The Plattsmouth Journal

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THOUGHT FOR TODAY

We are not sent into the world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts.. We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all.—Ruskin.

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Yet cool at nights.

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Cupid will soon get busy again.

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Don't try to boost yourself by running down others.

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Beware of the man who plays any kind of game with a winsome smile.

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Frank Gotch has again retired from the wrestling game. He says he means it this time.

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Campaign arguments are waxing to a heat which not even the chilly breezes will be able to cool off.

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A St. Louis man tried to break the record holding his breath under water. He only succeeded in breaking a blood vessel.

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There is no doubt that Jesse McNish could say a few words to Judge Sutton about "bosses" in g. o. p. ranks.

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The great trouble with many of these political guns is that their calibre is about twice as large as the projectile they discharge.

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The successful merchant is the one who buys right and then proceeds to push his goods out as rapidly as possible—by advertising.

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You can't make a practice of driving an automobile sixty miles an hour unless the coroner has a hand in the outcome before the season is ended.

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Arthur Mullen, Nebraska's democratic member of the national committee, is sure the "right man in the right place," and has donned his hustling clothes.

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"Three new notes from Washington," reports a news item. That sounds much better than having three of the enemy's dreadnoughts steaming up the Potomac river.

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If republicans are getting any satisfaction out of the result in Maine. let them fill themselves now, for that good feeling will only last about seven weeks more—and then the awakening.

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It is said that only twenty out of every one thousand stage-struck girls who go to New York make good. And since the movies took over the farce only one of the successful twenty makes good outside of New York.

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The only people complaining about the increased valuation of Nebraska property are the tax dodgers. And the people who complain of the state administration are the fellows who want control of the government themselves. But the people are determined to let well enough alone. See!

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This year's crop of wheat decreases every time the national agricultural department makes any figures on it. Their last estimate shows it to be 9,000,000 bushels short of what is necessary for home consumption, but the 611,000,000 bushels held over from last year will be sufficient to supply all needs.

WHAT MAINE SHOWS.

Maine is a republican state in national elections by about 30,000. The average republican maority in the presidential elections of 1900, 1904 and 1908 was 32,000.

Four years ago Roosevelt and Taft got a combined vote amounting to 75,000 and Wilson 51,000, leaving a republican and progressive margin of 24,000. This cut the four-year average republican majority down to 30,000.

The republicans carried Maine Monday in the state election by 13,000, from which it is quite easy to conclude that more than 8,000 republicans must have voted the democratic state ticket. Curtis, the democratic candidate for governor, received approximately 15,000 more votes than were given to Woodrow Wilson in 1912.

The history of Maine elections, however, shows that in presidential elections the republicans must secure a majority of from 26,000 to 30,000 or they are beaten in the national election.

When ever the republican majority in a Maine election has fallen in recent years below those figures a democratic president has been elected.

In 1884 Maine gave the national republican ticket a majority of 20,600, and Grover Cleveland was elected president, with a popular majority in the nation of 62,683.

In 1888 Maine gave a republican majority for the national ticket of 23,253, and while Harrison was elected that year over Cleveland the latter received a popular majority of 98,017.

In 1892 Maine gave a republican majority for Harrison of 14,979, while Cleveland was elected president, with a popular majority of 380,810. In 1912, when republicans and progressives combined had a margin of 24,000, Wilson was elected president by a majority vote.

In 1900, 1904 and 1908, years in which republican presidents were also chosen, Maine gave republican majorities of 34,132, 36,807 and 30,584.

The vote in exclusive state elections has been an uncertain indicator of what the state was likely to do in the presidential elections two months later, showing that the voters are responsive to local issues, such as figured there this year.—Lincoln Star.

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Adversity is the egg from which experience is hatched.

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It is said that the use of your feet develops your brains. Gee, but a sprinter must be some highbrow.

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If your wife is indifferent to your many excellent qualities, just take your station near the open door and commense talking about the charms of some other woman—then beat it.

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We would be pleased to learn how long it has been since Judge Sutton, the republican candidate for governor, was president of an organization in Omaha, that maintained a bar in its lodge rooms?

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James Pearson, the populist candidate for lieutenant governor, has finally gotten out of the race and given a clear track to Edgar Howard, the democratic candidate. He has shown good judgment in this move.

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It is time for the voters of Cass county to begin to pick their preferences of the candidates to be voted for at the election on the 7th day of November. And The Journal has no hesitancy in advising them to vote the democratic ticket as it appears at the head of this column. They are all splendid men and competent in every way.

Anything that puts sunshine into the soul is good for the system.

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Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others are elected to the legislature and straightway imagine that they have attained the highest pinacle to which man can ascend in this rarified atmosphere.

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The neutrality of the United States is recognized by all the warring nations since that craft was successfully toed into the harbor at Baltimore and then safely submerged near the three-mile limit, the kaiser's subjects are profuse in their praise of the treatment accorded them. America is a big and broad country and the government at Washington is in hands that are entirely safe and sane.

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Billy Sunday says: "Some people are so tight that if you ask them to sing 'Old Hundred,' they will sing 'Ninety and Nine' to save one per cent." Wonder if he was alluding to the economy cry of Hughes and Penrose, who chide President Wilson for the expense of establishing the federal reserve system, rural credits, good roads, agricultural extension and the rest of the constructive program?

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Iowa has a peculiar fight on for governor in which liquor is having an important bearing. The republican candidate is a teetotaler and yet, because he has not lined up at all times political with certain temperance workers he is being opposed. The democratic candidate has confessed that he partakes of champagne and gives it to his guests, and yet he has been given the support of certain factions opposed to the republican candidate. The Methodists of the state also are opposed to the republican candidate.

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One of the favorite cries of the opposition has always been that democratic administrations have been lax in the matter of pensioning the old soldier and his widow. Without attempting to review the history of pension laws, which show that democrats have always been active and liberal in this regard, we call attention to the fact that one of the bills to which President Wilson attached his signature a few days ago increases the pensions of widows seventy years of age and over from $12 to $20 per month. Who will undertake to convince these good old ladies that democracy has done nothing for them?

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EVEN WALL STREET.

One of the biggest firms on Wall street recently sent out a weekly letter which must have been an "astonisher" to its customers. One paragraph of it is as follows:

"It must be remembered that he (Wilson) has done more to favor business than either of the two presidents who preceded him. He was directly responsible for the currency bill which became a law notwithstanding that the principal bankers of the country opposed it, and had it not been for this new currency law the present prosperity we enjoy could not have taken place. It would have been impossible under the old currency system. He has advocated more progressive and beneficial measures for the advancement of prosperity than any man who has ever been the country's chief executive, and it is safe to assume that this eight-hour law will eventually work out as satisfactorily to the railroads as have his other recommendations."

The fact that business activity is spread out over the whole of the United States and is not confined to any one line, has its effect even on Wall street. It is visible to every manufacturing industry, from the smallest articles to the largest, from the making of a tin can to the building of the largest ships that sail the ocean. Then above all rises the sun of peace. Wall street cannot prosper unless the country prospers. That is why even Wall street is impressed.—World-Herald.

WILSON'S CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM.

President Wilson is committed to a definite program of legislation at the winter session of congress for the future prevention of railroad strikes. In his address to congress he outlined the project, and, in his statement on the work of the past session, the president said that the party leaders were committed to the undertaking, difficult as it is. It is the most radically constructive program in this country.

The program includes a compulsory investigation law on the Canadian model; an act authorizing the interstate commerce commission to take wages and working conditions into consideration in fixing rates: the lodging in the hands of the president of power to operate railroads in case of military necessity and to draft train crews and administrative officials for that purpose; immediate provision for the enlargement of the interstate commerce commission to meet its duties; and provision for the incorporation of arbitration awards in the records of a court of law, in order that their interpretation and enforcement may not lie with the parties in dispute, but "with an impartial and authoritative tribunal."

It is time for Mr. Wilson's opponents to propose a better program of remedial legislation for the hard problem of railroad strikes. If they defeat Mr. Wilson at the polls, what will they do with this question? Of course, if Mr. Wilson should be defeated, he could not be held under any obligation to force that program upon the federal statute book, for defeat at the polls would destroy his influence in congress. The problem of handling railroad brotherhoods, that have the legal right to strike, that have the legal right to reject arbitration and that know precisely what they want—this problem will be up to the republicans in case they win the election.

The republican candidate is not committing himself to any constructive program on this immensely important question. He is content to "knock" what Mr. Wilson has done. His criticism has no point if it would not land the country in devastating and catastrophic labor wars between the railroad companies and their employes. Yet what the country needs is constructive statesmanship, and no one but Mr. Wilson has yet given any sign of it.—Springfield Republican.

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WHAT WOULD MR. HUGHES DO?

Mr. Hughes's attack on the emergency eight-hour law which congress adopted to prevent a railroad strike, sound more like appeals for the support of corporations and manufacturers who fear that their own employes may want an eight-hour day than appeals to principle.

There is no force of conviction behind his criticism of this fact. If the law is bad it ought to be repealed, be the consequences what they may. Is Mr. Hughes prepared to advocate its repeal? Is he prepared to say that if elected president he will demand its immediate repeal, strike or no strike, civil war or no civil war?

We know that if Mr. Wilson is reelected this law will not be repealed. It will stand, and the commission to be appointed under it will report all the facts to congress in not less than six months or more than nine months. But what will happen if Mr. Hughes is elected? Mr. Hughes does not tell ue. He never tells us anything when it is necessary to know precisely what he would do if elected president.

That is why we have reached the reluctant conclusion that Mr. Hughes is the most shifty and evasive candidate that was ever nominated for president.—New York World.

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POLITICS AND THE AMENDMENT

Democrats who believe in the triumph of democratic principles and policies, and who have reason to take pride in the clean, capable, efficient and economical government given in state and nation under democratic administration, but who are opposed to the liquor business, are being urged to vote for a republican candidate for governor because he, too, is opposed to the liquor traffic.

Republicans who cling to the traditions of their party, but who are not in favor of the prohibition amendment, are being urged to vote for the republican candidate for governor because he is a republican.

The republican compaign is being conducted upon the convenient double-barreled theory that with respect to democrats the issue is "wet" and "dry," while with respect to republicans it is wholly a partisan affair.

The democratic campaign is being conducted in pursuance of a conviction that the fate of the amendment is in no way dependent upon what candidate or what ticket may prevail, and that so far as the state election is concerned there are numerous other issues of good government that must be considered on their merits, while the amendment must also be considered on its merits.

During the past four years the democrats have shown that democratic state administration means a cleaner government than the state ever enjoyed under republican rule, a more efficient government, a more economical government.

Laws have been more rigidly observed and enforced during the past four years than they ever were before, legislation has been more constructive and beneficial, the conduct of state institutions has been more efficient and business-like, there has been less waste of public funds, partisan plunder of the public treasury has been eliminated, graft that was once rampant and half-respectable has been prevented, and a more wholesome moral atmosphere injected into state house and institutional affairs.

Whether or not the good work that has been inaugurated in state affairs shall be continued is an issue of tremendous importance. This issue and that involved in the submission of the amendment should not be allowed to weigh against each other. Each should be determined upon its own merits.

If a dry democrat is not at liberty to vote at the same time for the amendment and for democratic government at the capitol, certainly a wet republican cannot vote against the amendment and for the republican ticket. Either proposition is ridiculous. Because he is against the amendment need not, and probably will not, prevent a republican from voting for his party candidates and the principles he favors.

Every candidate of the democrats stands committed by his party to faithfully obey the decree of the people as to the amendment. Under that pledge, or even without it, Keith Neville ,whose integrity is not open to question or impeachment, is just as certain to enforce the amendment should it be adopted as is his adversary, whose party is silent on the subject.

There are a few scheaming and cunning politicians trying to ride the amendment. That is why it is mentioned in connection with partisan politics. Intelligent friends of the amendment are not apt to fall for the ruse.—Lincoln Star.

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Exports of manufactures under Wilson's administration have reached $2,600,000,000 in a single year, which is the world record. Despite these enormous sales in foreign markets in free competition with the world, Mr. Hughes argues that American manufacturers are not able even to hold the home market, unless he and Penrose erect a tariff wall. This means that he has gone back to the old "home market" argument of a generation ago, and would give up a two-billion-dollar export trade and hustle our "infant industries" into a cyclone cellar to escape a campaign windstorm.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Sept. 18th, 1916.

Mr. Guy Bush.
Hon. Wilber F. Bryant.
Miss Clara Dohner.
Mrs. J. B. Moore.
Hon. D. E. McFadden.
Miss C. E. Rutherford.
H. E. Wilcox.

The above mail is unclaimed and will be sent to the dead letter office October 2d, 1916. D. C. MORGAN,
Postmaster.

HUGHES AND THE FARMER.

It is logical to anticipate a lifting of eye-brows by progressive American farmers when their attention is drawn to the voters of important agricultural appropriations in the general supply bill of ew York by Charles Evans Hughes, June 18, 1910, when the present republican nominee for president was governor.

Farmers will be interested to observe that by his vetoes Hughes knocked out $11,000 for investigation and extermination of contagious diseases of plants and San Jose scale and other dangerous insect pests; $6,000 for Farmers' institute work; $700 for investigation of insectides and fungicides; $2,500 for a specialist to fight insect pests; $8,000 for dissemination of information concerning cheap farms in ew York; $2,000 for collecting and disseminating information relative to agricultural labor within the state; $5,000 for improving the New York State College of Agriculture; $10,000 for completing enlargement of the State Veterinary college; $5,000 for the maintenance of the department of veterinary science in the state university; and $250 designed to make up a deficiency in the salary of the commissioner of Agriculture.

This in interesting when it is observed that on June 25, 1910, just one week later, Hughes approved a bill increasing the salaries of a group of state officials, the lowest salary of whom was already $5,000 a year. The salary of the attorney general was increased from $5,000 to $10,000 (doubled), that of the state engineer and surveyor from $5,000 to $8,000, that of the comptroller from $6,000 to $8,000, that of the state treasurer from $5,000 to $6,000, and that of the secretary of state from $5,000 to $6,000, with the comment that "the salaries of these state officers have been altogether too olw."

After cogitating on Hughes' method of "selection" in the use of public money—vetoing practical argricultural appropriations and increasing already large salaries—it is to be expected that the sensible farmer will turn to the achievements of the democartic administration and reflect that to democratic legislation is due the rural credits law, the provision in the Federal Reserve law making farm mortgages negotiable paper based on live stock lawful security in regional banks for the issuance of emergency currency, creation of the Division of Markets and Rural organization, the establishment of Grain Standards, the Cotton Futures law, the Warehouse law, Federal Aid to Good Roads in the States, and the Agricultural Extension law and—Vote for Woodrow Wilson and a democratic congress.—World-Herald.

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