

THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT
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SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1914.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For U. S. Senator BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY of South Bend
For Attorney General RICHARD M. MILBURN of Jasper
For Auditor of State DALE J. CRITTENBURGER of Anderson
For Treasurer of State GEORGE A. BITTLER of Ft. Wayne
For Secretary of State HOMER L. COOK of Indianapolis
For Supt. Public Instruction CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE of Indianapolis
For Judge of Supreme Court (5th District) MOSES B. LAIRY of Logansport
For Judges Appellate Court (First District) MILTON B. HOTTELL of Salem
EDWARD W. FELT of Greenfield (Second District) FRANK M. POWERS of Angola
JOSEPH G. IBACH of Hammond
FREDERICK S. CALDWELL of Winchendon
For Clerk of Supreme and Appellate Courts J. FRED FRANCE of Huntington
For State Geologist EDWARD BARRETT of Plainfield

DISTRICT TICKET

For Representative in Congress (Tenth District) JOHN B. PETEERSON of Crown Point
For Joint-Representative Jasper and White Counties PATRICK HAYES of Idaville

JUDICIAL TICKET

For Judge 30th Judicial Circuit WILLIAM DARROCH of Kentland
For Prosecuting Attorney 30th Judicial Circuit C. ARTHUR TUTTER of Rensselaer

COUNTY TICKET

For Clerk T. F. MALONEY of Kankakee Township
County Auditor LESTER A. SAYERS of Wheatfield
For Treasurer WILLIAM I. HOOVER of Marion Township
For Sheriff JOHN G. CULP of Barkley
For Surveyor L. A. BOSTWICK of Rensselaer
For Assessor JOSEPH E. THOMAS of Newton Township
For Coroner DR. A. P. RAINIER of Remington
For Commissioner First District FRANK W. FISHER of Kankakee
For Commissioner Third District JAMES WASHBURN of Remington
County Council First District EMORY GARRIOTT of Union Township
Second District JOHN P. RYAN of Gillam Township
Third District JAMES H. CARR of Newton Township

PROGRESSIVE PARTY COLUMN.

All matter appearing under this head is paid for at advertising rates, and The Democrat assumes no responsibility therefor.

C. W. Fairbanks says: "A stand-patter is a man who stands by a sure thing." Everybody knows that a "sure thing" in Indiana means, "heads the bosses win, tails the people lose." Progressives are not "sure thing" confidence men. Progressives are willing to take their chances with the people. Mr. Fairbanks is welcome to his "sure thing."

Standpat machine makers say the "primary vote" in Lake county indicated a 3 per cent. Progressive strength. Of course if this were true the standpat machine would not be paying the least bit of attention to the Progressives, but would shoot at the Socialists. The polls in all the industrial centers show the Republican machine falling back very heavily toward the Socialist position.

Joe Kealing has ousted the Republican organization as it was made in Marion county at the spring primary, repudiating that primary result, and has appointed Kealing men to be precinct committeemen in many precincts. This is strictly in line with the policy of the Republican national committee standpat machine, which, following the 1912 primaries in Republican states, expelled the Republicans elected by the voters of those states and put in their places the Barnes-Penrose-Crane-Lorimer state bosses who had been repudiated by the rank and file. The machine learns nothing. It is a "sure thing" outfit, as C. W. Fairbanks well says.

In the Thirteenth ward of Indianapolis, the biggest Democratic ward, an accurate poll taken by independent organizations shows the Democratic vote slumping from 2,846 for Ralston in 1912 to 2,244 for Shively in 1914. While the Progressive vote of 693 for governor in 1912 has increased this year to 1,076 for Bevridge for senator. At the same time the state ticket shows such wonderful gains, the Progressive county ticket polls this year 1,245 in this ward, as against 2,121 for the Democratic county ticket. The standpat machine ticket shows a falling off in this ward from 492 for Durbin to 323 for the senatorial candidate this year, and the county ticket is still behind that showing, with 288.

It turns out that Homer L. Cook, Taggart candidate for Secretary of State, has been something of a letter writer. In the time of the legislative session of 1913, when he was Speaker of the House, Cook wrote to a copybook concern offering his influence and power for sale to enable the book concern to compel Indiana people to buy new copy-books for the next five years. While Speaker Mr. Cook wrote to men who were trying to get a garnishee bill through and pledged himself to the bill, asserting that he had broken the rules and the law in helping the bill, and at the same time Cook was telling the foes of the bill that he was against it. He double-crossed both sides, according to his letter. Later, Mr. Cook wrote letters to county superintendents demanding that they help him get the nomination for Secretary of State. In this letter, dated March 5, 1914, Cook told the county superintendents, "I have always come to your assistance when you needed me, I need you now and hope that you will get busy and do all you can for my nomination for

Fourth District CHARLES W. HARNER of Remington
At Large JOSEPH NAGLE of Marion Township FRANK SHROER of Union Township GEORGE BESSE of Remington

Secretary of State." What has Cook done to assist county superintendents? He actually stood in his place as Speaker of the House and asked members to vote for a bill to extend for two years the term of office of the county superintendents, saying he would deem it a favor to himself if the House passed the bill. This measure disfranchised the people as to their county superintendents, and a similar bill urged by Cook two years before had disfranchised the people in the matter of their township trustees. Then, too, Cook, in other letters, called on county superintendents to urge a change of school books and the adoption of certain new books in which a relative of Tom Taggart was interested. When the wage-earner with four or five children in school finds that he must buy them all new school books this year; that the perfectly good books now on hand in his home must be thrown away, all at his expense, he knows who to thank. He knows that Cook and the Taggart machine put this outrageous injustice over on him. His only adequate answer is to smite Cook, the ready letter-writer and smite the whole Taggart ticket from top to bottom. The Progressive party means free school books and laws to prevent the grafting and bribe-solicitation that go with machine rule.

PIERSON OUT TO WIN.

William A. Pierson, Progressive candidate for Secretary of State, a former democrat whose powers as a campaign speaker make him effective and formidable, and whose ability and aggressive fight put him out in front in the race in the 1912 Indiana campaign, is to be one of the big stars of the remainder of the Progressive speaking campaign.

Mr. Pierson not only is a public speaker of rare force, but he has a very wide acquaintance and strong following among commercial travelers and business men, he being a member of both the T. P. A. and the U. C. T. His appeal to Democrats to fight the bosses has proved to be most effective in all parts of the state, and his work, connected with the wonderful campaign being made by Representative Weidler, Representative Crawford, John W. Kitch, Oswald Ryan, Senator B. B. Shively and other Democrats and former Democrats, all working for the Progressive ticket, is regarded as tremendously helpful to the Progressive cause in general.

Mr. Pierson is to give his whole time to the campaign with the beginning of this week. At the same time meetings have been set for both day and night, without rest, save on Sundays, for Crawford, Weidler and the other former Democrats who are in the Progressive firing squad, and for W. D. Headrick, Frederick Landis, Clifford F. Jackman and many other Progressive orators, as well as for other state candidates.

W. A. Pierson at Rensselaer, Wednesday evening, October 28, at opera house.

LET 'EM FIGHT.

A few days ago—Oct. 4 to be exact—millions of Americans sent up earnest prayers for peace.

And the fight was resumed with redoubled fury.

And this inclines us to the belief that the best thing for America to do is to sit tight and let 'em fight it out.

European nations are like a bunch of bull dogs turned loose in a pen. They will fight until one or the other is chewed up and soundly licked, and outsiders who attempt to interfere are likely to get bitten.

America has done its duty. Let 'em fight.

The Terrible War Bill.

The wars of Napoleon in 13 years cost France \$1,000,000,000. Our Civil War expenditure of the federal government amounted to \$3,400,000,000 or nearly 13 times as much a year as Napoleon's. The Franco-German war cost France \$1,580,000,000, besides an added war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000. This same great war, which lasted only 100 days, cost Germany \$450,000,000 for an average fighting force of 1,250,000 men. The other big European war of the past half century, the Russo-Turkish war, cost Russia \$786,140,000 but she had two years' fighting for her money. The war in the far east cost Japan \$650,000,000 and Russia \$723,000,000, not counting lost ships. Only toward the end had either side anything like a million men in the field. Italy's little war with Turkey cost \$400,000 a day, allowing for a mere 60,000 fighting men, and the Boer war, in which England's army averaged 200,000, cost \$1,055,000,000 in two and a half years.—Leslies.

THE FACTS.

The actual cost a year of the State government under four administrations—two republican and two democratic—follows:

Cost Per Year.

Durbin, republican \$2,389,709.41

Hanly, republican 2,805,163.29

Marshall, democrat 3,673,812.03

Ralston, democrat (one year) 4,433,879.70

Cost Per Year.

Durbin, republican \$3,725,856.84

Hanly, republican 4,724,253.39

Marshall, democrat 4,625,005.63

Ralston, democrat 4,528,295.15

The last figures are taken from the records in the Auditor of State's Office, and can be verified.

Why do the republicans misrepresent the facts to you so much?

Because they want to get back to their pie counter.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDY-OUT

WHY GETHSEMANE'S AGONY?

Mark 14:32-42—Oct. 18.

"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation."—Matthew 26:41.

FOLLOWING the institution of the Memorial Supper, Jesus and His disciples sang a hymn, and then went out of the city to the Mount of Olives—a distance of perhaps a mile. Apparently several important lessons were given the disciples en route. See John 15:17.

Jesus was seeking to impress upon His disciples the fact that they were entering a great crisis. He quoted the prophecy, "I will smite the Shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered." (Zechariah 13:7.) He said plainly that as a result they would all be offended—stumbled, amazed. The thing they were not expecting would occur.

St. Peter, confident of his devotion to the Lord, declared that this would not be true in his case—that even though it should be true of all the others, he was ready to die with the Master. Jesus still insisted that St. Peter was in great danger. He trusted too much to his flesh, not looking to God and prayerfully watching against temptation. Indeed, all the disciples joined in the same remonstrance against Jesus' accusation. How little they knew what trials would come upon them!

"Sorrowful Even Unto Death."

Arrived at the Garden, Jesus left eight Apostles near the entrance to watch, to be on guard against something of which Jesus knew, but which to them seemed most improbable. accustomed to retire early, they fell asleep, instead of watching and praying. Meantime, the Master went further into the shades with Peter, James and John.

Wishing to be alone in His communion with the Father, Jesus went a stone's throw farther into the shades by Himself. Time and again, in His agony, He came seeking human sympathy, only to find His dearest ones asleep. He trod the winepress of grief alone.—Isaiah 63:3.

The feeling of loneliness, home-sickness, friendlessness, which suddenly came upon the Savior, continued for some time; for He petitioned the Father three times that this hour might pass from Him, this terrible depression which was breaking His heart.

St. Luke, who was a physician, tells that the Master's distress was so great that it brought on a bloody sweat.

How shall we explain the Master's great distress in anticipation of His own death, of which He had foreknowledge and of which He had told His disciples, assuring them also that He would rise from the dead?

To appreciate this question and its proper answer, we must remember how different was the Master from all the remainder of mankind. A death sentence rests upon all the world. Jesus had divested Himself of His nature on the spirit plane, exchanging it for the human nature, because man had sinned and because in the Divine arrangement He was to die, the Just for the unjust, as man's Redemption price. This was the Father's will concerning Him. Daily He was laying down His life, in doing God's will and in serving humanity. Now He had come to the great climax.

No Advocate For the Master.

The Father had promised that if our Lord was faithful in performing the work given Him to do, He would be raised from the dead by Divine Power to the spirit plane and to a still higher station than He had before. He doubted neither the Father's faithfulness nor the Divine Power. The only question was, Had He done the Divine will absolutely, in a spirit pleasing to the Father, and could He, would He, pass through the experiences of the next few hours with proper courage, faith and obedience, or would He fail and lose His all in death?

Should the Master fail, there was none to make good for Him. His failure meant everlasting death, as well as loss of the great privilege of uplifting humanity from sin and death conditions through the Messianic Kingdom. In a word, the Master's personal, eternal life was in the balances that night in Gethsemane.

No wonder He wished that if possible He might be spared from the special tribulations and horrible experiences just before Him! To one so full of love and loyalty to the Father such experiences would be terrible—that He should be considered a blasphemer of God, should be crucified as a malefactor! What a terrible experience to one of His refinement and nobility!

Apparently this ignominy was what Jesus prayed might pass away. He knew that He had come into the world to die; for only by His death could the death penalty against humanity be removed. St. Paul assures us that the Master's Gethsemane experiences were linked to fear that He would not be accounted worthy of that glorious resurrection promised Him, and declares that He was heard in respect to the thing feared.—Heb. 5:7.

The last figures are taken from the records in the Auditor of State's Office, and can be verified.

Why do the republicans misrepresent the facts to you so much?

Because they want to get back to their pie counter.

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