

THE DEMOCRAT

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HE IS JUST STANDING

As the congressional campaign wears on the voters of the district are becoming more and more anxious to know just where Candidate Hawkins stands on the many questions that are before the people. So far, Uncle Nate has confined his campaign to bitter and false attacks against his opponent, Mr. Adair, but has not said to the people where he stood upon a solitary question, except to say in the Muncie Star that he stands on the republican platform. Is that enough to say? Isn't it a fact that all candidates for congress, an office so important, should go before the people and help the party and his own cause by fairly discussing the issues of the campaign. Probably not another candidate for congress in the whole United States is acting as is Mr. Hawkins. They are all out helping in the campaign of their respective parties. Why not Hawkins? No doubt as a candidate for such an important office he has opinions on at least some of the questions that confront the people of the country at this time, and the people should, and would like, to know what the opinions of the senator are. Simply issuing bulletins accusing Mr. Adair of all the crimes in the calendar, when everybody who knows Adair, and Hawkins, know the charges are not true, will not help the cause of the republican candidate. Mr. Adair has just finished two speeches in this county and instead of abuse and vilification of his opponent has been telling the people what he has done in their behalf, what he thinks of the things that are before the country and what he will attempt to do if re-elected. Hawkins has only said, and that in print that he "will introduce a dollar-a-day pension bill," and that he "stands on the republican platform." And the pigeon hole in the committee on pensions is already stuffed with dollar-a-day pension bills, with no hope of ever having one passed by Sulloway and his crowd. The same way the senator introduced a bill to repeal the gravel road law in the legislature the other day. He knew it had already been agreed that there would be no legislation on the gravel road law at the special session. Take the stump, senator, tell the people why you want to go to congress.—Bluffton Banner.

THE DEMOCRATS ARE UP AND DOING

The Democrats of the east are showing more signs of life than they have ever shown before. Conservative writers tell of the united action of all elements of the party, especially among the Cleveland wing, all of whom have lied dormant during the last three presidential campaigns. They are now lining up with their party organization, and are showing an interest and zeal that is surprising. In New Jersey, a state that was considered safe for Taft by one hundred thousand plurality, is now in the doubtful column, and is made doubtful by the united action of the Democrats and also by the factional strife and lack of interest in Taft among the Republicans. The same story comes from New York, Rhode Island and every other eastern states that ever had a tendency to at times look with favor upon the Democrats. In Ohio the political fortunes of the Republicans is causing them endless worry, and there are those who want to wager that Hamilton county and Cincinnati goes for Bryan. So the story goes. From east to west the story relates disaffection and discouragement to Republicans and unity of action and encouragement for the Democrats. In five weeks more the campaign ends, and at this time there is much to encourage every Democrat and urge him to personal action. Be up and doing. Help the organization.

The time is at hand when precinct organization work should outrival all other methods of campaigning. Get busy.

GIVE

AN ACCOUNTING

In the course of an editorial headed "The Country Will Be Warned," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says it will be the duty of Taft, Cannon, Hughes, Shaw and other Republican leaders to take special pains when they go on the stump to point out the disaster which would come on the country if by any mischance Bryan should be elected. We do not, of course, know what would follow such a program, but we believe that any such calamity howling as that would meet with such a rebuke that there would have to be instant and complete shift again of the issues—which is about all that the Republicans have been doing since the Chicago convention. The country is in no mood to stand calamity howlers. Think of the proposition—leaders of the Republican party, the party that has had uninterrupted control for twelve years, getting up in the midst of a panic that has been pinching us now for nearly a year and telling the people that if they elect the Democrats disaster will overtake them!

What is it that has overtaken them now? What are we suffering from? Who is responsible for it? A nice program, indeed, a calamity program would be! What the Republican leaders want to get busy with is not seeing visions and interpreting dreams of what may, might, could, would or should happen if the Democrats should be elected, but what has happened while the country has been in the exclusive control of the Republican party, and what that party proposes to do to bring relief. It is a time for an accounting of stewardship, not the bringing of railing suppositions. • • The people understand this campaign perfectly. They know precisely what the Democrats propose. There has rarely been a platform more incisive than the one adopted at Denver, and no one could be clearer or less equivocal than the candidates have been. On the other hand, it is true, as Mr. Bryan says, pertinently, in his comment on the president's letter of endorsement of Mr. Taft, no one knows just what the Republican doctrine is. Mr. Taft has amended the Chicago platform several times, and there are signs of another movement in that direction.—Indianapolis News.

ARE YOU

A BILLIOUSITE?

Yes, that's a new word—just out of the foundry, coined today. It means a man who belittles everything that uplifts, no matter how small that thing is; who would rather wear a frown than a smile. His full title is The Business Billiousite. He has some good points, but he files them off with his constant looking on the dark side of events. He scents disaster twelve months in advance, and his greatest joy is to be able to say "I told you so." The country, according to him, is on a greased toboggan slide, and so is business. Everything is going to the devil, and he was the first to see it. He has occasional lucid moments, when he keeps still, at least; but they don't last long—and he grabs his grouch-megaphone and works it overtime when he starts again. Let's refrain from being a Business Billiousite. Let's be cheerful, even if we have to force the smile a bit. It's unhealthy to grumble all the time. The Business Billiousite likes to get in the sunshine—just to see how black a shadow he can cast upon others!

IT ALL

COSTS MORE

SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Republican—1907.

Superintendent's salary	\$ 3,000
Asst. superintendent's salary	2,000
Deputy superintendent's salary	1,500
Clerk's salary	1,200
Stenographer's salary	720
Office expense	1,000
Traveling expense	1,000
Total	\$10,420

Democratic—1892.

Superintendent's salary	\$ 2,500
Clerk's salary	900
Clerk's salary	900
Total	\$3,500

Clerk's salary 900
Traveling expenses 600
Office expense 800
Total **\$ 6,600**

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Republican—1907.
Salaries of Judges \$218,700
Democratic—1892.
Salaries of Judges \$145,000
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.
Republican—1907.
Salaries of Judges \$52,400
Democratic—1892.
Salaries of Judges \$7,000
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.
Republican—1907.
Salaries of prosecutors \$30,500
Democratic—1892.
Salaries of prosecutors \$28,000

COURTS

FARE WELL

APPELLATE COURT.

Republican—1907.
Judge's salary \$ 6,000
Judge's salary 6,000
Stenographer's salary 720
Messenger's salary 720
Expense fund 2,000
Total **\$43,040**
Total **\$43,040**

DEMOCRATIC—1892.

Judge's salary \$ 3,500
Judge's salary 3,500
Judge's salary 3,500
Judge's salary 3,500
Judge's salary 3,500
Expense fund 2,000
Messenger's salary 720
Sheriff's salary 250

Total **\$20,470**

IT ALL

COSTS MORE

CLERK SUPREME COURT.

Republican—1907.
Clerk's salary \$ 5,000
Deputy's salary 1,800
Assistant deputy's salary 1,200
Record clerk 1,200
Copy clerk 900
Fee clerk 750
Office expense 850

Total **\$11,700**

NOTE—These salaries were fixed by Republican legislature of 1895.

Democratic—1892.
Clerk's salary \$ 5,000
Deputy's salary 1,500
Second deputy's salary 1,200
Stenographer 600
Record clerk 600

Total **\$ 8,900**

REPORTER SUPREME COURT.

Republican—1907.
Reporter's salary \$ 5,000
Assistant reporter's salary 2,000
Second asst. reporter's salary 1,200
Third asst. reporter's salary 1,200
Stenographer's salary 800
Office expense 150

Total **\$10,250**

DEMOCRATIC—1892.

Reporter's salary \$ 4,000
Assistant reporter's salary 1,500
Office expense 200

Total **\$ 5,700**

IT ALL

COSTS MORE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Republican—1907.
State statistician's salary \$ 3,000
Chief Dep. statistician's salary 1,800
Stenographer's salary 720
Stenographer's salary 720
Clerk's salary 2,500
Agents' salaries and expenses 3,250
Office expense 1,500
Special clerk hire 450
Special for agents 500
Special for stenographer 720

Total **\$15,160**

DEMOCRATIC—1892.

General appropriation for all salaries and expenses—including blanks, stationery and postage \$ 9,000
ADJUTANT'S GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Republican—1907.
Adjutant general's salary \$ 2,250
Quartermaster general's salary 1,200
Clerk's salary 1,200
Stenographer's salary 600
Special 5,000
Indiana militia 75,000
Total **\$85,250**

DEMOCRATIC—1892.

Adjutant general's salary \$ 1,200
Quartermaster general's salary 600
Clerk's salary 720
Indiana militia 37,000
Total **\$39,520**

The guarantee of bank deposits is one issue in this campaign that interests every voter. There is no earthly reason why the government, national, state, county, township and city should be guaranteed their deposits and the small depositor have to take his chances. It is not right. The Democratic platform is pledged to this reform.

The Hon. James M. Robison, former congressman from the twelfth district, made a splendid address upon the issues involved in this campaign, at the court house last night.

He illustrated the inner workings of the trusts, the forming of combinations, the stock market and other features that have now made it possible for twenty men to own half the wealth of the nation. The guarantee of bank deposits was also thoroughly explained. Mr. Robison is a polished speaker and his many friends here were more than pleased with his address.

More spice and ginger was added to the campaign by the addition of a red hot reply and retort by Senator Foraker to the charge of Hearst and the counter charge of the president. The senator was in good form, and answered his defamers in the characteristic Foraker style. There is evidently more to follow and before the campaign progresses much further, more dirty linen will find its way to the political laundry, which will likely be working overtime before election day. It is expected that the campaign contributions of four years ago, will play an important part, and Alton B. Parker will have his inning. In fact every one has a show this year, and as a result the public will know much that has heretofore been mysteriously talked about in parlors.

Foraker seems but the victim of circumstances. The Republican woods are still left full of Standard Oil "attorneys," both in and out of congress, of sugar ring "attorneys," of steel trust "attorneys," posing as statesmen. What is Cannon but a trust "attorney?" What else is Aldrich? They have syndicated the government. Why balk at Foraker? Through forty years the Republican party has been the "attorney" of every ring and ringster, of every job and jobber, which has appeared at Washington having a graft big enough to tempt the steering committee of the senate; the rules committee of the house, from high tariff, always at the front, to high finance, seeing monopoly in every known commodity—sugar, steel, iron—enriching Republican statesmen and making a mockery of popular interests. The senate is crowded with trust attorneys. It is too late for the Republicans to make a scapegoat of Foraker.—Henry Watterson, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Congressman Adair is in Madison county this week, speaking every night and meeting the voters every day. He makes a plain statement of what he stands for, and how he will represent the people if re-elected to congress. How different this is to the method of his opponent, "Uncle Nate" is a candidate by paid experts. He is trying to drag down the character of the Democratic candidate, and in the meantime says nothing in his own behalf. He is a bootlegger. The sort of a candidate that would hold up his political party and use it to advance himself commercially or otherwise. It is always safe to trust a man in politics that is not afraid to go to the people. That one man not afraid to take the public into his confidence is Adair. "Uncle Nate" has greatly aided in making plain the duty of the voter.

It is being demonstrated daily that Roosevelt is making use of Taft as a chess player makes use of a pawn in the game of chess. Roosevelt does not consider Taft capable of answering Bryan's arguments, and therefore he has taken up the task himself, and the indications are that he will be kept pretty busy for the balance of the campaign. Bryan's latest answer calls upon Roosevelt to explain his attitude with regard to the Standard Oil \$100,000 contributed to the a tax upon national banks for the purpose of creating a fund for the insurance of deposits. Mr. Dawes wrote: "National banking statistics show that a fund of the necessary amount would soon be created by a comparatively small tax upon each national bank. It must certainly be admitted that the establishment of such a fund would have a tendency to prevent the mad rushes of small and large depositors during times of panic, for money which they hoard away in safety deposit boxes or other hiding places. * * If the effect of such a law would be to render bank deposits more stable under all conditions, as in our judgment would be the case, no law could be of more value and importance to the debtor, or to the creditor, or to the community at large. * * Besides the great importance of the law, as related to the general prosperity of the country, it is meritorious as preventing the keen suffering in those localities where bank failures occur, and where the hard-earned savings of the community, under our present laws, are often swept away. By such a law, losses are distributed as by insurance, the beneficial effects of which need no argument. To the passage of such a law in proper form, we trust the efforts of congress will be directed."

Rev. E. A. Allen, former pastor of the First Presbyterian church here, has come out strongly against Cummins, the republican candidate for governor in Iowa, where Rev. Allen now resides, being engaged in the banking business. Recently Rev. Allen wrote the Indianapolis News, saying among other things:

The main objection to Cummins is not his progressive views, but his unbridled ambition and unscrupulous methods. Against all precedents he forced himself on the party for a third term for governor. In order to get the nomination he entered into a written obligation not to appear against Senator Allison. Yet he threw his obligation to the wind when he found it convenient to do so. He has been the lifelong friend of the whisky element. In a word, he has advocated anything and everything that he thought would give him power. He has shown much ability of the Quay and Croker order. It will be a thousand times better to put a respectable Democrat in the senate than a man of the unscrupulousness of Cummins.

Thad Butler's Huntington Times, one of the stalwart republican papers of this part of the country, truthfully says the temperance issue is now out of politics. While it was passed as a republican issue, a few democratic votes made its passage possible. The Times has the following:

Whether the calling of the legislature to pass a county local option law meets the approval or disapproval of the individual voter is no longer a matter of discussion. The legislature has enacted the law, and that is the end of the subject on that point. It is now up to the voters to determine the question in each county of the state, if they desire to do so whether the license system shall continue or the county shall prohibit the licensed sale of liquor.

Huntington county cast 7,700 votes at the last general election. It will probably cast fully as many in November. The county local option law provides that a special election shall be ordered when twenty percent of the voters sign a petition requesting it. In this county 1,540 petitioners will be necessary to order the election.

The action of the general assembly eliminates the question from politics. The law was passed as a republican measure, but the six democratic legislators who voted for it are responsible for its enactment. Without their votes it would have been defeated. This being the case, it is doubtful, even if the democratic party controls the next general assembly if any effort will be made for its repeal. With this issue disposed of the voters of each party will now support the candidates who represent their political sentiments at the next election, and whatever differences there were among republicans on the temperance plank should have no influence on their votes.

Charles G. Dawes was comptroller of the currency under Mr. McKinley. Since 1902 he has been president of the Central Trust company of Chicago. Writing in The Public, Louis F. Post calls attention to the fact that several years ago Mr. Dawes wrote a book entitled "The Banking System of the United States." The following is taken from Mr. Post's article: In describing in that book the "present need of our national banking system," Mr. Dawes distinctly argues for the insurance idea that Bryan advocated in congress and upon which his campaign is now advancing in the west. Referring to a proposed law, advocated by Bryan in congress, which would have levied

a tax upon national banks for the purpose of creating a fund for the insurance of deposits, Mr. Dawes wrote: "National banking statistics show that a fund of the necessary amount would soon be created by a comparatively small tax upon each national bank. It must certainly be admitted that the establishment of such a fund would have a tendency to prevent the mad rushes of small and large depositors during times of panic, for money which they hoard away in safety deposit boxes or other hiding places. * * If the effect of such a law would be to render bank deposits more stable under all conditions, as in our judgment would be the case, no law could be of more value and importance to the debtor, or to the creditor, or to the community at large. * * Besides the great importance of the law, as related to the general prosperity of the country, it is meritorious as preventing the keen suffering in those localities where bank failures occur, and where the hard-earned savings of the community, under our present laws, are often swept away. By such a law, losses are distributed as by insurance, the beneficial effects of which need no argument. To the passage of such a law in proper form, we trust the efforts of congress will be directed."

AND
STILL MORE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Republican—1907.
Salary of clerk \$ 1,500
Salary of assistant clerk 900
Office expense 250
Printing, stationery, etc. 65,000
Printing reports 8,000
Legislative deficiency 12,000
Total **\$8**