

# The Plattsmouth - Journal

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"In speaking of a persons faults, Pray don't forget your own; And people living in glass houses, Should seldom throw a stone."

President Taft will discover that the surest way not to get "party solidarity" is to make party solidarity his sole aim.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho is so indignant about the civil war that if the great conflict was to be fought over again it is believed he would almost enlist.

According to the geological experts Alaska contains 16 billion tons of coal. Even those who dislike the Guggenheims and disapprove of their methods must admit that 16 billion tons of coal is worth going after.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette says: "Seven cases of cotton hosiery and gloves from Germany were cleared through the local custom house yesterday by the Tootle-Campbell Dry Goods company. The duty was \$816.14. The Brady Carpet company paid \$709.80 duty on 507 rolls of matting from Japan." And the consumer pays it.

## THIS INSURGENT LAND.

The Chicago Tribune has made a poll of all the newspapers mentioned in the latest newspaper directory in the territory west of the Alleghenies and north of Mason and Dixon's line. Two questions were submitted: Do you favor the re-election of Speaker Cannon? and do you approve the existing tariff law? The editors were asked to specify their political preferences and the replies of all Democrats were discarded.

The result is an overwhelming condemnation of Speaker Cannon and the tariff law. The speaker was condemned, 3194 to 577; the tariff law was disapproved, 3,463 to 839. Only about six hundred of the adverse votes in each case came from independent editors. The tremendous majority in both instances was made up of Republicans. When it is recalled that editors occasionally are postmasters or hold other government positions, the meaning of the figures is the more apparent.

In general the editors fairly represent public sentiment throughout the country. So the poll shows how overwhelmingly this sentiment repudiates the Republican organization in congress and all its works. Even in Illinois, Cannon's home state, there were only 57 votes in his favor to 199 against.

Is this feeling confined to the country west of the Alleghenies? People usually are thinking pretty much the same things through the country. It will be recalled that the majority of the Republican governor of Massachusetts sank to near the vanishing point last November. It's a safe guess that the east is insurgent, too.—Kansas City Star, Rep.

The Chicago Tribune with characteristic enterprise has been conducting a poll of the Republican and Independent editors of the middle west with a view of ascertaining their sentiment respecting the election of Speaker Cannon to another term in the speaker's chair and also to find their opinions on the Aldrich-Cannon tariff bill. The result has been startling and has served to throw the organization into a panic.

The editors are lined up against Cannon by a vote of 5 to 1 while the vote against the Aldrich-Cannon bill is almost as great. And this with the Republican and Independent editors alone. No Democrats were consulted upon the matters. It had been believed that a majority of the Republican editors were against Cannon but it had not been believed

that there was near so large a proportion that way. It had also been realized that there was a feeling against the tariff bill but no one believed the Republican editors would line up against it by a vote of 3 to 1 which they have done.

An analysis of the vote shows that the revolt against Cannonism and Aldrichism is not confined to any section of the country but it exists all over. The poll covered all the states from the Alleghenies to the Pacific coast and reflects very fairly the sentiment of the people of that section of the country. The editors who were consulted were not the city editors but were those from the country—the ones next to the people and who reflect more closely than the big city papers the exact state of public sentiment.

Those who have been contending that there was no revolt in the Republican party over the high-handed proceedings of the administration, the Cannon-Aldrich wing and the tariff robbers, would do well to scan this poll of the Tribune. It is the most significant thing which has appeared in recent years. It speaks volumes for an aroused public sentiment and for the turning of the tide. The iniquities of the tariff are becoming apparent to everyone who has a living to make and the people are learning that it lies at the bottom of many of the industrial troubles which exist the country over. A revision downward was promised by the Republicans in the last campaign and thousands voted their ticket with that understanding. President Taft in a speech last Saturday denied flatly that a downward revision was ever promised despite his own speeches during the campaign in which he plainly told the people this was what they should expect if the Republicans triumphed.

It is this betrayal of trust which has changed the sentiment of the Republican editors and which has been responsible for the wave of insurgency which has swept the country over.

Another significant feature of the Tribune's poll was the declaration of the editors upon the presidential question. They declared by a decisive majority for Roosevelt, this sentiment running strongly all over the country. Ohio declared for Taft but with a margin so narrow that it amounted to a practical Roosevelt victory. Wisconsin was for LaFollette who also had a strong following all over the middle west. One odd feature of the poll was that forty Republican editors voted for Bryan and quite a number favored Gifford Pinchot. The poll on presidential preference is peculiar and highly significant and adds food for thought to the poll on Cannonism and Aldrichism.

Washington and the east will do well to pause and study what is revealed in these figures. They are potent with most meaning as to political conditions which the Republican party will do well to heed. At the same time, they are encouraging to Democracy which has but to stand steady and fight the good fight for tariff reform and the abolition of classism and privilege as well as czarism. The injection of other issues now would be deplorable.

## JUDGE ROSE'S VIEWS.

According to Supreme Judge W. B. Rose the normal school of Nebraska are Republican schools. They have been created by Republicans and are supported by Republicans. Their presidents, teachers and "distinguished friends" "have been high in the councils of the Republican party." A part of their duty is to be "factors in sending Republicans to the legislature." The Republican party is entitled to expect that these schools

accord "courteous treatment toward county chairmen and party officers and candidates." And the Republican party has the right to hold the officers and "other friends" of those schools "to a reasonable degree of party loyalty and support."

If the normal school president does not permit the buildings of a normal school to be used for campaign meetings and other partisan purposes, then that president must be discharged to make room for a more compliant educator.

Judge Rose put his views in writing and signed his name to them. Evidently they impressed George L. Sheldon favorably. For, after he had studied them, he promptly appointed Mr. Rose a judge of the supreme court of Nebraska. It is not recorded whether Mr. Rose, during the time he was a party boss, ever indicted a letter to a supreme judge informing him that it was his duty to lend the supreme court to the uses of the Republican party. But schools and courts may fairly be presumed to stand on a parity in this matter.

Judge Rose's views also favorably impressed State Treasurer Brian and the eminent preacher-politician, Luther P. Ludden, together with other trusty Republican officials. They were so favorably impressed, in fact, that they acted on the Rose doctrine by chopping off President Crabtree's contumelious head.

Democrats, however, are still permitted to pay taxes and perform jury service in Nebraska.—World-Herald.

## Public Auction.

The undersigned will sell at public auction at his present home on the old John Magney farm, four miles north of Nehawka and six and one-half miles east of Weeping Water, on

THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1910

the following property, to-wit:

**HORSES AND CATTLE.**  
One iron gray gelding, four years old, weight 1150, one iron gray gelding, eight years old, weight 1400, one gray mare, smooth mouthed, weight 1200, one team of bay mules, smooth mouthed, weight 2100, one black mare, coming three years old, weight 1250, one gray mare, smooth mouthed, weight 1200, one bay gelding, six years old, weight 1100, one iron-gray gelding, five years old, weight 1200, one black gelding, nine years old, weight 1350, one black mare, eleven years old, weight 1400, one gray mare, smooth mouthed, weight 1200, six cows, one heifer, six calves, one cow and calf.

**IMPLEMENTS.**  
Two farm wagons, three top buggies, one spring wagon, one stalk cutter two 3-section harrows, one hay rake, one Deering mower, one Buckeye mower, one Deering binder, one Badger riding lister, one walking lister, one Peru disc, 2 Badger riding cultivators, one Tip-top cultivator, one Avery cultivator, new; one riding stubble plow, one walking stubble plow, corn elevator and power, one broadcast seeder, one 50-gallon iron kettle, one U. S. separator, two heating stoves, three sets of work harness, two sets of single harness, 6 dozen full blooded Buff Orpington chickens, three turkeys.

All my household goods and many other articles too numerous to mention.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
All sums of \$10 and under, cash in hand; over \$10, a credit from six to twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving good bankable paper bearing eight per cent interest from date. Property must be settled for before being removed. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Free lunch served on the grounds at noon.

**A. B. TUCKER.**  
Rob't Wilkinson, Auctioneer.  
D. C. West, Clerk.

A. E. Taylor of Union came up this morning on the early train to spend the day attending to business matters.

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# PEOPLE'S



Sermon by  
**CHARLES T. RUSSELL.**  
Pastor Brooklyn  
Tabernacle.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 13.—Are the words of our text true? Is it possible that the true religion of the Bible demands nothing more of us than is expressed in this text? What about the Jewish Law? What about its sin-offering, its burnt-offering, its thank-offerings? What about the ten commandments? What about the digest of those commandments approved by our Lord Jesus. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy mind, with all thy strength, with all thy neighbor as thyself?" What about Church attendance? What about our responsibilities to our families? To the Church? To the poor? What about study of the Bible to know God's will? What about our responsibility for the heathen? What about baptism and the Lord's supper?

Indirectly, dear brethren, all the matters included in our questions and many more are included incidentally in the provisions of our text. Sometimes a whole sermon is preached in a few words. No one will dispute the reasonableness of the Divine requirement as stated in our text. Our Creator could not justly or with self-respect ask less than this of his creatures who would enjoy his favor. The interests of all demand that these principles should be required of every creature permitted the enjoyment of Divine favor to the extent of eternal life. Whoever fails to come up to these conditions would thus evidence his unworthiness of life eternal; his prolonged existence would merely be a prospering of sin and a menace to the happiness and righteousness of others.

But now let us see the scope of this Divine requirement, whose justice we have already acknowledged. We note the natural division of our text into three parts:

- (1) Doing justly;
- (2) Loving mercy;
- (3) Walking humbly.

The requirement of justice in all our dealings with our fellows, commands itself to every rational mind. It includes the whole Law of God. A brief statement of that Law which had our Lord's approval reads, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and all thy mind, all thy strength, and all thy neighbor as thyself." On these two propositions hang all the Law and the Prophets. It is but just that we should recognize our Creator as first; that we should glorify the One who gave us our being and all the blessings that come therewith; that we should be obedient to his righteous requirements that make for our own happiness and that of others. It is also but right that we should recognize the rights of others, as we would have them recognize our rights. The Golden Rule is the barest of justice. Not a hair's breadth less would come within the requirements of our text. Do Justly. Come, then, let us reason together. How many of us do justly in all of life's affairs—in our relationship to our God and to our neighbor?

Begin at home. Let each one criticize his words and his deeds toward his parents; toward his children; toward his brothers; toward his sisters; toward his wife. Do we in all of our relationships of life treat these who are so near and so dear to us according to the standards of justice, according to the Golden Rule? Do we do toward them as we would have them do toward us? If not, after making a beginning with the Lord, striving to render to him our homage and obedience, let us closely scrutinize every word, every act of the home life and see to what extent these can be improved upon and made more nearly just. The majority of people, we feel sure, will be surprised to know how unjust they have been toward those who are of the very nearest and dearest of fleshly relationships.

Follow the matter up and consider the justice or injustice of your words and deeds in daily life with your neighbors and daily associates. Do you invariably speak to them in the same words and with the same tone and gesture that you would approve if they were in your place and you in theirs? In matters of business do you drive a closer bargain with them than you would think just for them to make with you? Or, on the other hand, do you ask of them higher prices for the services or materials you furnish them than you would consider just and right if you were the purchaser and they the vendors? Do you watch your chickens that they do not commit depredations upon your neighbor's garden as carefully as you would wish your neighbor to watch his chickens as respects your garden, if you had one? Do you blow no more tobacco smoke in the face of your neighbor than you would like to have him blow in your face? Are you as careful about wiping your feet when entering his house as you would like him to be when entering your house? Do you treat all men, women, children and animals as kindly, as gently, as properly every way as you think would be just and right if you were in their place and they in yours? Do you speak as kind-

# PULPIT...

## WHAT GOD REQUIRES OF US

Text, "What Doth Thy God Require of Thee, but to Do Justly, and to Love Mercy, and to Walk Humbly With Thy God?" (Micah vi, 8.)

ly of your neighbors as you would have them speak of you? Or do you hold up their imperfections to ridicule, as you would like to have them hold up yours? Do you guard your tongue so that you speak only things you would think proper for your neighbor to speak respecting you, if you changed places?

### Simple Justice—Nothing More.

Do you not begin to see, dear friends, that what God requires of us is much beyond what the majority have been rendering? Do you stand appalled and tell me that it would be impossible to live fully up to that standard? I agree with you. And St. Paul agrees, saying, "We cannot do the things which we would." The Scriptures again agree and declare "There is none righteous, no, not one. All have sinned and come short of the glory of God."

What shall we do? Shall we say that because we are unable to live up to our own conceptions and standards of justice we will make no attempt to do so, but abandon those standards entirely? God forbid. We are weak enough and imperfect enough as it is. To ignore our best ideals of justice would be to take off all the brakes and permit the downward tendencies of our depraved natures to go rapidly from bad to worse—to carry us further and further from God and the standards of character which he approves. We can surely be content to do nothing less than our very best to live up to our own ideals and to raise those ideals as nearly as possible to the Divine standard.

### What Would Be the Use?

Suppose we do our very best daily to measure up to our highest conceptions of our God-given ideals and standards, would God accept of this and count us worthy of his favor and of eternal life? Surely not. The Law of the Lord is perfect. Justice is Justice. Not the hearer of a law, not the well-wisher, receives the reward, but the doer, the obedient! Here, then, we find ourselves in difficulty. With our hearts, our minds, we approve God's Law and desire to be obedient to him, but find, as St. Paul says, that many things we wish to do we fail to accomplish; and many of the things we do not wish to do we cannot avoid. "We cannot do the things that we would." We approve the excellent demands of God's Law. We disapprove the imperfections of our own flesh. Like St. Paul, we cry out, "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from this dead body?"—this body that is imperfect through inherited sin and weaknesses. With our minds we serve God's Law and approve it; but with our bodies we come short. What is our hope? How shall we be delivered? Can we prevail upon God to change the reasonable requirement of our text so that it shall read, "What doth God require of me but to will justly and do imperfectly? We cannot hope for such a change in the Divine Law. Are we then hopeless as respects Divine approval and eternal life?" (Romans vii, 17-24.)

### The Gift of God is Eternal Life.

In our moment of perplexity we hear God's message "speaking peace through Jesus Christ our Lord." The message of peace is that what we could not do for ourselves in the way of lifting ourselves up to Divine approval God has provided shall be done for us through our Lord Jesus Christ. Our failure to keep the Law marks us as unworthy of eternal life, and worthy of the wages of sin—not eternal torment, but death. God in mercy concluded to offer us eternal life as a gift—because of our not actually meriting it under his legal requirements. Thus we read, "The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans vi, 23). What we could not obtain legally under the Divine requirements God proffers to us as a gift. But the gift is a conditional one as expressed in the words, "through Jesus Christ our Lord." Only those who accept Jesus Christ as "the Way, the Truth, and the Life" may have God's gift of eternal life. Hence it will be seen that it is wholly a mistake to suppose that the heathen at home or abroad can get eternal life, the gift of God, in ignorance of Christ. All the Scriptures confirm this and declare not only that we cannot save ourselves by obedience to the terms of God's Law, but that "there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved"—through faith in his name—through faith in his blood (Acts iv, 12).

But how is this done justly? and why does God so limit his gift of eternal life?

God's Law represents himself and cannot change. He cannot require less than perfection. To do so would be to fill the Universe to all eternity with depraved and imperfect beings. God has a higher plan than this and declares, "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways" (Isaiah lv, 9). He explains that his ultimate purpose is that there shall be no imperfect creature in his Universe. All whose hearts are loyal to him and the principles of his

government shall be perfected, and all others shall be destroyed in the Second Death. Thus, eventually, every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God. Then every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, shall be heard saying, Blessing, and honor and glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever (Revelation v, 13).

### You Are Bought With a Price.

Possibly God could have arranged some other way of dealing with sin and sinners which would not have required the death of Jesus as the Ransom price, the purchase price, the redemption price for sinners. But the fact that this method was adopted by our great Creator assures us that no other method would have been so wise, so just, so beneficial. No other method would have so fully demonstrated God's Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power.

In brief, then, God's arrangement is that all of his human creatures shall have opportunity of full return to harmony with himself, provided they wish to do so, provided their hearts, their wills, are fully responsive to the letter and spirit of his Law—the requirements set forth in our text. God has provided in Jesus for the satisfaction of Divine Justice as respects all of the condemned race who desire to return to his favor.

We agree with all the orthodox creeds of Christendom that only repentance from sin and an endeavor to put it away from our thoughts and words and deeds, combined with faith in the Redeemer's sacrifice and a full consecration of heart and life to do the Father's will—nothing short of this attainment will gain the salvation which God is now holding out to mankind. To such the Apostle explains that the righteousness, the full demands of the Law of God, his full requirement, "is fulfilled in us who are walking not after the flesh, but after the Spirit" (Romans viii, 4). From the moment of our consecration and begetting of the holy Spirit God deals with this class as with sons. He trains them in the School of Christ, disciplining, chastening, proving them, testing the sincerity of their consecration Vows and the loyalty of their hearts. To those who prove faithful the great reward is promised—glory, honor, immortality, joint-heirship with the Lord Jesus Christ in his Millennial Kingdom and its work of blessing all the families of the earth (Galatians iii, 29; Revelation iii, 21).

Our disagreement with all "orthodox creeds" is in respect to what shall be done with the unsaintly—with those who do not present themselves to God and who are not begotten again of the holy Spirit. Our creeds of the dark ages misrepresented the teachings of the Bible in respect to these and told us that they are all to be consigned for hundreds or thousands of years to Purgatory or for all eternity in hell torment. Not such is the teaching of God's Word, but the very reverse, as we have previously shown. The Scriptures do not declare, in thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be damned; but the reverse of this—that they shall all be blessed. All the sin-blind eyes shall be opened. All the deaf ears of ignorance shall be unstopped. For the best thousands years of Christ's reign the world's uplifting or resurrection will proceed, while the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth. The angels on the plains of Bethlehem did not declare to the shepherds, Fear greatly! for behold, we bring you bad tidings of great misery which shall be unto all people. Their message was the reverse of this: "Fear not; behold, we bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people" (Luke ii, 10). God who had a "due time" for calling natural Israel and who had also a "due time" for calling spiritual Israel, has a "due time" for making known the riches of his grace to the non-elect world of mankind. And the "elect" of spiritual Israel and of natural Israel are to be the channels of this Divine grace and mercy, which, during the Millennial Age, will flow as a river of salvation, to which all mankind will be invited to come and drink freely.

### Love Mercy and Walk Humbly.

It may astonish some that God requires even more than justice, which is his legal standard. In his permission of sin and its wage of death he has shown the sinner his own mercy or love. And it is for the sinner's benefit and for the good of all, that God requires that all who will have the full benefit of his mercy shall be required to cultivate this mercy quality in their own hearts. As the sinner attempts to conform his life to the perfect standard and finds himself unable to keep God's Law and obliged to come for mercy to the Throne of Grace, he is informed that he can have that mercy only upon condition that he will exercise similar mercy toward those who trespass against him, his ideals and interests.

Humility is a quality very necessary to every creature. Pride is a foe which besets not merely the weak and imperfect, but which overcame the great angel of light, Lucifer, and transformed him from a faithful servant of Jehovah into Satan, the Adversary of God. We are glad, therefore, that Divine Wisdom requires humility as one of the conditions of our acceptance with him. This requirement assures us of the security of the Divine Empire against all treason in the future; for none will be admitted to the eternal life conditions either now or in the Millennial Age, except the humble. Let us hearken then to the lesson of our text and conclude with the words of the Apostle, "Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time" (1 Peter v, 6).