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JOHN HENRY ZUEVER, Editor.

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DIAMOND CUTTING IN AMERICA.

Among the many changes in the world's industries which the war has brought about is the shifting of the diamond cutting industry.

Since the war, however, Old World diamond cutters, particularly workmen from Holland, have come to America, with the result that New York city is now the diamond cutting center of the world.

Diamond cutting is not an easy work. It requires a natural aptitude as well as training for skill and accuracy. Most of the masters have come from diamond cutting families, growing up in their art.

SUPPRESSING GERMAN JINGOES.

One of the wisest things the German government has done since the war began has been the muzzling of Count Reventlow. That rabid jingo has been silenced under an old Prussian law, "in the interest of public safety."

The phrase is apt in this case; the only wonder is that Germany so long permitted her safety and welfare to be menaced by the utterances of this frenzied militarist.

There are signs that the government means business. The Deutsche Tageszeitung has been confiscated for criticizing the government because of its action against Reventlow.

"In the midst of the war which Germany has to wage against almost the whole world, the Pan-German Count Reventlow day after day carried on the worst jingoistic agitation against the only world power with which we still maintain peaceful relations.

There is no question that Von Reventlow and Von Tirpitz have been the chief promoters of German enmity against America and of American misunderstanding of Germany.

Now that both have been repudiated and silenced, the voice of the true Germany is beginning to make itself heard. Those who saw clearly from the first may now have a chance to speak.

THE MAINE ELECTIONS.

About the most substantial conclusion that can be drawn from Maine elections is that the republicans won by a small majority, and that a considerable number of Roosevelt tag-tails, who four years ago sought refuge under the name "progressive," have followed their Oyster Bay Iscariot back into the republican ranks.

It may mean a republican victory in November, or it may not. The old saying "As goes Maine so goes the nation," has been proven meaningless so often, that it can be taken seriously or not according to the proportion in which "the wish is father of the thought."

Republicans who would be doubting the proverb, and the democrats would be insisting upon it. Fact of the matter is that national elections have gone different from Maine quite as often as they have gone with her.

Besides, for the good luck of the republican party, the Maine elections—if they wish to insist upon it as a criterion—came early enough to escape the awakening of the millions of progressives to the significance of their Oyster Bay humbug.

No, there is nothing in the Maine election to indicate anything except that the Maine republicans carried that state.

OPINIONS CHANGING.

Military students of the European war have heretofore almost unanimously agreed that victory would come to the allies—if it came at all—through the domestic exhaustion of Germany.

Many experts are beginning to doubt the soundness of that theory and to figure upon a highly possible conclusion of the war through direct military operations.

The old invincible veteran legions have been decimated and the gaps filled with untrained and less fit soldiers.

The recent appalling artillery actions upon the west front show, apparently conclusively, that Germany is running short of munitions. The allied attacks are less fiercely resisted and the German counter attacks, though as brave and determined as ever, are far more easily repulsed.

The allies are slowly, but with significant sureness, taking the strongest German positions. The further the drive advances the more momentum it acquires, the easier the task becomes.

This is not advanced as a personal opinion, nor is it inspired by bias or prejudice. It is merely another view point of the war which is gaining strength day by day among some of the closest followers of the war game.

MYRON CAMPBELL.

The passing of Myron Campbell means much to the people of South Bend. His financial interests will, of course, go on, but if we read the minds who knew the man aright, they will go on without their soul, or, probably so. A lot of people have been prejudiced against Mr. Campbell, because of their irreligion, and his religion, but those who know the man, and know him best in a business way, declare that if there ever was a man who practiced his religion in his business, Mr. Campbell was distinctly one of them.

Mr. Campbell was one of South Bend's bankers and no one has ever questioned his being a conservative banker, yet, we have it, that his bank sometimes had money to loan to others than millionaires; that he frequently helped the more unfortunate, assuming personal burdens, when conservative banking would interfere with extending this or that helping hand.

Mr. Campbell passed from us as concrete proof that a man can be possessed of high ideals, be religious in fact, and still be a good and successful business man— with the emphasis of the "good" as well as "successful,"—which is enough of a compliment for anyone.

Speculators who tried to corner the food supplies of New York, in anticipation of the railroad strike, were badly nipped when the strike was called off and prices suddenly collapsed. Now if the New York papers will publish a roll of dishonor listing the names of those vandals who would have gambled on the misfortunes of their neighbors, we will call the transaction closed.

Mr. Hughes has been down in Tennessee trying to convert the democrats of that state, which is convincing proof that the republican candidate's war talk is not all bluff. Mr. Hughes is a brave man, and we wouldn't be surprised to see him tackle Texas yet. He must be even "anxious to fight."

Gov. Hiram Johnson finds himself in "need of rest" after his late strenuous campaign for the republican United States senatorial nomination, consequently he cannot stump Oregon for Mr. Hughes, as he was invited, and expected, to do. Which is a gentle but effective reminder to the stand-patters that they are alone responsible for the governor's tired feeling.

Roumania cites as one of her reasons for joining the allies, that: "Roumanian intervention will shorten the war." Which to the average man, is reason a plenty.

Don't be frightened if you hear of a neighbor child having "spasmodic diathesis." It isn't a new and deadly epidemic. Its only doctors' jargon for "croup."

Parcels Post Is Big Factor In Cutting Costs

For 26 years or more prior to 1912, there was a nation-wide demand for parcels post. In back of this demand were farmers' co-operative societies, farmers' institutes, labor organizations and, in fact, all societies demanding improvement along this line.

Down to 1912 we had no parcels post legislation in this country worthy of the name of "parcels post." The limit was four pounds, rate of postage 16 cents per pound. At the same time, we were parties to the international parliamentary parcels post union, which comprised practically every nation on earth.

When our parcels post was first established, eleven pounds was fixed as the minimum weight. Within a short period of time the weight was increased to twenty pounds and, shortly thereafter, it was increased to fifty pounds in the first and second zones, with the postage ranging from one to four cents per pound, depending upon the zone.

Since the enactment of this legislation, the parcels post has wonderfully increased. For the fiscal year 1915, there were nearly one billion packages sent through the mails. It has produced an enormous amount of revenue. The exact amount is hard to figure, but the estimate of the post office department is that it is a little upwards of eighteen millions of dollars over and above the operating expenses of the system.

It has largely reduced the cost of living, enables the laboring man and the consumers of the nation to purchase with their money more than they were able to purchase before. This is a democratic measure, no doubt, born in a democratic republic. Finally, we compelled a reluctant republican senate to yield to the demands of the people and it became a law.

It may be that when Candidate Goodrich promises in case he is elected governor, that he will reduce the cost of feeding patients in Indiana hospitals, for the estimate of five cents a meal or less, that he has in mind establishing the bread lines and soup houses just like the last republican administration fed millions of unemployed following the republican-wall-street money panic in 1907 and 1908.

Candidate Hughes says he will do things just like Roosevelt. Which recalls the panic of 1907 and 1908. Morgan and three other men in Wall street declared and forced the money panic of 1907. Roosevelt gave them \$42,000,000 from the United States treasury without interest, and without letting the people know. They dumped this into Wall street, making millions for themselves, and were proclaimed the saviors of the country. Then they subscribed a few thousands of dollars to buy bread and soup for the men, women and children they had reduced to starvation and this time they were proclaimed philanthropists.

Woodrow Wilson and the democratic senate and congress passed the federal reserve act transferring the federal treasury from the Wall street gamblers to the people and making money panics impossible. The people are having a part in the unprecedented prosperity and Wall street gamblers are dumping millions into the republican campaign fund in an attempt to defeat Woodrow Wilson and the democratic congressmen and senators, and in the hope that they may elect Hughes, who promises he "will do things just like Roosevelt."

It is a long jump from the "full dinner pail" of Mark Hanna, to "five cents a meal or less" that is promised patients in Indiana hospitals for the insane by Jim Goodrich if the people will make him governor. Goodrich denounces more than a nickel a meal for those unfortunate sick people as "criminal extravagance."

It is well at this early date for all voters to remember that registration day is set for October ninth. There are so many chances under the changes in the law that you are not registered that you should investigate and find out. You may not know that in 1912, the year you thought everybody was voting, there were some 150,000 men in Indiana who did not go to the polls. Was your neighbor one of those 150,000? If he was then you want to be sure he registers this time and votes. Surely every man who is of proper age wants this year to go to the polls and endorse Woodrow Wilson and a democratic administration that has brought the unprecedented prosperity the country is now enjoying. Take no chances on a change of management in national or state affairs simply because some hungry politicians want office. See that your neighbor registers and votes.

Here is the line of republican "argument" as it has progressed during the campaign: "Wilson should send the troops to protect our border from raids by the Mexicans."

"It was an outrage for Wilson to send the troops to the border in hot weather."

"Wilson can not stop the railroad strike and we will be plunged into the most disastrous civil war any country has ever seen."

"Wilson should not have stopped the strike, he should have let it

THE MELTING POT FILLED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

THE STRADDLE-BUG. The world is full of loud and lusty champions of right. Who love their principles and love them well enough to fight. They go for them with tooth and tongue, with battle ax and spear; No method can be too unkind, too nasty or too atrocious. For champions of right against the champions of wrong.

Alas for him by whom it has been stated or implied That justice might perceive some claims upon the other side! The leaders of the sacred cause impress their brand of shame; They call him mugwump, straddle-bug or other kindly name; They scathe him from the pulpit, from the press and from the stump. Denouncing him as outlaw, J. Iscariot and chump.

The man who would be neutral in this world of scratch and scrap Must have his private universe fenced off upon the map; For when the people see a man of independent mind, They test their implements of war upon his luckless reins; They feel no sorrow for his wounds nor pity for his pains; Nor do they build a monument above his few remains.

The small boy's ambition never includes selling tickets at the ball park office. Plenty of us would do anything to win a fortune while the rest of us would go to the postoffice if they thought there was one there for us.

Add blessings of winter—No white shoes to clean. Add horrors of war—High price of bread, potatoes, etc.

The Kaiser has done the expected. He blames the British for failure to send food to the Polish.

I had a buck just yesterday. But this buck has meandered away. I bet on a horse, yes bet to win, But he broke my heart. And never even begun to begin.

Life for Greek cabinets seemed to be short and sweet. There are various ways of picking winners at the horse race. One way is to get a tip. Clocking the animals is another. Reading up the dope sheet has its advantages. Playing the drivers is another way. Then too you can be sentimental and play the horse or the driver because you like the sound of the name. These are all good ways, but they have nothing on jabbing a hat pin through your race program and playing the name that you have punctured.

Playing the sentiment is bad, for we know. We once ran across a jockey who had the same name as a sweetheart of our youth and we played this jock every time he raced. After dropping \$8 in our picking way, we decided on a new system. We have run across men who won on horse races. In fact we

come and let the industrial question be fought out by force against force. "Why doesn't Wilson and the democrats do something to force England and the allies to stop interfering with our mails and commerce. It is an outrage that we are so helpless."

"Congress was wrong and reckless in passing a law giving Wilson power to force England and the allies to stop interfering with our mails and commerce. Wilson favored the passage of this law. He will not exercise the power intelligently and will plunge us into war."

THE RICH DON'T PAY LAWFUL INCOME TAX! (Waterbury, Conn., Democrat, Dem.) Nearly one dollar out of 20 of the average American's income will be taken by the federal government next year to pay for the big army and navy program and the ordinary expenses of running the government. Some citizens will be expected to pay more than one-tenth of their incomes into the federal treasury and some will pay much less than one-twentieth, but taking the country as a whole the average is between one-twentieth and one twenty-fifth. The total income of the people of the United States is now between 40 and 50 billion dollars a year, and the appropriations bills of the present congress will amount to nearly two billion dollars. All of these appropriations must be paid either by direct or indirect taxation.

The state, county and municipal taxes for the coming year will amount to \$2,200,000,000 more, making an aggregate tax burden of about four billion dollars. Nearly one dollar out of every 16 that the average American receives during the coming year must go to pay either to federal or local governments. It is about time for the American citizen to wake up and find out not only how this money is being spent, but how it is being collected. The returns from every local and national tax ought to be carefully analyzed; but this cannot be done until the returns from the most important tax of all, the federal income tax, are made public.

THE BEST MEN. (Dayton, O., News, Ind. Dem.) Says a western newspaper man who has been making a little investigation of his own concerning the candidates for office in his state, and

the probability of their election: "Only rarely—and I speak carefully—do the best men possible for a given office ever reach it. The best men are never even considered for thousands of state and county and municipal elective offices; they do not offer themselves, either because office-holding is distasteful, or because private business is more lucrative, or because they are aware of no demand for their services on the part of their fellows."

The gentleman might have stated another and very serious, reason why many men well-fitted for public service and who would be of value to the community do not seek office. That is because of what seems the ingratitude of the 'people themselves. A man receives no thanks for having served faithfully and well—at least not while he is living. His re-election does not depend upon the degree of efficiency he has shown; in fact, if he has been an efficient officer he is almost certain to have offended little groups of people and they seek to "get even" with him when he offers for re-election. He is condemned while in office, and receives no praise from anybody when he retires. That is why many men well-fitted for public service and who would be of value to the community do not seek office. That is because of what seems the ingratitude of the 'people themselves. A man receives no thanks for having served faithfully and well—at least not while he is living. 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