanished." Mr. Clark declares his continued faith in progressive principles, but believes they can be enacted into law through the republican party. "The democratic party," he says, "is at heart reactionary; the best proof is its record in the southern states where its control has been absolute for years. The republican party, on the other hand, has a splendid record of progressive legislation, accomplished not only in Massachusetts but throughout the country. Recruited as it is by the return of thousands of progressives who have every opportunity under our direct primary law to make themselves felt in its conventions and in the selection of its candidates, it should be the party of constructive accomplishment in the future."

Those supercilious friends of the president who are inclined to dismiss Mr. Bryan from consideration as a negligible quantity, politically speaking, will do well to refresh their recollection of the election returns when either Wilson or Bryan has figured. In 1912 Wilson received 6,293,019 votes. This is a smaller number than Bryan ever received. In 1896 the Nebraskan polled 6,592,925 votes. In 1900 he carried 6,358,133 of his fellow citizens with him. And in 1908 no less than 6,409,105 voters registered their confidence in him. And even in the president's own state of New Jersey, Bryan, in 1908, succeeded in securing the votes of 182,367 Jersey men; whereas the best Wilson could do in 1912 was 178,289, which was more than 50,000 below his vote for governor in 1910. When Wilson ran for governor he

was a new man, for whom anything and everything could be promised; and of course he polled a big vote. In 1912 New Jersey had come to know Wilson and 55,000 of the men who had voted for him two years earlier refused to travel further with him, despite a specious plea of state pride and all the other political bunk with which a candidate seeks home support. In 1916, reckoning at the same ratio of loss, what will be the Wilson vote in New Jersey?

Recent events have shed new light on the practice of selling American products at one price at home and at another price abroad. A few years ago there was much criticism of some manufacturing concerns which, in order to keep men employed and factories running full capacity, produced more goods than the home market would absorb and sold the surplus abroad at a reduced price. The reduced price was necessary in order to sell the goods in competition with the foreign producer. Now, it appears, the U. S. Steel corporation is selling much of its product abroad at higher prices than received at home. In the former instance, as at present, the foreign sales gave employment to American labor and furnished a market for American raw material. Formerly, the American manufacturer had to undersell his foreign competitor in the foreign market. Now the European war has cut off the competition. In the days when the surplus product was marketed at a cut price abroad, the wage earner received no less than he does today. All of which is food for thought among men who are interested in the problem of finding a job for the American workman whether a war is raging in Europe or not.

The protection to American industries afforded by the European war is well illustrated in the report of the department of labor, recently made public, on foreign food prices as affected by the war bulletin No. 170. The report shows that administrative and legislative measures to check the rise in the cost of necessities were very generally taken. Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Russia and Turkey prohibited the export of practically all foodstuffs. France, Norway, and Sweden listed certain articles which must not be exported, and Holland placed an embargo on butter and cheese. The embargo placed by Great Britain on Australian exports of fresh meats to the United States destroyed the hopes of an organized attempt on the part of meat producers in that country to take advantage of the Underwood free trade provision on fresh meats. As an exporter, Germany practically ceased to exist as soon as the blockade became effective. As a prominent western business man remarked: "The blood of Europe saved this country from another 1893."

"When the war ends, all European countries will be organized on a syndicate basis. Their industries will be more centrally controlled. They must get on their feet as soon as possible. Foreign trade will be needed more than ever and it must be secured at the least possible expense." This is a statement made in the Manufacturers' News by a western man who stands high in the business world. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., recently returned from abroad, declares that the European war can not last more than a year longer. Considering these two statements, where will this country "get off at" under a democratic tariff for revenue only? A republican protective tariff law will be required to hold back the flood of foreign-made, syndicate-selling goods. Remember that on election day, 1916.

At the close of business, Saturday, August 7th, the net balance in the general fund of the United States treasury was \$65,744,940 as compared with \$131,627,458 on the same date two years ago, under republican laws. The deficit for the present fiscal year from July 1 to August 7 was \$18,452,200.

The month of July, noted, among other things, for marvellous "prosperity," especially in "war order" lines, managed, nevertheless, to produce a fruitage of 1,739 commercial failures, with liabilities of more than \$18,000,000. This was 300 more failures than were reported in July, 1914.

Boost a Little Bit

Anyone almost can be a knocker;
Its easier to tear down than to build,
So why not try your best to be a booster?
With pessimists the world's already filled.
You can't expect that things will always suit you:
In melancholy judgment then you sit?
No. Better far to help along a little;
Better far to boost a little bit.

It never pays to join the anvil chorus,
Or spread unkind words about your town;
Many there are to hamper and retard it,
Who do their level best to run it down.
What if it has its little failings?
It has its good points, also—hasn't it?
So why not to the wheel adjust your shoulder;
Why not get out and boost a little bit?

A churlish dog may bay at the moon in anguish;
The frog must croak, for nature willed it so,
The mules were placed on earth to do kicking
As any good zoology will show.
The good Lord has provided for the knocking,
So if a wider groove you long to fit,
Adopt this as a motto: "Be a Booster."
And then get out and boost a little bit.

MISSION MEETING.

Following is the program for the Mission meeting in the Swedish Mission church, of Loup City, which will begin August 20th at 8:00 p. m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.
8:00 O'clock P. M.

Hymn by the Congregation.
Hymn by the Congregation.
Invocation by C. O. Johnson, president of the congregation.
Song by the choir.
Invitation by the pastor.
Announcements of the church.
Song by the quartet, Eines Holmberg, Mrs. Holmberg, Lily Johnson, and Albert Magnuson.
Song by the Congregation.
Sermon will be given by Rev. C. J. Fredser from Omaha, Nebr., and Rev. J. A. Jones from Pender, Nebr.
Song by the choir.
Hymn by the Congregation.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.
10:30 O'clock A. M.

Hymn by the Congregation.
Hymn by the Congregation.
Invocation by Rev. J. A. Jones.
Song by the choir.
Announcements:
Duet by Eric Forsman and Elsie Forsman.
Hymn by the Congregation.
Sermon by the Rev. C. J. Fredeen.
Song by the men's quartet, Eric Forsman, E. Holmberg, Albert Magnuson, and E. Johnson.
Song by the men's quartet.
Hymn by the Congregation.

2:30 O'clock P. M.

Hymn by the Congregation.
Hymn by the Congregation.
Invocation by Rev. C. J. Fredeen.
Song by the choir.
Announcements:
Duet by Lily Johnson and Elsie Forsman.
Sermon by Rev. J. A. Jones.
Song by the quartet, Eric Forsman, Albert Magnuson, Mrs. Blaska and Elsie Forsman.
Song by the choir.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 22.
10:30 O'clock A. M.

Hymn by the Congregation.
Hymn by the Congregation.
Invocation by Rev. J. A. Jones.
Song by the choir.
Announcements:
Duet by Eric and Elsie Forsman.
Hymn by the Congregation.
Sermon by Rev. C. J. Fredeen.
Song by the men's quartet, Eric Forsman, E. Holmberg, Albert Magnuson, and E. Johnson.
Hymn by the Congregation.

2:30 O'clock P. M.

Hymn by the congregation.
Hymn by the congregation.
Invocation by Rev. C. J. Fredeen.
Song by the choir.
Announcements:
Song by the ladies' quartet, Lily Johnson, Mrs. Blaska, Elsie Forsman, and Judith Johnson.
Solo by Lily Johnson.
Song by quartet, Eric Forsman, Albert Magnuson, Mrs. Blaska, and Elsie Forsman.
Sermon by Rev. J. A. Jones.
Song by the choir.
Duet by Eric and Elsie Forsman.
Hymn by the congregation.

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LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA

8:00 O'clock P. M.

Hymn by the congregation.
Hymn by the congregation.
Song by the choir.
Invocation by the pastor of the church.
Song by the quartet, Eric Forsman, Albert Magnuson, Mrs. Blaska, and Elsie Forsman.
Announcements:

Duet by Lily Johnson and Elsie Forsman.

Song by the ladies' quartet, Judith Johnson, Lily Johnson, Elsie Forsman and Mrs. Blaska.
Sermon by Rev. C. J. Fredeen.
Sermon by Rev. J. A. Jones.
Song by the men's quartet, Albert Magnuson, E. Holmberg, Eric Forsman and E. Johnson.
Song by the congregation.

Business and Professional Guide

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