

ADAIR CHOSEN AGAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

ite the greater part of our enormous population, who create a large amount of the country's wealth and who at all times have been the nation's protection in time of peril. These men must be protected and their interests safeguarded through the enactment of such legislation as will insure to them fair treatment and a just and liberal reward.

It is a lamentable fact that under our present system of tariff taxation stupendous trusts and combinations have sprung up, and have transferred a majority of the country's wealth into the hands of a few people. It is enough to alarm us when we remember that less than four thousand men now own over 55 per cent of all the wealth of the country, and each one of the balance of the 90,000,000 people own an average of less than \$500.00 worth of property. The records show that fifty-one men, who have been the beneficiaries of a high protective tariff own one-thirty-fifth of the entire wealth of the United States, and these fifty-one men are today largely dictating and controlling the legislation of the country.

Ah, my friends, this is a dangerous condition, and demands speedy action on the part of the American people. For many years the democratic party has maintained that a high protective tariff was the worst form of special privilege, and in doing so we were charged with trying to array labor against capital, with destroying the motive power behind the wheels of industry, and removing the foundation stone of American progress. The people were misled and deceived and the system has continued until it has distorted the functions of a free government into tools of greed and vehicles of oppression.

We see the beneficiaries of the system counting their money by millions, while their victims, the common people, and especially those who work for wages are having a hard time under present prices to live and keep even. We see the woolen trust under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law extorting from the American people over a hundred million dollars a year for manufactured woolens, in excess of what would be a fair profit. We see the cotton trust exacting \$9,000,000 annually more for their products than should be charged, and practically all of this comes out of the pockets of the people who earn their bread by the sweat of their faces. We also see the sugar trust under the Dingley bill and the Payne bill robbing the American people of \$55,000,000 each year on sugar, and not content with this, about a year ago was caught for the seventh time in trying to rob the government of its customs duties and having been caught in the act it plead guilty to the charge by paying back into the government treasury nearly \$3,000,000 of stolen money. And instead of those at the head of the trust standing before the bar of justice to the charge of larceny there appeared before the court five ordinary laborers, whose connection with the trust was so important that their names did not appear on the roster of the company, but responded by numbers. And these men were paid the pitiful sum of five dollars a week extra in addition to their fifteen dollars weekly pay to rob the government of \$3,

A SPRING TONIC

Better than drugging the system--better than artificial tonics--more effective in cleansing the system and toning up the nerves--is ten days or two weeks among the picturesque highlands of Southern Indiana at those wonderful and rapidly becoming famous

FRENCH LICK

and

WEST BADEN SPRINGS

on the

MONON ROUTE

and it is MUCH CHEAPER. There are several different springs, having different curative properties.

For Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles and their attendant nervous affections, these waters have produced wonderful results. They allay gastric irritation, render soluble in the body substances that are harmful, and thus free the body of them. Their action on the kidneys and bowels, as well as on the skin, corrects the acidities due to various kinds of fermentation in the body.

An excellent adjunct to these waters is the good air and the opportunity for exercise in the open.

Booklet telling all about the waters and giving list of hotels and boarding houses, with their rates, sent free.

FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Monon Route, Chicago.

\$90,000 for the benefit of the sugar trust. And these same men were sentenced to the penitentiary and are now serving time, while the real robbers at the head of the trust are not only enjoying their liberty, but are also enjoying the special privilege granted them under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and the American people are still paying a tribute of \$55,000,000 per year to the sugar trust. And what is true of woolen goods, cotton goods and sugar is also true of hundreds of other items dealt with in the Payne bill.

Ah, my countrymen, is it not time the day of special privilege was brought to an end, and the doctrine of equal right firmly established as the basic principle of government. This government was established by our forefathers for all the people, and not for the benefit of a favored few, and upon me rests the responsibility of carrying out its purpose to the end that the strong may not trample upon the rights of the weak, but that every man may stand upon one common ground with an equal opportunity of enjoying the blessings so bountifully showered upon us as a nation.

Not only have the people been burdened by the granting of special privileges to a few, but their burdens have been increased by reason of the tremendous expenditures in administering the affairs of the government, and if one of your business men or manufacturers here in Muncie would conduct his business on the same methods employed by the government in the transaction of the people's business he would be in the hands of a receiver within sixty days. In 1890 the total expenditures of the government amounted to \$340,000,000; in 1900 they amounted to \$600,000,000, and in 1910 they have increased to the enormous sum of \$1,044,000,000. It has been urged by some that it is but natural that our expenses would increase by reason of our increased population. But let us see: In 1890, when we had a population of 62,000,000, our expenditures were \$340,000,000, a per capita of \$6. In 1900, when our expenditures amounted to \$600,000,000, we had a population of 75,000,000, and therefore the per capita cost of government was \$8; while in 1910, with an estimated population of 89,000,000 people, our expenditures amounted to \$1,044,000,000, or \$12.40 for every man, woman and child in the country.

This vast sum of money is raised by taxing the people through our system of tariff taxation, and internal revenue, and the unfortunate thing about it is the fact that the greater part of this enormous sum of money comes out of the pockets of the men, who, on account of the high cost of living, are having a hard time to make ends meet. Under our system of tariff taxation the laboring man who has a large family to feed and cloth in all probability pays more toward the running expenses of the government than does the millionaire who is too proud to raise a family, and who has no one to feed and clothe except a wife and a poodle dog.

During the last session of congress I made a special effort toward securing a reduction in the expenditures of several of the departments in Washington, and when I go out in my campaign this fall I will be able to show by facts and figures taken from the record that my work was not altogether vain. During the holidays, while other members were back in

their districts enjoying the holiday vacation I was spending my time making an investigation of expenditures of the various departments with the view of pointing out to congress where the people's money was going. I made a speech on the floor of the house on the 4th of January in which I asserted that our expenditures could be reduced at least \$100,000,000 this year without impairing the public service. About sixty days later President Taft made a speech in New York in which he reiterated what I said, by making a statement that the government expenditures could be and should be reduced this amount. And only a few weeks later Senator Aldrich made the statement on the floor of the senate that the cost of government could be reduced \$300,000,000 per year. Think of it, an admission from one of the oldest members of the senate that the people are being taxed to the extent of \$300,000,000 a year in excess of what is necessary.

My friends, these evils must be weeded out, and the burdens of the people must be lightened by the elimination of graft, extravagance and waste in the administration of governmental affairs, and by a revision of the tariff downward as was promised in the campaign of two years ago. There was a time in the history of the country when it was necessary to protect our infant industries from foreign competition, but many of them have grown so large, so strong, and so powerful, and as a result great trusts and combinations have sprung up which makes it an important at this time, to protect the people against the imposition and extortion of trusts and monopolies in our own country, as it was in years gone by to protect honest and legitimate infant industries from disastrous foreign competition.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill increases the cost of the necessities of life, helps make living a struggle for existence, and the sooner the tariff is revised downward the better it will be for the people. I am opposed to all forms of subsidy that rob the masses for the benefit of the few; I am opposed to the centralization of government on the rights or destroys the sovereignty of the states; I am opposed to the recklessness of extravagance that permeates every branch of government service; I am opposed to special legislation that tramples under foot the rights of men.

I shall not at this time enter into a discussion of the legislation passed during the last session of congress, but when I enter my campaign I shall take up these matters and discuss them freely. We succeeded in passing some legislation which I am sure will be helpful to the people, and it should not be forgotten that this work was accomplished by the democrats and insurgent republicans.

I see before me this afternoon many men who participated in the unfortunate struggle of '61 to '65. One of the greatest disappointments to me was the failure of congress to enact some legislation during the last session that would do justice to the men whose heroic service made it possible for you and me to enjoy a united country. It is not necessary for me to state my position on the subject of pensions, as that is well understood not only by the soldiers of this district, but by almost every one from Maine to California. The bill I introduced during the last session was endorsed by nearly 3,000 G. A. R. posts scattered throughout the country, and every soldier in this district knows who is responsible for its failure to pass. I believe, however, the work I have done on behalf of the soldier during the past four years has not been in vain, but that I have helped to create a sentiment that has resulted in state and congressional conventions all over the country passing resolutions favoring more liberal pensions.

When I return in December I shall again take up the cause of the soldier, and with the sentiment of the country back of me and with the platforms of both parties staring members in the face I feel confident of success."

Now, gentlemen, I accept this nomination at your hands, but in doing so I have no new promises or pledges to make. If you send me back to congress I shall continue my work in the future as I have done in the past. I shall not go to Washington as the representative of any political party, but as the servant of all the people, supporting such legislation as I believe to be in their interest, and will not stop to inquire whether it comes from a republican or democratic source.

I do not know at this time who my republican opponent will be, but I do know that much opposition will come to me from the interests I have offended. The bills I have introduced, and the speeches I have made on the floor of the house, denouncing the trust corporations and the wickedness of Wall street has won for me their hatred, and I have already been given to understand by these interests that I am serving my last term. Such a

threat does not frighten me in the least, as I have too much faith in the good people of this district to believe they could be bought away from me.

I shall go before the people in the coming campaign with an honest, open statement of what I have done in the past, and what I shall hope to do in the future. I shall not ask, accept or receive from any corporation, campaign committee, or individual a single dollar to use in this district. If I cannot be honestly and fairly elected and go back to congress wearing no man's collar, owned by no man, controlled by no man or set of men, free to do what I believe to be right in the sight of God and man—if I cannot go in that way—I prefer remaining at home.

Four years ago and two years ago I made you certain promises and pledges, and I now ask you to examine every vote I cast, read every word I uttered, and if you find I have been true to my promises, and have sacredly kept every pledge I made you, then I ask your support; but if you find I have violated a single pledge I made you either two or four years ago, I would not be entitled to your support, and should not have it.

I know I am now better prepared to render you valuable service than ever before, and if re-elected I will strive to secure such legislation as will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. I want to help make the laws of this country the most equitable and at the same time the most liberal of any nation in the world, and the American home the most magnificent product of American civilization, and this can only be done by turning the government over to the people, and by advocating the advancement of civic righteousness and the overthrow of civic depravity.

My friends, let me once more assure you that I appreciate the consideration you have shown me in the past, and I want to thank you in advance for what I know you will do in the future. God knows the highest ambition I have in this world is to so act and to render such service that no one who votes for me will ever have cause to regret it.

STRAUB CASE COMES SATURDAY.

Took Charge of Venue and Cause Was Sent to 'Squire Stone's Court.

Dan Straub, who was arrested Saturday night, charged with "boot-legging" beer, and who was to have had his trial Wednesday evening before Mayor Teeple, has taken a change of venue and the case has been sent to 'Squire Stone, where the cause will be heard Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Straub has employed L. C. DeVoss to represent him and the case was called Wednesday evening. Dan asked that the case be continued until this morning as his attorney was out of the city. He appeared this morning and filed affidavit for change of venue, which was granted, and his bond was increased from \$50 to \$100. He returned to jail.

STONE FROM AIR GUN

Shot Two Year Old Marhenke Babe in Eye Ball.

Mrs. Ed Marhenke and two-year-old daughter, Eda, of near St. John's were in the city this morning for treatment from Dr. Beavers for the little one, who was shot in the ball of the eye by a stone from an air gun, with which her nine-year-old sister was playing. It is not thought the sight will be destroyed.

THE "DON'T NEED TO" THEORY.

In a recent debate at Reno Mr. James Jeffries failed to convince Mr. Johnson.

Some seven or eight years ago Mr. Jeffries was the leading man in his line of work. Business was good and his profits were big.

Having all the money he could handle at the time, he concluded to take a rest.

To be sure, he planned to get into the field again at the proper time.

But everything was rosy and there really seemed no good and sufficient reason why he should spend so many hours a day keeping his muscles fit and strong and his wind good and his heart and nerves in trim.

Eventually the meeting with Mr. Johnson was arranged. Mr. Jeffries was still tolerably content with what he had done.

(Brother, a has-been is about as bad as a has-been.)

Mr. Jeffries did not care to stand up in the training ring and punch and take punches.

He knew all about them. Why, seven years ago he had done all of that he ever intended to do.

Mr. Johnson did not overlook the boxing and the wrestling and the clinching, etc.

As a result, Mr. Jeffries received Mr. Johnson's compliments on the point of the jaw and his business career closed.

Advertising a business is the training of that business.

Advertising keeps a business healthy.

It tones up its liver, strengthens its biceps, steadies its heart and keeps its nerves in order.

Once in a while a man decides that he is doing so much business that he can stop advertising for a while and run on momentum.

Momentum is the gradual process toward a full stop.

The momentum business is usually prematurely full-stopped by the straight left jab of the well-trained competitor who finds his opening in the fifteenth round.

If you want to stay in business stay in the advertising field. No matter how much business you are doing, keep up the energy that makes it.

You might as well cut off your legs because you are running well in a foot race as to cut off your advertising because your business is too good.

You might as well tell the insurance man that you are so healthy you will drop the policy for a few years as to stop advertising because the orders are piling up.

"Don't need to" is the eventual preliminary to "Can't do it."

The only man who doesn't need to advertise is the man who has retired from business.

The only policy holder who doesn't need to pay his premium is dead.

Mr. Jeffries doesn't need to train any more. He's licked.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Adams County's Greatest Newspaper.

ITEMS FROM ROUTE 12.

George Long was a guest of John Bauserman over Sunday.

Mrs. Nellie Meyers and Mrs. Mary Murphy took supper with William Worden and family Monday evening. Cliff Brown took dinner with Newton Lenhart Sunday.

Misses Blanch and Ruth Worden entertained a crowd of young people in honor of their cousin, Miss Elva Croyle, who will leave in a few weeks for her home in Terre Haute. The guests were Misses Mabel Moses, Ruth Bauserman, Elva Croyle, Messrs. Doyle Beabout, Carl and Louie Worden. Ice cream and cake were served.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bauserman spent Sunday at Fort Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Worden left Friday for Redkey, where they will be the guest of his brother, Rolla Worden, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown and family of Iowa spent Sunday at Monroe.

Will Workinger spent Sunday afternoon at Maple Grove park.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duff were guests of William Worden and family Sunday evening.

Miss Mabel Moses was the guest of Miss Ruth Bauserman Saturday evening.

There will be a business meeting of the Union Chapel Sunday school Thursday evening, July 14th, at the church. All Sunday school scholars are urged to be present.

WILL USE THE TEXT BOOK.

Robert J. Aley, state superintendent of public instruction, has informed the county superintendents of the state that the text book will be used in the geography work of the fourth and fifth grades during the coming school year. An outline of study was prepared for the fourth grade a year ago, and this will be used during the coming year. For the fifth grade the superintendent is preparing an outline which will be included in the outline of the state course of study, soon to be studied. It will provide for a year's study of the local township and county geography, to be followed by a study of the geography of the state.

GAVE PICNIC.

Miss Beatrice Lynch of Jonesboro, Ark., was the guest of honor at a picnic given at the Maple Grove park today by Master Norbert Holthouse. Miss Lynch, with her mother, is a guest at the Holthouse home. The company composed twenty-eight members who throughout the day enjoyed themselves in various ways. A dinner was served at noon, to which all did ample justice after several hours of good exercise. The party was chaperoned by Miss Clara Terveer.

FORT WAYNE VS. DECATUR.

The Fort Wayne Independents will play the Decatur Shamrocks at the Maple Grove park Sunday, thus sustaining the interest in ball, which has been manifest since the opening of the park.

WANTED—Lady cook at Curley's cafe. Inquire at once. 1643

WANTED—Two girls; cook and second girl, respectable and experienced. Mrs. J. Reuss. 1649 Spy Run Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR RENT—A good house on Russell street; modern conveniences. Sc. William Colchin.

LOCAL GRAIN.

LIVELY AT MONROE

\$6 ROUND TRIP \$6

(Continued from page 1.)

Good for eight days. Go with me to see the best farm land for the money you ever saw.

Mr. David Flanders who is now located there will meet us and take us around to look the country over. Improved farms from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Farms from 40 acres up to 200 acres.

Farms that will raise anything. Come and talk it over and get ready to go on July, 19. Office over Holthouse Schulte & Co's clothing store,