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## REPUBLICAN THRIFT IS SQUANDERED BY WILSON

Built Panama Canal Out of Current Revenues, Patriotically Hoarding Bonds in Treasury Which Democrats Filch to Hide a Deficit.

## CARNIVAL OF DEBAUCHERY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Senator Penrose Believes the Looted Condition of the Treasury Will Necessitate the Withholding of Contracts for Battleships and Delay the Whole Scheme of Preparedness — Nation's Money Frittered Away to Finance Hare-Brained and Ill Advised Projects.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has received from Senator Penrose a brief but positive summing up of the extravagances of the Wilson Administration during the session of Congress just about to close. The Senator says:

"When the country realizes what this Congress has done in the way of appropriations it will be dumfounded. Already, it has been shown that over a billion, seven or eight hundred million dollars have been appropriated—more money than was ever appropriated in any one year in the history of the American government. The total will reach nearly two billion dollars before the end of this carnival of debauchery in public expenditures is reached, because no account has been taken of the twenty-five millions for the Danish Islands, the thirty millions which the government will probably have to refund as a result of the five per cent rebate allowed on importations brought across the seas in American bottoms, and other matters which are likely to come up.

"It is only too evident that this bill which is expected to bring in some two hundred million dollars will absolutely fail to meet even the requirements for the ill-advised and certainly not urgent projects authorized by the present Congress.

"It is now claimed that these projects are to be financed by the issuance of Panama Canal bonds. The American people will regard such a proceeding as a very queer one because the issuing of bonds by the Cleveland Administration largely helped to bring about the downfall of the Democratic party in 1896. A bond issue has ever since been viewed with abhorrence by the Democracy; now, we find the party leaders compelled, by reason of their extravagance and inefficiency, to resort to it.

"To defray the expenses of a nitrate plant and of a shipping board and many other needless projects by the issuing of Panama bonds will be in the last analysis equivalent to paying for them by bond issues. These bonds are lying in the treasury unused as the result of the thrift and economy

and wise administration of the Republican party.

"Only about \$130,000,000 of bonds were put out in the construction of the Panama Canal. The balance of the cost of that stupendous undertaking was paid out of current revenues; and now, to advance the novel doctrine that these bonds which represent the thrift of preceding years shall be issued for these questionable projects is, to my mind, preposterous. In fact, it was expressly provided in the Spooner Act that Panama Canal bonds should not be issued for any other purpose than that of the construction of the Canal, and the ingenious theory that they can be issued now to repay the treasury and that then the money can be squandered by the party in power to finance doubtful projects and to make good a deficit will not alter the fact that such a deficit exists.

"No amount of reasoning on the part of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance will alter the fact that outside of preparedness there has been at least \$200,000,000 of wasteful appropriations and expenditures by the present Congress. That condition of the treasury will absolutely necessitate the withholding of contracts for battleships and delay the whole scheme of preparedness.

"The figures of the Secretary of the Treasury may be juggled as they may, but when the Secretary is up against the brute fact of not having money to pay for these projects he will then find that figures will not make a surplus in the treasury."

**SACRIFICED COUNTRY'S HONOR AND INTEREST**  
Mr. Wilson's defenders say he "has kept us out of war." As a matter of fact his policy in Mexico has combined all the evils of feeble peace with all the evils of feeble war. He has secured none of the benefits of war; but he has not avoided war. He has sacrificed the honor and the interests of the country; but he has not received the thirty pieces of silver.—From the speech of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, delivered at Lewiston, Maine, in behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

Yes, and the same policies that have filled Judge Hughes and others with "a deep sense of shame," have sent many other Americans to their graves.

The President has changed his mind about sending more troops to the border, thus running true to form.

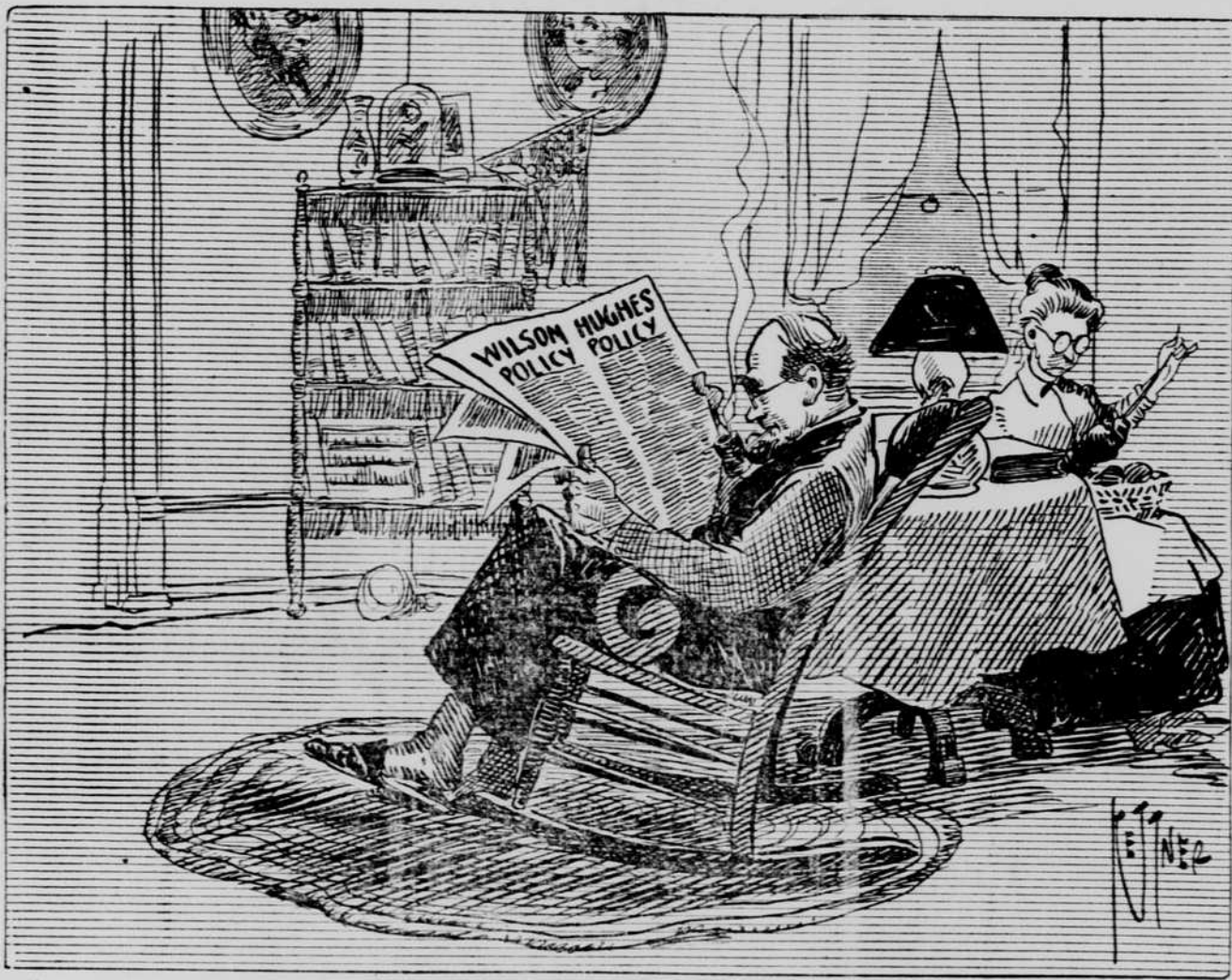
When Tom Taggart talks economy to them, it is time the Democrats stopped their extravagance.

The Hughes smile is beginning to attract favorable attention.

President Entertains Five Progressives.—Headline. Others he simply amuses.

Democratic papers chide Hughes because he says he is "100 per cent, a candidate." The Wilson papers naturally prefer a fifty-fifty candidate.

## MAKER OF PRESIDENTS



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Hughes Sympathetic With Demands of Labor Which Are Proved to Be Just.

"I am sympathetic with every demand to improve the conditions of labor, to secure reasonable compensation for labor. I am in sympathy with every effort to better human conditions, and particularly the condition of those who toil in industrial pursuits, in railroad pursuits, in all these great activities that are essential to our prosperity. But when you have a proposition to change the scale of wage you have a vital proposition which requires examination. You must at least know whether the demand is a just one.

"Labor, of course, should not desire anything but what is just. I do not believe labor intends to ask for anything but what is just. What is just can be examined and will survive investigation. Nothing is lost by having the process of reason applied if only that which is just is required."—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

**SURRENDER TO FORCE WOULD TEND TO DISASTER.**

"That kind of virus in our life—surrender to force—would bring us no end of disaster. If we let capitalists or workmen, any interest, learn that the way to get what is wanted is by applying pressure and if we continue in that course for a few years, democracy will be a failure, and we might as well give up our form of government."—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

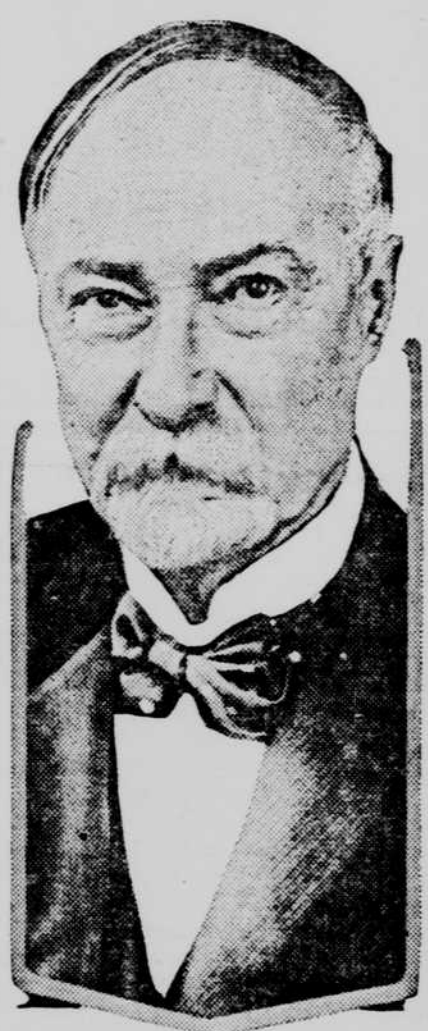
**PUBLIC OFFICER SHOULD STAND LIKE A ROCK**

"Government under pressure is not American Government. Whenever pressure is applied to any public officer he ought to stand like a rock and say: 'Here I stand until we substitute reason for force. It is not an American doctrine to legislate first and investigate afterward.'"—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

**DEMAND WAS NOT FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY.**

"It is said that the judgment of society has made the demand for the eight-hour day. This was not an eight-hour day, and the judgment of society had nothing to do with the proposition laid before Congress and passed by Congress. The proof of this is found in the bill itself, which proposes an investigation to find out whether Congress had any business to do the thing which it was asked to do, and which it did do."—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

Mrs. Jennie Conner, of Canada, arrived here last Saturday for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. F. G. Casteel.



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

**DECLINED TO PERMIT A SQUADRON TO DEFEND AMERICANS.**

At Tampico there was a general movement of attack by the Mexicans on Americans and other foreigners. We had a squadron of American warships in the neighborhood. The Wilson Administration declined to permit this squadron to be used to defend the lives of American men and the honor of American women, and the commanders of the German and English ships at Tampico had to step in and perform the task our representative had so basely abandoned. At the very time that the Mexican mob had surrounded the building in which the Americans had taken refuge, and was howling for their blood, the American fleet, in spite of the protests of the American naval commander, and in accordance with wireless orders from Washington, was forced to steam out of the harbor and leave the Americans to be massacred by the Mexicans, or rescued by the Germans and English.—From the speech of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, delivered at Lewiston, Maine, in behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

**Political Jottings**

If plans "to get Villa" are abandoned Villa should reciprocate and refrain from organizing expeditions "to get" American citizens.

The fact that Mr. Wilson could endorse this Pork Congress shows that he isn't senesick, anyway.

## WHO IS THE REAL FRIEND OF LABOR?

What Wilson Said About Unions and Workmen When He Did not Want Their Votes.

I am a fierce partisan of the open shop and of everything that makes for individual liberty.—Speech at open shop banquet, Jan. 12, 1909.

The labor unions reward the shysters and incompetent at the expense of the able and industrious.—Speech People's Forum, New Rochelle, Feb. 25, 1905.

We speak too exclusively of the capitalist class. There is another as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as it is and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of this country.—Speech, Waldorf Hotel, New York, March 16, 1907.

You know what the usual standard of the wage earner is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do.—Address to graduating class, Princeton University, June 3, 1909.

The objections I have to labor unions is that they drag the highest man to the level of the lowest. I must denounce the labor unions when they say "you must award the dull the same as you award those with special gifts."—Speech in People's Forum, New Rochelle, Feb. 25, 1905.

The Chinese were more to be desired as workmen, if not as citizens, than the coarse crew that came crowding in every year at Eastern ports.—History of American People.

Bringing Back Old Times. My little daughter, one dark, rainy day, came indoors with a wet hair-dressed kitten and on remonstrating with her to take it out at once she became indignant and said: "You don't be-member, mamma when you was a little cold cat yourself."—Exchange.

Change of program every night at the opera house.

What Hughes Said About Unions and Workmen.

There are some who regard organized labor as a source of strife and menace of difficulty. I regard it as a fine opportunity for the amelioration of the condition of men working with no other purpose than to make the most of themselves and to achieve something for their families.—Speech at dedication of Tuberculosis Pavilion, Albany, New York, Aug. 29, 1908.

The mission of labor organizations is one of the finest that any association of men could guard. Today we have a realization of what can be accomplished.—Speech at Dedication of Tuberculosis Pavilion Aug. 29, 1908.

It is a shocking thought that the wage earners of the country, who by their daily toil make possible the industrial prestige of which we boast, should be subjected through ignorance or indifference to unnecessary peril. The interests of labor are the interests of all the people, and the protection of the wage earner in the security of his life and health by every practical means is one of the most sacred trusts of society.—Speech, Exposition of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene, Jan. 28, 1907.

I believe in a six-day working week. So do you. But do you know that the men who are making a six-day week a possibility and an eventual fixture, are these men (labor representatives) and their associates? I long ago came to the conclusion that the labor unions are going to solve the Sunday labor question to the best interest of the country. Join hands with them and you will double your results, while halving your labor.—Address to preachers and labor representatives in Executive Chamber, Albany, 1908.

In the Depths. "Years ago Dobson told me that he wanted to lead a life of obscurity." "Well, his dream has come true." "How so?" "He is now the husband of a famous woman."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Henry M. Elsner for glasses. Daily sells for less.

## Will Prohibition Increase Taxes?

The Nebraska Prosperity League is endeavoring to prove to the voters that prohibition will mean higher taxes.

### How About It?

The United States census report on "Municipal Revenue and Public Property for 1913" shows that the nearer a state comes to prohibition the less its per capita becomes. The table which follows is for 1913:

Prohibition States	\$10.12
States over 50 per cent dry	11.08
States from 25 to 50 per cent dry	14.32
License States	16.98

It is true that the liquor interests pay revenue to the local and national governments—but when it is taken into consideration that fifty per cent of the crime of the country is due to the liquor business, it can readily be seen that the costs of prosecution and punishment in these cases far exceeds the revenue received by the government from the saloon.

### Perhaps These Figures May Be Enlightening:

State Tax Rate	State Tax Rate		
1880 — Nebraska, wet	3.9 Mills	Kansas, wet	5.5 Mills
1881 — Nebraska, wet	6.1 Mills	Kansas, dry	5.0 Mills
1882 — Nebraska, wet	6.7 Mills	Kansas, dry	4.5 Mills
1883 — Nebraska, wet	7.8 Mills	Kansas, dry	4.3 Mills
1885 — Nebraska, wet	7.7 Mills	Kansas, dry	3.9 Mills
1914 — Nebraska, wet	7.8 Mills	Kansas, dry	1.2 Mills

If There is Anything to Tax Argument it is in Favor of a Dry State

**Vote Nebraska Dry**  
W. C. T. U.



JOHN L. KENNEDY. CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.