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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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F. E. BARCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1912.



FOR PRESIDENT.
WOODROW WILSON

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. MARSHALL

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of Lebanon

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CHARLES A. GRATHOUSE,
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For State Statistician
THOMAS W. BOLLEY,
of North Vernon

For Reporter Supreme and Appellate Court
PHILIP ZOERCHER,
of Tell City

For Judge of Supreme Court
First District
JOHN W. SPENCER,
of Evansville

For Judge of Supreme Court
Fourth District
RICHARD K. ERWIN,
of Fort Wayne

For Judge of Appellate Court,
Southern Division
JOSEPH H. SHEA,
of Seymour.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For Member of Congress, Tenth
Indiana District
JOHN B. PETERSON,
of Crown Point

For Joint-Senator, Jasper, New-
ton, Starke and White Counties
CHESTER A. MCCORMICK,
of North Judson.

For Joint-Representative, Jas-
per and White Counties,
PATRICK HAYS,
of Burnettsville.

For Prosecuting Attorney, 30th

Judicial Circuit,
ARTHUR TUTEUR
of Rensselaer.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer
EDWARD P. LANE,
of Newton Township

For Recorder
STEPHEN D. CLARK,
of Wheatfield Township

For Sheriff
WILLIAM L. HOOVER,
of Marion Township

For Surveyor
DEVERE YEOMAN,
of Marion Township

For Coroner
DR. A. P. RAINIER,
of Remington

For Commissioner 2d District
CHARLES F. STACKHOUSE,
of Marion Township

For Commissioner 3d District
ALBERT H. DICKINSON,
of Carpenter Township.

Tariff and Battered Fortunes.

The tariff on cotton and woolen goods has built up a group of battered fortunes in New England almost equal to those built up in Pennsylvania by the tariff on iron and steel.

Take cotton tariff first.

The owners of New England cotton mills get some of the most fantastic dividends ever paid.

In eight years ending with 1907, the Union, one of the largest mills of New England, paid a total of 183 per cent dividends; or an average of 23 per cent per year.

In the same eight years, the Troy mill paid 189 per cent, or an average of 23.62 per cent per year.

In the same eight years, the Laurel Lake mill paid 190 per cent cash dividends, and 100 per cent stock dividends, a total of 290 per cent, or 36.25 per cent per year.

But the Dartmouth mill holds the record.

In 1905, the Dartmouth paid 20 per cent dividends.

In 1906, the Dartmouth paid 26 per cent dividends.

In 1907, the Dartmouth paid 66 per cent dividends.

In 1908, the Dartmouth paid 66 per cent dividends.

In 1909, the Dartmouth paid a stock dividend of 100 per cent, and a 13 per cent dividend in cash.

These dividends were paid out of the tariff. The battered fortunes of the spindle aristocracy of New England are gouged by the tariff out of the consumer.

Engraved calling cards to order at The Democrat office.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Under the postal rules we are given but a limited time to secure renewals of subscription, and unless renewals are made within the specified time we must cut the name of the subscriber from our list. We want to retain all our old subscribers, and to this end we ask you to examine the date on the label of your paper and, if in arrears, call and renew or send in your renewal by mail. Unless you do this we have no alternative in the matter but must drop your name from our list at the expiration of the time limit given us by the postal rules to secure renewal.

SOMERSAULTS OF ROOSEVELT

William Jennings Bryan Analyzes
Record of Third Term Candidate.

HIS SUDDEN CONVERSION.

No Message in Behalf of People's Cause
In Seven and a Half Years T. R. Was President.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Solomon says that the borrower is servant unto the lender. If this applies to one who borrows ideas Mr. Roosevelt does not recognize the obligation, for he has not only borrowed from the Democratic party as few public men have borrowed from an opposing party, but he has shown himself strangely ungrateful for the ideas taken. Of course it will not be contended that an idea can be patented. It is the only thing, in fact, that is not subject to monopoly.

Even Mr. Perkins, with all his fondness for the trust, would not contend that a monopoly in ideas could be formed and made subject to regulation by a bureau appointed by the president. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has won his popularity by the advocacy of things previously advocated by the Democrats, and still he is all the while assailing the Democrats bitterly and has shown toward them a hostility that is hard to explain.

To show the extent of his borrowing, let me enumerate some of the things which he now advocates that were advocated by the Democrats at an earlier date.

Shall the People Rule?

Take his paramount issue of the present campaign—namely, the rule of the people. The platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Denver four years ago contained the following:

"Shall the people rule? Is the overwhelming issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion."

Here is the very phrase which he employs, and it is not only declared to be an issue, but the overwhelming issue. It was dwelt upon by the candidates and by other speakers during the campaign, so that Mr. Roosevelt, then president, may be assumed to have had notice of it. He not only refused to admit then that it was the paramount issue, but he displayed extraordinary activity in urging upon the country Mr. Taft, whom he has since declared to be the agent of bosses and the enemy of popular government.

It would seem that he ought to make some slight acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Democratic party for suggesting this issue to him. At least, he might put the issue in quotation marks.

He is now advocating the direct election of senators, but if he ever expressed himself in favor of this reform earlier than two years ago the fact has escaped my observation, and I have not only watched carefully, but waited anxiously, for some favorable expression from him.

Long Fight For Popular Election of Senators.

The Democratic party began the fight for the popular election of senators twenty years ago this summer, when a Democratic house of representatives at Washington passed for the first time a resolution submitting the necessary amendment. Since that time a similar resolution has been passed by the house in five other congresses—first, in 1894 by another Democratic house; then, after two congresses had elapsed, by three Republican houses, and, last, by the present Democratic house. During the twenty years the reform has been endorsed in three Democratic platforms, the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908, and it has been endorsed by the legislatures of nearly two-thirds of the states. Mr. Roosevelt must have known of the effort which was being made by the people to secure the popular election of senators, and yet he took no part in the fight. During this time he was president for seven and one-half years, and it is quite certain that a ringing message from him would have brought victory to the people's cause, but no message came. Four years ago the convention which he controlled and which nominated Mr. Taft rejected, by a vote of seven to one, a resolution endorsing this reform. Still Mr. Roosevelt did not say anything. He neither rebuked the Republican convention nor endorsed the strong plank which was included in the Denver platform. Even Mr. Taft went so far during the campaign of 1908 as to say that PERSONALLY he was INCLINED to favor the popular election of senators by the people, but Mr. Roosevelt did not even indicate an intention in that direction. Now, when the reform is practically secured—the amendment being before the states for ratification—he declares himself in favor of it. Would it not be fair for him to indicate in some way his appreciation of the long continued fight waged by the Democrats in behalf of this reform before he espoused it?

T. R. and the Income Tax.

Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of an income tax. How long since? His first endorsement of it was during his second term, and then it was suggested as a means of limiting swollen fortunes and not as a means of raising revenue. The Democratic party in-

cluded an income tax provision in the Wilson law of 1894. When this provision was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a majority of one the Democratic party renewed the fight and has contended for the income tax in three national campaigns. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the submission of an amendment specifically authorizing an income tax—the very amendment now before the states for ratification.

Mr. Roosevelt's candidate, Mr. Taft, declared during the campaign that an amendment was not necessary, and Mr. Roosevelt never made any argument in favor of the amendment or in favor of the principle embodied in it. The amendment has now been ratified by thirty-four states; but, so far as I know, Mr. Roosevelt has never made a speech in favor of its ratification nor, since the submission of the amendment, made a speech urging an income tax as a part of our fiscal system. It would not require any great stretch of generosity on his part to credit the Democratic party with priority in the advocacy of this reform.

Not Always For Railroad Regulation.

Mr. Roosevelt is now an advocate of railroad regulation. When did he commence? The Democratic party in its platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904 demanded an extension of the powers of the interstate commerce commission. Up to 1904 Mr. Roosevelt never discussed the subject of railroad regulation officially or in public speech, so far as I have been able to find. Although nominated without opposition in the convention of 1904, his platform contained no promise of railroad regulation. By its attitude on the railroad question the Democratic party alienated the support of those railway officials who counted themselves Democrats, and Mr. Roosevelt, both in 1900, when he was a candidate for vice president, and in 1904, when he was a candidate for president, had the benefit of the support of those ex-Democrats. It was in 1904 that he wrote his famous letter to Mr. Harriman and in the state of New York profited by the campaign fund that Mr. Harriman raised.

When after 1904 Mr. Roosevelt took up the subject of railroad regulation he found more hearty support among the Democrats in the senate and house than among the Republicans, so that he has reason to know that the Democratic party has for a long time planted itself boldly upon the people's side on the subject of railroad regulation.

Under the circumstances we might expect some complimentary reference to our party's attitude instead of anathemas.

T. R.'s Complete Somersault.

On the subject of publicity as to campaign contributions he has not only adopted the Democratic position, but he has been compelled to turn a complete somersault in order to do so. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the publication before election of the names of individual contributors and the amounts contributed. Mr. Roosevelt at that time endorsed Mr. Taft's contention that the publication should be deferred until after the election, and even went so far as to give reasons for believing that it would be improper to make the publication before the election. Two years later he declared in favor of publicity before and after the election, landing on the Democratic side shortly before the law was enacted carrying out the Democratic platform on this subject. Here, surely, he ought to praise the Democratic party for the pioneer work it has done in purifying politics.

Here are a few of the things which bear the Democratic brand, and with all of his experience on the plains he will not be able to "work the brand over" so as to make it look like "T. R."

REPUBLICAN HOPE RESTS IN WILSON.

Gov. Burke Declares For Democrat and Gives His Reasons.

By JOHN BURKE,

Governor of North Dakota.

The election of Governor Wilson is the only thing that can save the Republican party. Four years of President Taft has split it in two. We have no reason to believe that he will be any different or that his second administration, if he is re-elected, will be any more satisfactory to the people than his first. His re-election will mean the division of the Republican party into many warring factions, which can only result in final dissolution of all.

The end will come quicker and just as certain if Roosevelt is elected, for he is no longer a Republican, but is the leader of a new party, at war with the Republican party, as it is with the Democratic party. On the other hand, if Wilson is elected the Roosevelt party will perish; the Republicans will reorganize their party, purge it of the baneful influence of corporate power and greed and make it again the grand old party it was in the days of Lincoln.

Louis D. Brandeis performed a real public service when he quoted the records to show that George W. Perkins is and always has been an enemy of union labor.

Wonder if Emerson was gazing upon a mouse calf when several decades ago he wrote:
I am the owner of the sphere,
Of the seven stars and the solar year.

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RENSELAER TIME TABLE.
Effective July, 1912.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 31—Fast Mail (daily)..... 4:40 a. m.
No. 5—Louisville Mail (daily)..... 11:18 a. m.
No. 37—Chgo to Indpls. (daily)..... 11:48 a. m.
No. 33—Hoosier Limited (daily)..... 1:55 p. m.
No. 39—Milk Accom (daily)..... 6:05 p. m.
No. 3—Chicago to Louisville..... 11:05 p. m.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4—Ls-ville to Chgo (daily)..... 4:53 a. m.
No. 40—Milk Accom (daily)..... 7:32 a. m.
No. 32—Fast Mail (daily)..... 10:12 a. m.
No. 38—Indpls to Chgo (daily)..... 3:12 p. m.
No. 6—Mail and Exp. (daily)..... 3:37 p. m.
No. 34—Hoosier Limited (daily)..... 5:45 p. m.
Passengers for H. & B. points,
or all points beyond Indianapolis should
take train No. 37 from here as Indian-
apolis is now the terminal for Nos. 3
and 32.

No. 4 will stop at Rensselaer to let
off passengers from points south of
Monon, and take passengers for Lowell,
Hammond and Chicago.
Nos. 31 and 33 make direct connections
at Monon for Lafayette.

W. H. BEAM, Agent, Rensselaer.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor.....G. F. Meyers
Clerk.....Chas. Morlan
Treasurer.....R. D. Thompson
Attorney.....Moses Leopold
Marshal.....George Mustard
Civil Engineer.....W. F. Osborne
Fire Chief.....J. J. Montgomery
Fire Warden.....B. D. Steward
Councilmen.

1st Ward.....George Hopkins
2nd Ward.....Ezra Grow
3rd Ward.....Harry Kresler
At Large.....C. J. Dean, A. G. Catt

JUDICIAL.

Circuit Judge.....Charles W. Hanley
Prosecuting Attorney.....Fred Longwell
Terms of Court—Second Monday in
February, April, September and Novem-
ber. Four week terms.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk.....Judson H. Perkins
Sheriff.....W. I. Hoover
Auditor.....H. P. Hammond
Treasurer.....A. A. Fell
Recorder.....John W. Tilton
Surveyor.....W. F. Osborne
Coroner.....W. J. Wright
County Supt.....Ernest Lamson
County Assessor.....John Q. Lewis
Health Officer.....E. N. Loy

COMMISSIONERS.

1st District.....Wm. H. Hershman
2nd District.....Charles F. Stackhouse
3rd District.....Charles T. Denham
Commissioners' Court meets the first
Monday of each month.

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J. W. Selmer.....Gilliam
George Parker.....Hanging Grove
W. H. Wortley.....Jordan
John Shiner.....Kankakee
Tunis Ship.....Keener
H. E. Parkison.....Milroy
George L. Parks.....Newton
E. P. Lane.....Union
Isaac Knight.....Whitfield
Albert Keene.....Walker
Fred Karch.....Rensselaer
E. Lamson, Co. Supt.....Rensselaer
E. C. English.....Rensselaer
James H. Green.....Remington
Geo. O. Stempel.....Westfield
Truant Officer, C. B. Steward, Rensselaer

TRUSTEES' CARDS.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned trustee of Jordan
Township attends to official business at
his residence on Mondays of each week.
Persons having business with me will
please govern themselves accordingly.
Postoffice address, Rensselaer, Ind. R-R-1.
W. H. WORTLEY, Trustee.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned trustee of Newton
township attends to official business at
his residence on the first and third
Thursdays of each month. Persons hav-
ing business with me will please govern
themselves accordingly. Postoffice ad-
dress, Rensselaer, Ind. R-R-3.
E. P. LANE, Trustee.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned trustee of Union
township attends to official business at
his store in Fair Oaks on Fridays of
each week. Persons having business
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