The Terre Haute Tribune
AND GAZETTE.

An independent newspaper, Daily and Sunday. The Terre Haute Gazette, established 1869. The Terre Haute Tribune, established 1894.

Only newspaper in Terre Haute having full day leased wire service of Associated Press. Central Press association service.

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A Terre Haute newspaper for Terre Haute people. The only paper in Terre Haute owned, edited and published by Terre Hauteans.

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A NEW INSTITUTION.

The Tribune today devotes several pages to the opening of the new Hotel Deming. This paper wishes to felicitate Mr. Deming on the enterprise and public spirit he has manifested in this project. It is typical of the Greater Terre Haute which loyal citizens are now watching materialize; too, it is evidence of the confidence held by Mr. Deming in the city's future. Terre Haute's destiny depends upon her friends here at home. Her critics without may at times seem to harass her ambitions and her aspirations, but whether or not they shall avail depends wholly upon Terre Hauteans themselves. The opening of the Hotel Deming is no mean event. The occasion breathes a spirit of progress and prosperity. While other communities have languished, this city has forged ahead. This is as it should be. Terre Haute's natural resources themselves furnish an impetus which will carry her on to larger and greater things. Broader confidence and deeper faith in her on the part of her own citizens is the chief requisite. In the material things she is adequately blessed. Her citizens must supply the spirit. They cannot expect others to believe in her if they themselves falter.

THE WRECKING CREW.

"It would be a mistake to think that the republican party can even hope for success on the old standpat lines," said the Indianapolis News not so long ago. "The people seem very well satisfied with what has been done by the democrats, and well they may be," said the editorial utterance in conclusion.

When President Wilson started to expose and drive the unscrupulous lobby from Washington, it developed that the bulk of the work of this lobby was concentrated in Indiana. In the campaign of 1908 that lobby sent $22,000 into this state to elect Jim Watson. The lobby was shown to be so shameless that even the Indianapolis News was forced to denounce its work.

Today the same men and methods are in absolute control of the republican state headquarters at the Severin hotel in Indianapolis, spending the money of the interests lavishly to thwart the will of the people.

Look over this array of talent on deck every day at the Severin hotel sending out whole reams of false statements trying to fool the people. Here are a few familiar names: W. T. Durbin, Jim Watson, Jim Hemenway, Jim Goodrich, Joe Kealing, Charlie Bookwalter, Harry New, Will Wood and many of the same sort, including Delavan and Richard Smith of the Indianapolis News. Reads like a roll call of the credentials committee at Chicago which drove the progressive element of the party out through the door.

MY BROTHER'S KEPER.

Mr. Herbert Briggs, head of the manual training department of the city schools, announces that in one of the new night schools opened here last week there are seventeen nationalities, and the inauguration of the school work was celebrated by the entire school singing "America." It is truly America, the land of peace and of the free and the home of the brave, to these people. The incident suggests a sense of gratitude over our national relations.

At this time, when facts and appearances so strongly convey the impression that the world is given over to war, a triumph of peace is proved in the announcement of Secretary of State Bryan that twenty-six treaties have been signed, and eight others approved, between the United States and other countries, including the great powers now at war in Europe, providing that no hostilities shall be declared between this nation and any of these countries before an interval of a year shall have elapsed, to inquire into the matters in dispute, and the latter shall have been investigated by a duly qualified commission.

Here is a splendid victory for the peace principle gained under circumstances so intensely militating against it, and a great practical exemplification of the pacification policies of the Wilson administration, which have saved the country from war, and which are so brilliantly illustrated by the negotiations conducted by the department of state, and which have resulted in the ratification of these treaties.

Well may the adult foreigners in our night schools sing "America." This nation still believes there is more culture and civilization in peace than in pillage.

TIMELY WARNING.

Some of the stand-pat papers throughout the state have sought to make it appear that President Wilson was not in complete sympathy with the congressional, state and county tickets in Indiana. They have propounded the questions, "What has Shively done?" "What has Moss done?" "What has the Indiana delegation in congress done?" They have sought by innuendo to make it appear that these men have been delinquent in public duty. However, they have failed.

William Jennings Bryan, speaking for President Woodrow Wilson and himself, answered these questions directly to the point:

"These men, and men like them, have made it possible for Woodrow Wilson to give you the things that you have.

"The president has kept congress in session from just after his inauguration until now. In all the history of our nation no congress before has ever served so long, and it has been busy all the time, and yet he has not been able to carry out all the program to which he was pledged and which he has outlined, and if the people of Indiana follow the advice of those false leaders and defeat the men who have stood with the president and stood by him, and if enough other states do the same thing, to change the political complexion of either the senate or the house, the president's hands are tied, the president's powers are paralyzed, and then the men who have advised you that it will have no effect on the administration will mock you and laugh at you because they fooled you. That is the situation, my friends. The president and these democrats must stand or fall together."

A New Yorker has paid $1,100 for a postage stamp printed upside down. Suggestion to the government: Print a lot of stamps upside down and no war tax will be necessary.

Portugal now threatens to join in the hostilities. Well, well!! What is Portugal going to do—use its standing army as a messenger boy?

All that President Wilson had to mobolize was the good common sense of the American people, which he succeeded in doing.

The Washington bureau has suspended the weekly weather forecasts. How far is this censorship thing going to go, anyhow?

Those Mexicans are violating American neutrality again by shooting across the border, but it is scarcely likely that the United States will suffer the fate of Belgium.

The Wilson administration does not cross streams before it comes to them; but when it does comes to them it does cross them.

If the psychological Muensterberg is retained by Harvard will he be known hereafter as the ten-million-dollar professor?

To put an old phrase to good use once more, the Wilson administration is best judged by the enemies it has made.

"Don't Stop Mills; Start Them!" is the title of an editorial in the Chicago Herald—and a mighty good title.

What will the poor school teachers do when summer comes and brings no trips abroad?

Antwerp is now quoted in the ransom market at $100,000,000.

If armaments fail to guarantee peace what is the solution?

PROGRESS.

The cave men fought with their knotty fists,
And clubs that were tipped with stone;
With heads held high, and with fearless eye,
They guarded their rights alone.
They hacked at beasts that were huge and fierce,
That prowled where their stores were piled,
And they died at last, and their spirits passed,
While the war god looked—and smiled.

Long ages passed, and the archers came,
With arrows and pliant bows;
They crouched in lines 'neath the moutain pines,
And slew as the reaper mows.
And all the spears of the armored knights
Flashed bright as a shining sea;
And people died and their spirits cried,
While the war god laughed in glee.

They fight today, and the bullets new
Are shaped like a needle fine;
And cannons roar on the ocean shore,
While blood flows red like wine.
The airships flutter against the sun,
To shoot at the frightened earth,
And birdmen die in the heavy sky,
While the war god shouts in his mirth.

—Margaret E. Sangster, Jr., in Christian Herald.

How I Earned My First Dollar

FRANK J. REAGIN.

Selling papers on the street and carrying a route for the old Terre Haute Daily News under the late Douglas H. Smith was the way Frank Reagin, popular clothing salesman at Myers Bros., earned his first dollar. He was just as good a hustler then as he is nowadays selling clothing, for when a prize of two round-trip tickets to the Veiled Prophets parade at St. Louis was offered to the boy making the best showing in his sales young Reagin "copped" the prize, although the word "cop" to express winning hadn't been coined then. He preserves among his choicest treasures a copy of the notice in the News telling of his success and the picture that accompanied it, and he can well afford to be proud of the picture for newspaper portraits were more unusual then than now.

After graduating from the High school in 1896 he began working for Myers Bros., and has remained in the employ of the same firm ever since, a testimonial to the sterling qualities that are required to make a successful salesman in these days of active competition. He began as driver of the grocery wagon, but was soon graduated from that and started as a clerk, working his way up to his present position, in charge of the clothing sales. Mr. Reagin is just as successful in other lines as he was as a newsboy and as he is as a salesman. He is a member of the K. of P. quartette belonging to Vigo company No. 83, the other members being Nanford Collins, Dr. J. C. Vaughan and Ross Evans. It's no slouch of a quartette, either, and many professionals would have to abandon the firing line in competition with their efforts. It is so good, indeed, that when an agent of the Redpath Lyceum bureau heard the quartette sing during the Pythian encampment last summer he was ready to make them a proposition for a season with western chautauquas next year at a salary that is most flattering.

And it isn't beyond the pale of possibilities, either, that they will accept it, take a nice vacation at extremely good pay, and visit portions of the country they haven't seen to their full satisfaction. The subject of this sketch, however, if he had a chance to take a trip of this kind or get a two weeks' vacation which he could put in in some place along the banks of the Wabash where they're biting properly and frequently, would choose the latter. He'd reserve the right, however, to tell his own fish stories in his own way, and demand a good and sufficient guarantee that all who heard them should firmly believe them.

USING AMERICAN EQUIPMENT.

A striking and reassuring example of the present confidence abroad in American railway equipment, says the World's Work, is being furnished by Australia in connection with the construction of its first great transcontinental line. No country or colony in the world is so zealous in forwarding home industries as Australia is. But in building this line an additional locomotive is required for every fifty miles of track, and track is being laid at the rate of a mile or two a day.

This extraordinary demand is much beyond the power of the home manufacturers to supply. Bids from abroad showed that the Baldwin Locomotive company, of America, was the only concern that would guarantee to make deliveries at the intervals specified, and as a result this company has supplied, and will doubtless continue to supply, all the locomotives for the great transcontinental line that cannot be built in the country.

How much Australia's commercial patriotism in buying home-built locomotives at all is costing that country was shown in a recent debate in the commonwealth parliament, when it came out that the American engines were being purchased, delivered at Port Augusta, for approximately $23,000, whereas Australian engines were costing more than $30,000 apiece.

DIFFERENT THEN.

The conversation turned to physical prowess, whereupon Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, was reminded of how a party named Brown squeezed out of a tight pace.

Brown, who was the owner of a fine farm, was showing a visitor over the estate one day and proudly telling of the greatness of his ancestors. Finally they rambled along the bank of a river.

"There is a story in our family," boastfully remarked Brown, "that my great grandfather, who was a large and powerful man, used to stand right here and throw a silver dollar to the opposite side of the river."

"Impossible," exclaimed the visitor with an expression of incredulity. "The distance is almost a mile. Nobody on earth could throw a silver dollar that far."

"So it may seem to you, my dear sir," was the glib rejoinder of Brown, "but you must remember that a dollar would go a whole lot farther in my great g randfather's time than it will now."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 18

BY REV. CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

REV. CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.

Today, October 18, is St. Luke's day.

1. What was St. Luke's profession before he became an evangelist? (See Colossians 4:14.)

2. Was he Jew or Gentile? (See Colossians 4:10-14.)

Notice whether or not he is mentioned among those of the circumcision?

3. What books in the New Testament are believed to have been written by St. Luke.

The Third Gospel and the Book of the Sects.

4. Whose companion was St. Luke? He spent much time with St. Paul.

In Acts, where the author speaks of "we," St. Luke is believed to have been with St. Paul. (See Acts 16:10, 20:6, 21:1, 27:1 and 28:16.) We also see that St. Luke was a companion of St. Paul from reading Colossians 4:14, Philemon 24 verse, and II Timothy 4:11.

We find here that St. Luke gave up his profession, which was an honorable one, to become an evangelist. He made the change that he might accomplish more effectively the Lord's work.

Again we find him a staunch and faithful friend of St. Paul's.

In his writings he has done much for us in leaving us such an excellent record of the teachings and sayings of our Lord, and in the Bock of the Acts we find a trustworthy history of the early church.

What lessons may we learn from his life and character so far as we know it?

He was faithful and true to God and to man. We can be the same.

He gave up his past life to be more efficient in the Lord's service.

What can we give up? How about our business or profession? Is it one in which we can do God's work faithfully? Could we serve Him better by a change? What about our pleasures? Are they hindering our spiritual development or the Lord's work in any way? Is there a secret sin that is keeping us from doing the Lord's work as we ought to do it? Let us apply ourselves diligently, as best we may, to the Lord's work.

Prettiest Home Locations

Beautiful Davis Gardens

Another Special Sale in Progress

Lots 50 x 150 $400 to $575

Taxes Free for 2 Years No Interest

Cement Walks Electric Lights 5-cent Fare

Thirty-five choice building lots are left in this beautiful sub-division which promises to become within a short time the most attractive building site in Terre Haute.

All day Sunday our representative will be on the grounds. When you learn that eighty of the original one hundred and fifteen lots are already sold you will have some notion of how Davis Gardens have appealed to prospective home builders.

These lots remaining are distributed over the sub-division so that each one has some particular attraction. The sidewalks are already in. Ornamental light standards adorn the gardens, lighting the sub-division as well as the down-town streets, and sewer work will be begun this week.

Terms—The most reasonable possible. Two dollars down and two dollars a week. The sub-division was opened October 10. The sale of the first eighty lots surpassed our fondest expectations. However, it does not require real estate foresight to convince one that here is the most desirable realty proposition offered in Terre Haute in years.

Location—Davis Gardens are at Stop 1 on the Sullivan interurban. Near the city yet with country attractions and environment. Ride out today if only to pass the time. An inspection of the Davis Gardens will be enjoyed by any citizen interested in Terre Haute's development.

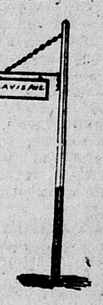
These beautiful electric light columns are being installed on all the streets entirely at our expense.

THE J. W. DAVIS CO.

Davis Gardens

On So. 7th Street

JUST OUTSIDE CITY LINE
Terre Haute, Ind.



All streets are marked with these attractive sign sign posts.

HOROSCOPE FOR A DAY.

The stars incline, but do not compel.
Copyright 1912 by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Monday, October 19, 1914.

The lunation of this day falls with Neptune in Leo on the cusp of the tenth house, a unique position, read as unfortunate for Great Britain, where royalty will bear many anxieties.

For the United States the indications are more favorable than they have been. Theatres and all places of amusement are subject to the most encouraging influences.

For this day the planets are forbidding Neptune and Mars are strongly adverse, Saturn alone exercising a kindly sway.

The adverse rule of Mars is interpreted as unfavorable for affairs connected with iron, machinery and construction. Engineers, contractors and ironworkers are subject to unlucky conditions and should be especially careful to avoid accidents.

anada Cis under a government of the stars which is lucky. Prosperity is foreshadowed and occasions for public festivities are indicated.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of rather an anxious year, but with caution they may avoid serious financial losses. Women are warned to be thrifty and to avoid extravagance.

Children born on this day are likely to be reliable and good-natured. Boys probably will be fortunate in earning money. Girls have the omen of marriage with an elderly man.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY.

From the Tribune Files.

October 18, 1904.

William J. Bryan delivered an address to a big audience at the Coliseum.

W. R. McKeen was elected president of the board of managers of the Rose Orphans Home.

The Indiana State Normal football team was defeated by Butler university by a score of 47 to 0.

Mayor Bidaman started the great steam turbine at the new power station of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction company.

BOOKS WORTH WHILE.

A series of suggestive titles furnished to The Tribune by the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial library.

Illustrated Travel Books.

Lawrence J. Burpee—"Among the Canadian Alps."

R. Campbell Thompson—"A Pilgrim's Scrip."

Mrs. Horace Tremlett—"With the Tin Gods."

Donald Maxwell—"Adventures With a Sketch Book."

William Gorham Rice—Carillons of Belgium and Holland.

Villiers Barnett—"Lane's Continental Green Books."

WASHINGTON SIDE-LIGHTS by Claude G. Bowers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—In my letter a week ago in discussing the senatorial fight in the Keystone state I expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to accomplish the defeat of Penrose. I will not be charged therefore with partisan bias when I record it as altogether possible if not probable that in the erstwhile hidebound republican stronghold of New Hampshire, Senator Gallenger, the republican leader of the senate who has been a member of that body for twenty-four years, will meet his Waterloo. At first blush this may seem utterly ridiculous. A democratic senator from New Hampshire! Absurd. But softly, my dear friend—there is a democratic senator from New Hampshire now in the person of the scholarly and accomplished Hollis. Therefore it is not at all impossible. Of course the defeat of Gallenger will be almost as much of a calamity for the standpat republicans as the defeat of Penrose. He is a bourbon if one ever lived. He constituted one of the little coterie of reactionaries who dominated the senate absolutely during the dismal days when republican reactionaryism was in full power. Aldrich was the central figure, surrounded by Hale and Fry of Maine, Burrows of Michigan, and Gallenger of New Hampshire. Now all the rest are gone and Gallenger is engaged in the fight of his life to stay.

Never Changed His Spots.

One thing should be said to Gallenger's credit—he has had the courage of his convictions regardless of public opinion. During the last two years with the tide strongly running to progressivism he has remained as stolidly reactionary as ever before. He has bitterly opposed all child labor legislation because, being an old line high protective republican reactionary, he thinks it the divine right of the manufacturer to grind the lives of children into dividends. He was bitterly antagonistic to the popular election of United States senators because he honestly felt that the people have too much power as it is. He voted for the retention of Lorimer because he was apparently unable to understand why the interests should not be permitted to but what they want and keep what they buy. He voted for the retention of Senator Ike Stephenson because he can't understand why a rich man with enough money to buy a state should not be permitted to buy it. And he was against the impeachment of Judge Archibald because "the court can do no wrong." Thus he has been consistently and persistently reactionary.

Bad? Perhaps—and yet his record looks good to his republican colleagues who have selected him as their leader in the senate.

Looking down upon Gallenger from the gallery one would guess his age to be in the neighborhood of sixty—rather under than over. Of medium height and stockily built, he is the perfect picture of robust health. And yet he is in his seventy-seventh year. Bald headed, with a brown mustache, he resembles the pictures of the brilliant Castelar whose genius dominated Spain a decade or two ago. He was born on a farm in Canada—hence he could never aspire to the presidency. His family originally came to New York from Germany and later removed to Canada. That was fifty-six years before he was born. His education however, was secured in this country and he studied medicine and practiced his profession for many years—so many years that he is still "Doc" Gallenger. It has been forty-two years, almost half a century since he entered public life as a member of the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature. In the interval he has held all sorts of political jobs. Long ago he established his leadership of New Hampshire republicanism. And that is the real brand.

His Little Dominion.

He has left the imprint of his reactionary tendencies upon the city of Washington. The government of the nation's capital is really in the hands of the congressional committees on the District of Columbia and for many years Gallenger was the chairman of the senate committee. Now there is not a city in the country which has been run so completely for the benefit of the privileged few. That is common knowledge here. The public service corporations do about as they please. The real estate thieves are all numbered among "our best people." The bankers, the real estate men and the public utility men are all in and in. They milk the public. The fact that they also run the newspapers here helps materially. Thus, reading the papers, one must arrive at the conclusion that Gallenger is Washington's grand old man.

Since the democrats have assumed control many ugly, nasty facts are coming out. It will be recalled that Congressman Ben Johnson, the present chairman of the house committee on the district, was brutally assaulted in a public park not long ago by a bully, who happens to be a banker. Indeed, the whole truth about the things that have been transpiring for years in Washington would possibly wreck a few fine reputations. These facts are known to Woodrow Wilson. He has named thoroughly honest men rather than "our best people" on the commission for the district, and the "best people," who boast of being the "taxpayers," have been trying through the courts to prevent Woodrow Wilson's

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.

BE A PANTRY PIRATE ONCE MORE

By Using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets You Can Renew the Appetite of Your Boyhood Days.

Some of you suffering men and women would just as soon think of eating pie, jam and cookies as you would of sleeping with a pair of Bengal tigers. You're afraid of your stomach. If you will only try a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal and at bed time you will very soon overcome this fear of food.

"Gee! It's great to eat like a boy again!"

These little Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach just like food. They mix their new and fresh digestive qualities with your wornout juices in stomach and intestines and thus enrich your body, stop gas, irritation and "after eating distress." The act of taking a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet is a pleasing one. You eat it as you would an "after dinner mint" or a "bonbon." It at once mixes with your food and digests that food. It relieves the strain of that meal, of course, and thus you experience a joyful feeling from your food.

Soon your appetite will return. You will find yourself eating the foods you would dearly love to eat, but are afraid to eat; and in a very short time your old digestive system will be returned to you, for our bodies very quickly readjust themselves to normal conditions when we stop the trouble that makes them diseased.

Go to your druggist, no matter where you live, and buy a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. To any one wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.