

Muncie, Ind., July 14.—(Special to Daily Democrat)—At the court room in this city at 1:30 this afternoon John A. M. Adair of Portland was nominated for his third term in congress. A feeling of confidence in the election of this man, who has devoted his attention so faithfully to the interests of his constituency, prevailed, and statements were made by many that the Adair majority this year will exceed that of any previous election. Frank Heimbaugh of Muncie presided as permanent chairman after the meeting had been called to order by District Committeeman Beebe of Anderson. There was no opposition to Mr. Adair and the meeting this afternoon but ratified the selection of the popular candidate. A. D. Moffett of Elwood was elected permanent secretary, with all the editors of the district as assistants. The resolutions as reported denounced the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, endorsed the work of Adair in congress, of Benjamin Shively in the senate, thanked the democratic state convention for placing the name of Lewis G. Ellingham of Decatur on the ticket for secretary of state, approved Marshall's administration, boosted the dollar-a-day pension law, commends the public accounting law and the manner in which it is being put into effect by Mr. Dehority of Elwood and boomed democracy in general.

Present at the convention were a number of the state candidates and the convention was a real love feast, which the democrats from Adams, Jay, Delaware, Madison, Randolph and Wells counties enjoyed. A number of speeches were made, the headliner for the event being the nominee, Hon. J. A. M. Adair, who spoke as follows:

I have no language at my command that will express the depths of my gratitude, for this honor you have for the third time conferred upon me. This nomination coming to me as it has, unanimously, from the rank and file of the democratic party of the district in which I was born and reared, in which I have always lived, and in which I always expect to live, I take as an endorsement of my service as your representative and an expression of faith and confidence in me, which places me under renewed obligations to you, binds me closer to the hearts of the people of the district, and creates within me an earnest desire to show my appreciation by rendering to you, if elected, the very best service that lies within my power.

I am sure it is an honor to occupy a seat in what is said to be, and I believe is, the greatest lawmaking body in the world, and especially is it an honor to represent this district which is not only the largest in Indiana, but one of the largest in the United States; a district whose reputation for manufacturing, for agriculture and for progressiveness is no longer bounded by Indiana, but is well established and well understood throughout the whole country.

My friends, in accepting this nomination, I am not unmindful of the great responsibility that goes with it. To legislate for 90,000,000 people is no small task, and the member of congress who does not appreciate this responsibility is not worthy of being the representative of three hundred thousand people.

In my judgment there never was a time when there was greater need of honest, patriotic service on the battlefield of government for the people than the present time. The problems of government were not solved in the days of Washington, they were not solved in the days of Webster, or in the days of Lincoln. Neither were they solved in the days of Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt or Taft. Our country's problems never have been solved and never will be, as long as selfishness and greed can find political scepters to grasp, and servile place-man can find special interests to gratify. Unfortunately there has developed in this country a system that is in violation of the principle of fair play, which principle is essentially American. By legislation special privileges have been granted which enable a few to take an undue advantage of the many, and these grants have continued until the beneficiaries of the system now look upon them as vested rights. Their continuance is inimical to the best interests of the whole people, unjust to those who are not their beneficiaries, and deserve the denunciation of all fair minded people.

The fact is, the special interests are today dictating and controlling the legislation of the country, and the time is ripe for the people to assert their right by driving the money changers out of the temple. To do this will not be an easy task, as the interests are fortified with unlimited power, but the people have at last thrown off the yoke of partisan politics, have decided to run this government and the representative who wears the collar of this special privileged class should be, and will be driven out of congress, no matter to which political party he belongs.

As congress is now organized with Cannonism supreme in the house, and with Aldrichism controlling the senate we can no longer truthfully boast of a government by the people, but are forced to admit that under the present system the legislation of the country is largely dictated and controlled by predatory wealth, and a few men are building up colossal fortunes wrongfully taken from the pockets of the people.

The present system now prevailing at Washington is a vicious one, and if our liberties are to survive the system must be destroyed. As long as the speaker of the house can fix the committees so they will do his will, and bidding, as long as the speaker has the power to say what legislation shall be considered and what shall not be considered; as long as the speaker can suppress 390 members, free and representative government is but an empty name. Not only must Cannonism be eliminated in the house, but it is equally important that Aldrichism be dispensed in the senate. With thirty-eight millionaires in that body, many of them having been placed there for the express purpose of securing legislation in the interest of the corporations they represent, and all under the leadership of Aldrich, who for years has been the mouthpiece of the special interests of the east, the plain people of the country are compelled to pay tribute to the all-ready rich. What we need in congress today is men with more loyalty and less wealth; more patriotism and less plutocracy; men who are able to turn their backs upon the lobbyists who hang around Washington, anxious to wine and dine them, in order to secure their support for certain legislation, which will confer special privileges on the corporations they represent; more men who would rather have their names enshrined in the hearts of the common people than to have their praises sung in the counting houses of predatory wealth.

My friends, do not misunderstand me, I have never been and am not now an enemy of wealth. I want every man, no matter whether he be a rich man or a poor man, to have the same privileges, the same opportunities and the same protection under the law, but I am opposed to the present system of legislating a few men rich at the expense of the many. Large sums of capital in the hands of honest men with proper motives is a blessing to labor, and help to mankind. The fact is, modern civilization demands the employment of large sums of money in carrying out our stupendous industrial enterprises.

It is not the existence, but the abuse of corporate powers and combined capital that meets condemnation and denunciation and calls for remedial legislation. Corporations in their proper spheres are to be encouraged rather than condemned; but when they leave their legitimate fields of operation and undertake to control the legislation of the country they should be denounced and opposed by all liberty loving people.

Capital invested in enterprise should be given and is entitled to a fair return upon its investment. All those who have honestly and legitimately acquired a large amount of property must be made to feel that there is safety in the form of government under which it exists; but the people must also be secured in their rights, must stand exempt from monopolistic exactions and enjoy the confidence that the law will protect every man alike, regardless of his earthly possessions.

Moreover, we should not forget the millions of wage earners who constitute 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 85 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 or 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 exporting from the American people over a hundred million dollars a year for manufactured woolsens, in excess of what would be a fair profit. We see the cotton trust charging \$3,000,000 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 pleaded 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 \$3,000,000 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 \$12.46 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 in 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 as 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 in Washington that encroaches on the rights or destroys the sovereignty of the states; I am opposed to the reckless 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 platform of both parties starting 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.

#### 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 lithe and strong and his mind 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-done 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 and the sidestepping, 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 eventful 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.

Adam's County's Greatest Newspaper.

#### ITEMS FROM ROUTE 12.

George Lang 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 Blain 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. Doris Beabout, Carl and Louis 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, Rilla Worden, and family.

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

Will Workinger spent Sunday afternoon at Maple Grove park.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley 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.

#### STRAUB CASE COMES SATURDAY.

Took Change 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. DeVos 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 Baby 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.

Malcolm V. Skinner of Portland, as attorney for the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity, accompanied by National President Harvey Stewart, of Fairmount, and Former President Frank McDowell of Bluffton, was in Port Wayne Tuesday morning, where he served formal notice on the Port Wayne News to retract certain alleged defamatory statement, alleged to have been made concerning the fraternity and its membership at the time of the late national convention in Bluffton.

A pair of ski, used in skimming over the snow where the fall is particularly heavy, attracted the attention of many as they were received at the express office in this city Wednesday. The ski are thin strips of wood, six or eight feet long, curved at the front like sled runners. At a point half their length straps in which the feet are slipped, are tacked to the runners. They are quite a curiosity in this part of the country. The pair was sent from Rock River Falls, Wis., addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison.