

THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.
F. E. BABCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

Entered as Second-Class Matter June 8, 1908, at the post office at Rensselaer, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Long Distance Telephones
Office 315. Residence 311.

Published Wednesdays and Saturday. Wednesday Issue 4 Pages; Saturday Issue 8 Pages.

Advertising rates made known on application.

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Roosevelt is to make a speech in Indiana during the campaign, but the precise date of the dental exhibition has not been fixed. The speech itself will not be important, unless he repeats his famous Tory utterance in London.

"The Republican press," says a news item, "is making it hot for Kern, Senator Shively and Governor Marshall." But this item is twisted. It is Kern, Senator Shively and Governor Marshall who are making it hot for the Republican press.

Having killed off nobody knows how many elephants, hippos, rhinoceroses, tigers, lions and other dangerous animals in Africa, Mr. Roosevelt is coming to Indiana to try his hand on the anti-Beveridge Republicans. Or is it the other way about?

With those prideful "mug-wumps" Lucius B. Swift and William Dudley Foulke running the Republican campaign, what use is there for the aid of Hons. Jim Watson, Jim Hemenway, W. T. Durbin, C. W. Fairbanks and other war-worn and battle-scarred veterans of that sort?

Never has there been such a catching at straws by drowning people as that exhibited by the Republican state candidates, from Beveridge down—or up, as you please. Just he will be as officious in the emergency as other straws—and no more so.

It should be remembered that the last year of the Roosevelt administration spent over ten hundred million dollars, while the last year of the Cleveland administration spent only four hundred and fifty millions. And Taft's administration is spending more money than Roosevelt did.

The chairman of the Republican state committee is quoted in the Republican papers as saying that campaign contributions will not be accepted from "corporations." This statement is safe enough. Corporations usually make their contributions through individuals. It doesn't attract so much attention when the list becomes public. However, that staunch Republican ally, the Anti-Saloon League, has not yet said that it will accept no contributions from corporations.

Having tarried in Indiana long enough to put forth the flamboyant statement that he will carry the state by "\$50,000" majority, Senator Beveridge then hiked out for the "New Hampshire hills." Mr. Beveridge does not stay long at a time in Indiana. When congress is in session he has an official excuse for being in Washington. When congress is not in session he has to go to the "Maine woods" or the Atlantic coast" or the "New Hampshire hills" to recuperate from his arduous labors. He cannot recuperate in Indiana—not with Jim Watson, ex-Senator Hemenway, ex-Governor Durbin, ex-Vice President Fairbanks and Joe Kealing about. For one reason or another—usually another—the "senior senator" does not stay in Indiana long enough to become used to the climate. After the fourth of next March it will not matter much where Mr. Beveridge lives.

ADMITTING A DEMOCRATIC CHARGE.

"The gigantic monopolies of this day have representatives in the halls of congress, whose sole purpose is to protect their interests and to keep open the opportunity they now have to plunder the American public. This was forcibly demonstrated in the tariff fight a year ago."—Senator Bristow, of Kansas (Insurgent Rep.).

In making the above statement, Senator Bristow only admitted and repeated the truth of what the Democrats have been telling the people for years upon years. As the Republican party has been in control of congress, in both branches, for sixteen years, and as all of the evils that the insurgent Republicans now talk about have grown up in that time, it must be clear that the entire responsibility rests upon that party. These evils will never be cured by that party. On the contrary, they can only be cured by the party which warned against them and opposed their perpetration.

CONCERTED MISREPRESENTATION.

All of the Republican papers of the state are just now printing something like the following:

"It is no secret that the Taggart contingent which controlled the platform committee at the recent state convention cut out a plank indorsing Governor Marshall for president."

This statement is not only untrue, but it is unfair to both Mr. Taggart and Governor Marshall. Everybody knows that Governor Marshall did not want the convention to put him forward as a candidate for the presidency. The platform committee merely reflected the governor's desire in the matter. At the proper time every Democrat in Indiana will be for Marshall for president. Recent Washington dispatches say that the friends of other probable candidates have made a serious mistake in starting premature booms, and that the attitude of Governor Marshall has caused him to be looked upon with exceptional favor. "It is no secret" that a large majority of the resolutions committee was personally friendly to the governor, and there was not a man on the committee who would have opposed an indorsement if it had been thought that such a course would be helpful.

WHY THEY CALLED FOR THE BIG OYSTER.

Speaking of Roosevelt's promised speech in this state in behalf of Beveridge, a newspaper item says:

"The Democrats are asserting with considerable sarcasm that the Republicans are going to attempt to stampede the voters by bringing former president Roosevelt into Indiana in hopes that he will be able to take their minds off the high cost of living and other matters for which the Democrats intend to force the Republicans to answer."

How can Roosevelt take the people's minds off the "high cost of living and other matters?" Roosevelt himself is very largely to blame for these things. His administration, next to that of Taft, was the most extravagant in the history of the country. It was not only extravagant; it was enormously wasteful. Not a word has Roosevelt ever said in favor of economy. Not a thing did he ever do or say to reduce the cost of living. Under his administration the food trust openly grew and thrived without a hand being raised to stop it. The people of Indiana are not "daffy" about Roosevelt. Just now he is merely looked upon as "tolerable-size" oyster of Oyster Bay.

REDUCING THE TARIFF.

The Saturday Evening Post calculates that at the present rate of progress it will take four hundred years "to get the tariff down to reasonable limits." This conclusion is the result of its appeal to figures which according to one of the Evening Post's contemporaries, "upholds President Taft and the new tariff." It seems that for the nine months ending with April the average duty on all imports, free and dutiable, was 20.91 per cent, as against 22.73 per cent under the Dingley law. On dutiable imports the average was 41.73 per cent, whereas under the Dingley law it was 42.41 per cent. Thus says the Post:

"After all the vast commotion which tariff revision involved, we get a reduction of duty amounting to .68 of 1 per cent. as to dutiable imports, or to almost 2 per cent. as to all imports, free and dutiable combined."

Here is the Post's conclusion: "Since 1870 the Republican party has vouchsafed us a reduction of 2.22 per cent. in the duty on manufactures—or, to be exact, on all dutiable imports. This is at the rate of 1 per cent. every eighteen years. At that rate it will take only four hundred years to get the tariff down to reasonable limits. No wonder the President regards the figures complacently! But we do not think any insurgent will be dismayed by them."

But something must be said, not only of the reduction, but of its consequences. Between 1870 and 1905 we are told that the number of iron and steel mills fell from 808 to 606, though the value of the output rose from \$200,000,000 to \$900,000,000. The number of woolen mills fell from 3,208 to 1,213, though the value of the product rose from \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000. In the cotton industry there has been a growth both in number of mills and in the product, the former rising from 956 to 1,017, and the latter from \$170,000,000 to \$440,000,000. "This," says the Post, "barely suggests the growth of our manufactures and the extent to which they have been consolidated or 'trustified.' The growth is not great, considering the long period of time covered, no greater than would have been experienced under a much lower tariff, or even under no tariff at all. But the tendency toward consolidation has been marked."

Such are some of the figures which "uphold President Taft and the new tariff." Others might be, and of course, will be given. It can be shown that the workingman gets little or none of the bonus, that the labor cost of production is less than the protection granted, and that, therefore, the present duties, besides covering whatever difference there may be between the cost of production here and abroad, more than cover the total cost of manufacture. But the immediately interesting fact is that it will take congress, at the present rate, four hundred years to effect any reduction of duties at all worth while. The tariff has been revised downward "by its friends" at the rate of 1 per cent. in eighteen years. There is nothing in such a policy as this to excite the apprehensions of those

who think they have a vested right to live off taxes levied on the people. But neither is there anything in it to make the people believe that they are to have any relief from this burden in the near future.—Indianapolis News.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

William H. Marker to John Renner, Feb. 21, $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. $\frac{1}{2}$ ac., 9-32-6, 10-12, 800 acres, Wheatfield, \$1,833.

James T. Randle to August Schultz, Feb. 19, und $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. se, 10-30-7, 40 acres, Union, \$1,800.

Samuel M. LaRue to August Schultz, Feb. 19, und $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. se, 10-30-7, 40 acres, Union, \$1,800.

Joseph G. Schwing to Albert Schwing, Mch. 30, 1906, und $\frac{1}{2}$ se, and se nw, und sw ne, 36-29-5, Hanging Grove, \$3,500.

Milton S. Smith to M. G. Kibb, Feb. 19, sw, $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, nw nw, 15-28-6, 120 acres, Milroy, \$30,000.

Geo. W. Fouk to Willis D. Handley, et al, Feb. 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, 21-28-6, 80 acres, Milroy, \$2,400.

Mary E. Peck to Albertis DeMose, et al, Feb. 15, outlot 12, Demotte, \$300.

Charles L. Hensler to Frank A. Bundy, Dec. 29, $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, 5-30-6, $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, ne se, 6-30-6, Barkley, \$10,000.

Benjamin J. Gifford to William A. Stevenson, Feb. 17, lots 12, 13, bl 1, Kersey, \$50.

John Street to Joseph E. Cubberly, Jan. 6, ne sw, nw, se, 22-31-5, Gillam, \$1.

Joseph E. Cubberly to David J. Hill, Feb. 10, ne sw, nw se, 22-31-5, Gillam, \$4,800. q.c.d.

David J. Hill to M. L. Contant, Feb. 23, ne sw, nw se, 22-31-5, Gillam, \$6,400.

C. A. Samson to Claybourn L. Parks, Feb. 17, $\frac{1}{2}$ se ne, 4-29-7, 20 acres, Newton, \$1,100.

Carrie Bell Lucas to Lela Ella Thurston, Mch. 3, 1908, lots 3, pt 2, bl 2, Bartoo's add., Remington, \$800.

Louis H. Weiss to Oscar L. Weiss, Feb. 1, und $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, 29-28-5, Milroy, \$8,000.

William D. Vandusler to Caleb Cheever, Jan. 5, pt se, 27-32-7, Carpenter, \$5. q.c.d.

Arabella M. Bartoo to Clara Parker, Feb. 14, it 9, in outlot 6, Kannal's sub div., Rensselaer, \$1,200.

B. F. Forrest to William Harris, Feb. 17, $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, 27-28-6, 80 acres, Milroy, \$4,000.

Marshall H. Stanley to William Schultz, Feb. 26, $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, 15-30-7, 80 acres, Union, \$5,000.

John Seibel, et al to John J. Lawler, Jan. 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ ne ne, 34-29-7, $\frac{1}{2}$ nw nw, pt $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, nw nw, 35-29-7, Marion, \$2,200.

Benjamin F. Forrest to Thomas M. McAleer, Jan. 10, pt $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, 22-28-6, 79 acres, Milroy, \$5,135.

John Fenwick to Frank Fenwick, Feb. 26, $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, 29-28-7, Jordan, \$7,040.

Charles Y. Irwin to Charles B. Steward, Jan. 19, lots 3, 4, bl 10, Newton or Clark's add., Rensselaer, \$1,200.

George F. Meyers to Allie Francis, Feb. 25, se ne, 18-30-6, 40 acres, Union, \$1,500.

George R. Hilstrom to Emma Larson, Feb. 15, sw sw, 21-32-7, Keener, \$1.

Philip Blue, commissioner, to George W. Scott, Mch. 1, lt 1, bl 17, original plat, Rensselaer, \$450.

C. J. Ahern to Frank L. Smith, Nov. 2, 1908, pt 30-28-5, 600-21 acres, Milroy, \$1. q.c.d.

Henry H. Hayes to George F. Meyers, Feb. 12, $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, 17-30-6, Barkley, \$1,950.

Robert W. Burris to Chrestin B. Hermanson, Jan. 29, nw sw, pt sw nw, 34-30-5, Gillam, \$3,400.

Charles M. Smith to Lewis H. Weiss, Jan. 21, nw, $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, 28-28-5, Milroy, \$1,200.

Thomas Davis to Edward J. Randle, Mch. 2, pt 8-29-5, pt 9-29-5, pt 16-29-5, pt 17-29-5, Hanging Grove, \$8,000.

Herman H. Churchill to Benton F. Forsthe, Nov. 11, sw sw, pt nw sw, pt nw nw, 13-29-7, 87.48 acres, Marion, \$7,823.20.

Same, et al to same, Nov. 11, se ne, se se, 14-29-7, 80 acres, Marion, \$7,200.

Fenton O. Churchill to same, Nov. 11, se ne, 14-29-7, 40 acres, Marion, \$3,600.

Emmanuel E. Harshberger to Lewis P. Sh